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THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION
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THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL
CO-OPERATIVE
CONGRESS

— 1920 —

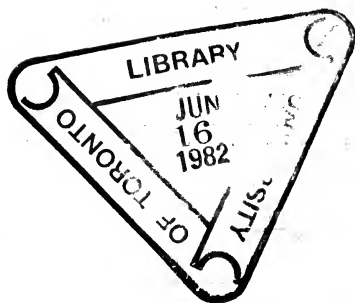
Held at the Victoria Rooms,
Clifton, Bristol, 24th, 25th,
and 26th May, 1920.



EDITED BY
A. WHITEHEAD, General Secretary.

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THE REV. G. A. RAMSAY, B.A.
(President, Bristol Congress).

—❧— INDEX. —❧—

I.—SPEAKERS.

[Including the names of speakers, the names of societies represented by them, and the number of the page on which their speeches appear. The number in parenthesis () indicate the number of times the same name appears on the page stated.]

Names.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Acton, W. S.	Nelson	489.
Allan, W. R.	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society	508, 538.
Allen, Miss E. E. M. ..	Reigate.....	486, 496, 513.
Allen, Sir T. W.	Co-operative Wholesale Society.....	568.
Alexander, E. H.	Southampton	513.
Anderson, T.	York	496.
Anthony, Mrs. E.	Bristol	501.
Bailey, F. W.	Darlington	44, 486.
Balfour, J.	Pathhead and Sinclairs town ..	557.
Banister, W. E.	Liverpool	525, 527, 538.
Barton, Mrs. E.	English Women's Co-operative Guild	490, 568.
Barton, W. H.	Luton.....	491.
Bate, J. H.	Central Board (Southern Section)	5, 10.
Bayne, J.	National Co-operative Publishing Society.....	487.
Blair, W. R.	Central Board (North-Western Section) and Co-operative Wholesale Society	3, 7, 9, 10, 24, 30, 33, 491, 525.
Blakeborough, S.	Burnley, and National Co-operative Publishing Society	486, 492, 502, 518, 532, 546, 553, 557.
Bristol, Dean of		570.
Brooks, W.	Beswick	553.
Broughton, H.	Eccles.....	518.
Brown, W.	Central Board (South-Western Section)	7 (2).
Burn, A. C.	West London.....	488, 491, 502.

Names.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Cairns, J.	St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh....	508, 595.
Campbell, J.	St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh....	489.
Carling, W. J.	Plymouth	44.
Carr, A.	Mansfield and Sutton	486.
Catliff, W.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	490.
Catlin, A. F.	Stafford	487, 493, 503, 514, 516, 320.
Chappell, R. R.	Central Board (Western Sec- tion)	5.
Charter, W. T.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion) and Co-operative Whole- sale Society	20, 31, 513, 534, 553.
Chubb, A. F.	National Union of Teachers ..	67.
Clear, M. H.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion)	5.
Cleuett, A. J.	French Co-operative Wholesale Society	573.
Cole, C. J.	National Co-op. Managers' Association	528, 532.
Cooper, J. W.	Darwen Industrial	528.
Cottrell, Mrs. M. E.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	489.
Cunningham, T.	Beswick	523.
Davies, J. T.	Central Board (South-Western Section)	8.
Davis, Mrs. C. J.	Woolwich (Royal Arsenal)....	492.
Dawe, W. J.	Plymouth Printers	489, 490.
Dewhurst, W.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	15, 18.
Dewsbury, C. W.	Birmingham Printers	489, 491, 501, 525.
Dickinson, J.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion)	5, 8, 10, 23, 30.
Dimberline, J.	Brightside and Carbrook	499.
Douse, W. J.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	10 (2), 15, 18.
Downie, J.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	21 (3), 27, 33.
Edwards, V. A.	Liverpool	486, 506, 548.
Elsdon, F. W.	Rushden	554.
Evans, —	Sheffield.....	505.
Fairbrother, S.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	595

Names.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Faulkener, A. G.	Gloucester	508, 523.
Flower, —	Ashton-under-Lyne	513.
Foster, T.	Scarborough	562.
Francombe, Councillor J. W., Lord Mayor of Bristol		34, 48, 49.
Gait, G.	Bristol	567.
Gasson, Mrs. M. A.	Central Board (Southern Section)	4, 5, 6, 498.
Gavan-Duffy, T.	Cleator Moor	508.
Gent, J. W.	Radstock	45.
Gilbert, F. G.	Edmonton	527.
Gillbanks, F.	Huddersfield	499, 514.
Gillians, J. M.	Ashington Industrial	513.
Gillingham, F. G.	Radstock	45, 487, 491, 505, 527.
Goodenough, G.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	5, 510, 521, 561.
Gordon, J. W.	Willesden	512.
Gould, F.	Radstock	570.
Gregory, W.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	18, 502.
Greening, E. O.	Central Board (Southern Section, Hon. Mem.)	31, 519.
Greenland, Mrs. E.	Bristol	554.
Grove, J. F.	Keighley	493, 523.
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Viscount		580.
Hall, F., M.A.	(Adviser of Studies)	37, 46, 499, 537, 556.
Hall, J.	North Lancashire Association	559, 561.
Handyside, R.	St. George, Glasgow	21, 23.
Harrison, W. J.	Walsall Locks and Cart Gear	501.
Hayward, Alderman F.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	2 (3), 4, 5 (4), 6 (2), 7 (2), 8 (2), 9 (3), 10 (3), 12 (3), 13, 15, 18 (3), 21, 22, 28 (2), 30, 31, 32 (2), 33, 48 (2), 49, 488, 489, 511, 525, 527, 528, 536, 540, 544, 548, 551, 560, 561, 563, 567.
Hibberd, R.	Central Board (Southern Section)	5.
Hems, J. R.	Ten Acres and Stirchley	520.

Names.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Horrocks, T.	(Assistant General Secretary)	10, 13, 562. ♦
Howard, G.	Belfast	494.
Jack, P.	Stockport	535.
Johns, J. E.	Co-operative Wholesale Society	566, 567.
Johnston, Alderman J.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	3, 13.
Jones, A. H.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	18, 23, 517, 519.
Justham, J. W.	Exhibitions' Sub-Committee	36.
Loney, P.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	5.
Lye, C.	Weston-super-Mare	514.
Lyon, R.	Burton-on-Trent	506.
Major, G.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	2, 4, 5 (2), 7, 9, 18, 24, 29 30, 528, 532, 548, 552 562.
Marks, J.	Bristol	33, 562, 568.
Mason, W. H.	Liverpool	488, 550.
May, H. J.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion, Hon. Mem.)	19, 25 (2), 27, 30, 504, 555, 558, 562, 572.
McEwen, G. A.	Stockton-on-Tees	539, 563.
McGiff, T. M.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion)	11, 12, 24.
Maclean, N., M.P.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	5, 11 (2), 12, 24, 25, 29, 516, 538, 550 (2), 551.
Mihell, J. H.	Portsea Island	531.
Millerchip, W.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	9, 23, 520 (2), 521, 523, 541, 557, 562.
Millington, J.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	20, 28, 30, 31, 33, 516.
Moon, A. B.	Newport	490, 496, 522.
Morgan, N.	Barry and District	511, 547.
Morton, H.	Bristol	493.
Murdock, J.	Trade Union Congress	67.
Nickson, Rev. Dr.	(Bishop of Bristol)	569.
Nethercott, A. E.	New Swindon	553.
Olney, W. R.	Southampton	494, 501.

Names.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Ormanroyd, J. W.	Great Horton	493, 518, 546, 550.
Palmer, J.	Central Board (Irish Section) ..	33.
Patterson, J.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	4, 7, 25, 547.
Perriman, F.	Southampton	490.
Penny, Mrs. E.	Sheffield and Eccleshall	45.
Perry, S. F.	Secretary, Co-operative Party ..	31 (2), 541, 596.
Potter, H. J.	Kettering	567.
Potter, W. C. ...	National Men's Co-operative Guild	596.
Prynn, R. R.	West Stanley Herbert	546.
Radcliffe, R.	Rugby	487.
Rae, W. R.	Central Board (Northern Sec- tion)	2, 5 (3), 18, 28, 29, 43 44 (2), 46, 491, 494, 495, 496, 497, 500, 502, 578.
Ramsay, Rev. G. A.	Central Board (South-Western Section)	7, 9 (2), 10 (2), 49, 66, 68, 488, 489, 495, 497, 500, 501, 503, 504, 505, 506 (2), 513 (2), 515, 516 (5), 518 (3), 520, 524 (3), 525, 528, 530, 533 (2), 535, 540, 541, 542, 545, 546 (3), 547, 550 (2), 552, 554 (2), 561, 563, 571, 572.
Redfearn, T.	Central Board (North-Western Section)	12, 20.
Riddle, G.	Central Board (Northern Sec- tion)	8, 13, 33, 530, 549.
Robinson, R.	Bury	487, 522, 554, 560.
Rogers, W. J.	Northampton	492.
Rosling, H. J.	Co-operative Union, Sweden ..	576.
Salmon, W. J.	Central Board (Southern Sec- tion)	4, 30.
Sandford, F. W.	Sheffield and Ecclesall	562.
Saunders, E. G.	Woolwich (Royal Arsenal)	493, 514, 538.
Saxton, C. A. W.	Central Board (Midland Sec- tion)	11, 12.
Scaves, J.	Mere and District	487, 493.
Schofield, A.	Bristol	554.
Scott, W. M.	Alloa	21.

Name.	Societies Represented.	Pages.
Serwy, Victor	Belgian Delegation	573.
Sidorenko, Mons.	Ukranian Delegation	577.
Sharples, J.	Blackburn Industrial	501, 533, 536
Stein, Mrs. F.	Birmingham Industrial ..	494.
Stencel-Lienskaya, Madame H. ...	Russian Delegation	574.
Suter, Dr. A.	Swiss Delegation	576.
Sutton, J. W.	Beswick	487, 492, 544.
Talbot, Rev. Canon ...	Archdeacon of Swindon	570.
Taylor, D.	Avonbank	522.
Thorpe, G.	Co-operative Wholesale Society	35, 48, 509, 551.
Trott, F. R.	Bristol	499.
Truscott, E.	Devon Conference Association.	502
Tyldesley, J.	Eccles	486, 518.
Urquhart, J.	Kinning Park, Glasgow	493.
Vincent, H.	Southampton	44, 486, 488, 508, 522, 548.
Walsham, C.	Scunthorpe	511.
Waterson, A. E., M.P.	Kettering Industrial	527, 535, 539,
Watkins, W. H.	Central Board (South-Western Section)	4, 5, 29, 32, 34, 506, 510, 512, 515, 595.
Welsh, A. M.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	21, 25.
Welch, J. L.	Hants District Association ...	532.
Whitehead, A.	(General Secretary)	2, 6, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28 (2), 29, 30 (3), 65 (2), 68, 486 (2), 488.
Whiteley, E.	Manchester and Salford	490, 516 (2), 543 (2), 546, 553.
White, —	West Stanley	509.
Whittaker, W.	Oldham	487.
Wilkins, H. A. J.	Co-operative Wholesale Society	566.
Wilkinson, G. J.	Compstall	520, 528, 560.
Williams, A., M.P.	International Co-op. Alliance.	36, 66, 572.
Williams, A.	Gloucester	486, 525.
Williams, Mrs. D.	Women's Co-operative Guild ..	596.
Wilson, G.	Central Board (Scottish Sec- tion)	4, 8, 9, 18, 21, 526, 562.
Woods, Rev. G.	Taunton	558.
Worley, J. J.	Leicester	45, 492, 532.
Wright, W.	Warrington	492.

II.—SUBJECTS.

ACCOUNTS—

1. Subscriptions from Societies, pp. 773-783.

Irish Section, p. 773 ; Midland Section, pp. 773-774 ; Northern Section, pp. 774-775 ; North-Western Section, pp. 775-778 ; Scottish Section, pp. 779-780 ; Southern Section, pp. 780-781 ; South-Western Section, pp. 781-782 ; Western Section, p. 782 ; Summary, p. 783.

2. Summary of Receipts and Expenditure—

Receipts, p. 784.

Summary of Receipts, p. 808.

Expenditure—

United Board, pp. 785-787.

Committee on Education, pp. 788-789.

Joint Parliamentary Committee, p. 791.

Joint Propaganda Committee, p. 791.

The Co-operative Party, p. 791.

Sections—Irish, p. 793 ; Midland, p. 795 ; Northern, p. 797 ; North-Western, p. 799 ; Scottish, p. 801 ; Southern, p. 803 ; South-Western, p. 805 ; Western, p. 807.

Summary of Expenditure, pp. 809-810.

3. Banking Account, p. 811.

4. Balance Sheet, p. 812.

5. Holyoake Memorial, p. 813.

6. Hughes Scholarship Fund, p. 814.

7. Neale Scholarship Fund, p. 815.

8. Summary of Receipts and Expenditure of Carlisle Congress, pp. 816-817.

9. The Co-operative Party, Political Fund, pp. 818-819.

10. Subscriptions to Political Fund, pp. 820-824.

AUDITOR (Co-operative Union)—Appointment of, p. 561. Resolution, p. 608.

CENTRAL BOARD OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION—

LUNCHEON, pp. 33-36.

Speakers—Councillor J. W. Francombe (Lord Mayor of Bristol), Mr. J. W. Justham, Mr. J. Marks, The Dean of Bristol, Mr. G. Thorpe, Mr. W. H. Watkins, Mr. A. Williams, M.P.

MEETING, APRIL 17TH, 1920, pp. 1-15.

Resolutions of, pp. 597-599.

Subjects Discussed and Speakers—

1. Deceased Members of the Board, p. 2—F. Hayward.

2. Representation of Co-operative Party at Congress, p. 2—F. Hayward.

3. Alteration of Rules, p. 2—F. Hayward, G. Major, W. R. Rae, A. Whitehead.

- 4 Proposed Commonwealth Bank, p. 3—J. Johnston.
5. Call for Capital, p. 3—W. R. Blair, Mrs. M. A. Gasson, F. Hayward, G. Major, J. Patterson, W. J. Salmon, W. H. Watkins, G. Wilson.
6. Staff Salaries, p. 5—J. H. Bate, R. R. Chappell, M. H. Clear, J. Dickinson, Mrs. M. A. Gasson, G. Goodenough, F. Hayward, R. Hibberd, P. Loney, G. Major, N. Maclean, M.P., W. R. Rae.
7. Full-time Executive, p. 5—F. Hayward.
8. Joint Parliamentary Committee Secretaryship, p. 5—Mrs. M. A. Gasson, F. Hayward, G. Major, W. R. Rae, W. H. Watkins, A. Whitehead.
9. Interviews with the C.W.S. and the S.C.W.S., p. 6—W. R. Blair, W. Brown, J. T. Davies, J. Dickinson, F. Hayward, G. Major, J. Patterson, G. A. Ramsay, G. Riddle, G. Wilson.
10. The Blackpool Congress, p. 8—W. R. Blair, F. Hayward, G. Major, W. Millerchip, G. A. Ramsay.
11. Coal Supplies, p. 9—F. Hayward, G. Wilson.
12. Accommodation at Bristol, p. 10—J. H. Bate, T. Horrocks.
13. Report to Congress, p. 10—W. R. Blair, J. Dickinson, W. J. Douse, F. Hayward, T. M. McGiff, G. A. Ramsay, C. A. W. Saxton, A. Whitehead.
14. Income Tax, p. 11—F. Hayward, N. Maclean, M.P., T. M. McGiff, C. A. W. Saxton, A. Whitehead.
15. Relations with the A.O.S., p. 13—F. Hayward, G. Riddle.
16. Capital Levy, p. 13—J. Johnston.
17. Congress, 1921, p. 13—T. Horrocks
18. Resolutions sent in by Societies, p. 13—W. Dewhurst, W. J. Douse, F. Hayward, A. Whitehead.

MEETING, MAY 22ND, 1920, pp. 16-33.

Resolutions of, pp. 600-602.

Subjects discussed and speakers—

1. Grants to Women's Guild, p. 17—W. Dewhurst, W. J. Douse, W. Gregory, F. Hayward, A. H. Jones, G. Major, W. R. Rae, A. Whitehead, G. Wilson.
2. Corporation Profits Tax, p. 19—W. R. Blair, W. T. Charter, J. Dickinson, J. W. Douse, J. Downie, R. Handyside, F. Hayward, A. H. Jones, N. Maclean, M.P., G. Major, H. J. May, T. M. McGiff, W. Millerchip, J. Millington, J. Patterson, W. R. Rae, T. Redfearn, W. M. Scott, A. M. Welsh, A. Whitehead, G. Wilson.
3. Overlapping by Working-class Organisations, p. 29—W. R. Blair, J. Dickinson, N. Maclean, M.P., G. Major, W. R. Rae, W. H. Watkins, A. Whitehead.
4. Cost of Living, p. 30—F. Hayward, G. Major, W. J. Salmon, A. Whitehead.
5. League of Nations, p. 30—H. J. May, J. Millington, A. Whitehead.

6. Capital Levy, p. 31—W. T. Charter, E. O. Greening, F. Hayward
J. Millington, S. F. Perry, W. H. Watkins.

7. Honorary Members, p. 32—F. Hayward.

8. Hours and Wages Boards, p. 32—W. R. Blair, W. J. Douse, F. Hayward, J. Millington, G. Riddle.

MEETING, MAY 25TH, 1920, pp. 601-602.

Resolutions, pp. 601-602.

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS.

Saturday, May 22nd, pp. 37-46.

Speakers—F. W. Bailey, W. J. Carling, J. W. Gent, F. G. Gillingham, F. Hall, M.A., Mrs. E. Penny, W. R. Rae, H. Vincent, J. J. Worley.

Tuesday, May 25th, pp. 578-595.

Speakers—J. Cairns, S. Fairbrother, Viscount Haldane, W. R. Rae.

EXHIBITION, pp. 565-567.

Speakers—G. Gait, F. Hayward, J. E. Johns, H. J. Potter, H. A. J. Wilkins.

CENTRAL BOARD ELECTIONS, RESULTS OF, pp. 68-70.

CONGRESS—

Civic Welcome, pp. 48-49. Speakers—Councillor J. W. Francombe (Lord Mayor of Bristol), F. Hayward, G. Thorpe.

President, Introduction of, p. 49. Speakers—F. Hayward, G. A. Ramsay.

Inaugural Address, pp. 49-65—Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.

Next Congress, Place of, p. 562. Speakers—T. Foster, T. Horrocks, F. W. Sandford.

Resolutions, pp. 603-608.

Sittings—

First Day : Morning, pp. 47-487 ; Afternoon, pp. 488-503.

Second Day : Morning, pp. 504-521 ; Afternoon, pp. 521-540.

Third Day : Morning, pp. 541-563.

DEPUTATIONS—

Belgium : Speaker—Mons. Victor Serwy, p. 573.

France : Speaker—Mons. A. J. Cleuet, p. 573.

International Co-operative Alliance : Speaker—Mr. A. Williams, M.P., pp. 66-572.

National Union of Teachers : Speaker—Mr. A. F. Chubb, p. 67.

Russia : Speaker—Madame H. Stencel-Lenskaya, p. 574.

Sweden : Speaker—Herr K. G. Rosling, p. 576.

Switzerland : Speaker—Dr. A. Suter, p. 576.

Trades Union Congress : Speaker—Mr. J. Murdock, p. 67.

Ukraine : Speaker—Mons. Sidorenko, p. 577.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY SOCIETIES, p. 210.

GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN CO-OPERATORS, pp. 65, 571-577.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, pp. 49-65.

PRESENTATIONS—

- To Councillor J. T. Francombe (Lord Mayor of Bristol), p. 48.
- „ Right Hon. Viscount Haldane, p. 595.
- „ Alderman F. Hayward (Vice-President of Congress), p. 563.
- „ Mr. J. E. Johns (Co-operative Wholesale Society), p. 567.
- „ Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A. (President of Congress), p. 563.
- „ Mr. H. A. J. Wilkins (Co-operative Wholesale Society), p. 567.

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES—Trade Returns, &c., pp. 619, 636-641, 754-772.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD (including Summarised Reports of the Women's Co-operative Guilds). Subjects and Appendices, pp. 71-292.

Introduction, p. 71.

1. Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom in 1917, p. 75.
2. General Progress of the Movement, p. 79.
3. The Wholesale Societies, p. 80.
4. Distributive Co-operative Societies, p. 85.
5. Co-operative Production, p. 85.
6. Farming by Co-operative Societies, p. 87; also Appendix, p. 212.
7. Small Savings or Penny Banks, p. 87.
8. Co-operative Insurance, p. 88.
9. Journals of the Movement, p. 90.
10. New Societies Registered in 1919, p. 91; also Appendix, p. 215.
11. Societies Dissolved or Amalgamated in 1919, p. 92; also Appendix, p. 251.
12. Societies which have Affiliated to the Union, p. 92.
13. Societies which have withdrawn, p. 93.
14. Summary of Members of the Union, p. 93.
15. The Central Board, p. 94.
16. The United Board, p. 97.
17. The Office Committee, p. 99.
18. Committees of the Union, p. 99.
19. Central Education Committee, p. 100; also Appendix, p. 260.
20. Statistics and General Publications Committee, p. 109.
21. Joint Propaganda Committee, p. 113.
22. Joint Parliamentary Committee, p. 116.
23. Reconstruction of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, p. 124.
24. The Co-operative Party, p. 125.
25. Joint Exhibitions Committee, p. 138.
26. Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, p. 138.
27. United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, p. 140.

28. Co-operative Defence Committee, p. 142.
29. Honorary Members of the Central Board, p. 143.
30. Deceased Members of the Central Board, p. 143.
31. Reports of the Sections, p. 144.
32. Receipts and Expenditure, p. 148.
33. Contributions from Societies, p. 149.
34. Invested Funds, p. 150.
35. Central Premises of the Union, p. 150.
36. Interrupted Apprenticeships, p. 151.
37. National Policy, p. 152.
38. Labour Department, p. 156.
39. Legal Department, p. 162.
40. The Income Tax Inquiry, p. 164.
41. War Emergency. Workers' National Committee, p. 178.
42. Employment of Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, p. 179.
43. Transfer of Societies, p. 180.
44. The Special Congress, p. 180.
45. Relations with the Agricultural Organisation Society, p. 182.
46. National Co-operative War Memorial, p. 185.
47. Proposed Capital Levy, p. 185.
48. Suggested Consolidated Reserve Fund, p. 186.
49. Nationalisation, p. 186.
50. Food Control, p. 187.
51. Resolutions Adopted by the Carlisle Congress, p. 189.
52. The Blandford Memorial, p. 190.
53. The Anglo-Russian Hospital Fund, p. 190.
54. The Belgian Distress Fund, p. 190.
55. War-Devastated Areas Fund, p. 191.
56. Co-operative Scholarships, p. 191.
57. Foreign Congresses, p. 192.
58. The Trades Union Congress, p. 198.
59. The National Union of Teachers, p. 199.
60. The Women's Co-operative Guilds, p. 200. (See also Appendix, p. 270.)
61. The International Co-operative Alliance, p. 200. (See also Appendix, p. 288.)
62. Hodgson Pratt Memorial Fund, p. 207.
63. The Congress of 1921, p. 208.
64. Deceased Co-operators, p. 208.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT, pp. 486-563.

1. General Progress of the Movement, p. 486.
2. Profiteering Tribunals, p. 487.
3. Report of the Central Education Committee, p. 491.

4. Training of Junior Employees, p. 492.
5. Co-operative Education, p. 495.
6. Co-operative College, p. 498.
7. Education Act of 1918, p. 500.
8. Publications and Statistics, p. 501.
9. Propaganda Work, p. 502.
10. Report of Joint Parliamentary Committee, p. 504.
11. Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, p. 506.
12. Coal Supplies, p. 510.
13. Reconstruction of Joint Parliamentary Committee, p. 512.
14. Co-operative Party, p. 512.
15. Proposed Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance, p. 515.
16. Proposed Capital Levy, p. 517.
17. Joint Exhibitions Committee, p. 520.
18. Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, p. 521.
19. United Advisory Council of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, p. 521.
20. Honorary Members, Central Board, p. 524.
21. Deceased Members, Central Board, p. 524.
22. Message from Sir William Maxwell, p. 524.
23. New Sections, p. 525.
24. Central Premises, p. 525.
25. National Policy and Programme, p. 525.
26. Labour Department, p. 527.
27. Hours and Wages Board, p. 528.
28. Death of Mr. E. J. Gunn, p. 533.
29. Income Tax Proposals, p. 533.
30. Corporation Profits Tax, p. 536.
31. Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance, p. 542.
32. Co-operators and Taxation, p. 543.
33. Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, p. 546.
34. Transfer of Societies, p. 546.
35. Agricultural Organisation Society, p. 546.
36. Consolidated Reserve Fund, p. 547.
37. Nationalisation, p. 548.
38. Food Control, p. 548.
39. Co-operative Scholarships, p. 553.
40. Resolutions from Societies and Emergency Resolutions :—
 - (1) Proposed National Society, p. 554.
 - (2) League of Nations, p. 555.
 - (3) Affiliation to the Labour Party, p. 557.
 - (4) Embargo on Canadian Cattle, p. 557.

- (5) Trade with Russia, p. 558.
- (6) Labour Department, p. 559.
- 41. Election of Auditor, p. 560.
- 42. Retirement of Mr. H. J. May, p. 561.
- 43. Congress, 1921, p. 562.
- 44. Votes of Thanks, p. 562.

REPORTS OF THE SECTIONS—

- 1. Irish Section—pp. 293-296.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 293.
 - (b) District Associations, p. 296.
- 2. Midland Section, pp. 297-324.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 297.
 - (b) District Associations—Northampton and Earls Barton, p. 303
Kettering and Wellingborough, p. 305; Leicester, p. 306; Coventry .
p. 308; Birmingham, p. 309; Stafford, p. 311; Derby, p. 313; Notting-
ham, p. 315; Lincoln, p. 316; Shropshire and Mid-Wales, p. 318.
- 3. Northern Section, pp. 325-341.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 325.
 - (b) District Associations—North Northumberland, p. 333; South
Northumberland, p. 334; Cumberland and Westmorland, p. 334; West
Durham and South Northumberland, p. 335; East Durham, p. 336;
South Durham, p. 337; South Durham and West Riding of Yorkshire,
p. 338.
- 4. North-Western Section, pp. 342-381.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 342.
 - (b) District Associations—Airedale, p. 353; Bolton, p. 354; Calderdale,
p. 355; Cheshire and North Wales, p. 356; Dewsbury, p. 358; East
Yorkshire, p. 360; Huddersfield, p. 362; Macclesfield, Crewe and District,
p. 363; Manchester, p. 365; North-East Lancashire, p. 367; North
Lancashire, p. 368; North Lonsdale, p. 369; Oldham, p. 370; Rochdale,
p. 372; Rossendale, p. 373; South Yorkshire, p. 375.
- 5. Scottish Section, pp. 382-419.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 382.
 - (b) District Associations—Ayrshire, p. 397; Border Counties, p. 399;
Central, p. 401; East of Scotland, p. 402; Falkirk, p. 405; Fife and
Kinross, p. 409; North-Eastern District, p. 410; Glasgow and Suburbs,
p. 413; Renfrewshire, p. 416; Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan,
p. 418.
- 6. Southern Section, pp. 420-456.
 - (a) Sectional Board, p. 420.

- (b) District Associations—Combined North and South Metropolitan, p. 430; Surrey, p. 440; Kent, p. 441; Sussex, p. 443; Hants., p. 444; Wilts. and Dorset, p. 445; Oxford, p. 447; Cambridge, p. 448; Norfolk, p. 449; Essex and Suffolk, p. 452; Beds. and Bucks., p. 453.

7. South-Western Section, pp. 457-471.

- (a) Sectional Board, p. 457.

- (b) District Associations—Bristol and Somerset, p. 460; Devon, p. 462; Cornwall, p. 466.

8. Western Section, pp. 472-485.

- (a) Sectional Board, p. 472.

- (b) District Associations—Gloucester and Hereford, p. 474; Monmouth, Brecon, and East Glamorgan, p. 476; West Wales, p. 477; Mid-Glamorgan, p. 480.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATIONS—

Midland, p. 322; Northern, p. 340; North-Western, p. 378; Southern, p. 455; South-Western, p. 468; Western, p. 481.

REPORTS OF CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS—

Midland, p. 321; North-Western, p. 347.

REPORTS OF CONVALESCENT FUNDS—

Midland, p. 302; Northern, p. 332; North-Western, p. 351; Scottish, p. 389; Southern, p. 429; South-Western, p. 468; Western, p. 484.

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE, p. 391.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, p. 392.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR COUNCIL, p. 394.

STATISTICS OF SOCIETIES' TRADE, &c., pp. 609-772.

PUBLIC MEETING AND CONCERT, p. 567.

THE CONGRESS SERMON, p. 569.

THE CONGRESS P.S.A., p. 570.

THE INTERNATIONAL SESSION, p. 573.

THE FINAL MEETING, p. 595.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION, p. 596.

WOMEN'S GUILDS: SUMMARY OF REPORTS—

I. England and Wales, pp. 270-281.

II. Scotland, pp. 282-283.

III. Ireland—pp. 283-287.

List of Delegates and Representatives Present at the Congress.

(1) Representatives from other Bodies.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.—Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., and Mr. H. J. May.
TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—Mr. J. Murdoch.
NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.—Mr. A. F. Chubb.
REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Mr. H. C. Souter.
THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—Mr. J. J. Dent.
NATIONAL MEN'S GUILD.—Messrs. A. J. Tapping and W. Chas. Potter.
WOMEN'S GUILD.—Mrs. L. Williams and Mrs. E. Barton.
CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.—Miss M. Macdonald, Mr. S. T. Davies, and Mr. F. Holmes, J.P.
MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Mr. E. Brundrett.

(2) Representatives from other Countries.

BELGIUM.—Mons. Serwy.
FRANCE.—Mons. A. J. Cleut.
RUSSIA.—Mr. W. Selheim and Madam Stencil-Lenskaya.
SWEDEN.—Herr K. G. Rosling.
SWITZERLAND.—Dr. Anton Suter.
UKRAINE.—Mons. J. Sidorenko.

(3) Members of the Central Board.

IRISH SECTION.—Messrs. J. C. Adams and W. G. Kane; also R. Fleming (hon. member), and W. M. Knox (Secretary).
MIDLAND SECTION.—Mrs. Cottrell, and Messrs. G. Bastard, J. Butcher, W. J. Douse, G. Harris, A. H. Jones, J. Langley, W. Millerchip, J. Millington, J. G. Shacklock, and W. Warren; also Messrs. E. L. Griffiths (hon. member) and C. A. W. Saxton (Secretary).
NORTHERN SECTION.—Messrs. J. C. Aiston, G. Bedford, W. R. Rae, and G. Riddle; also Mr. A. Stoddart (Secretary).
NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.—Messrs. W. R. Blair, E. Booth, G. Briggs, S. R. Cocker, W. Dewhurst, S. Fairbrother, S. R. Foster, G. Goodenough, J. Greenwood, W. Gregor, T. Howorth, F. Hayward, F. Houghton, J. Johnston, G. Major, T. Redfean, W. Swindlehurst, and J. Bradshaw (Secretary).
SCOTTISH SECTION.—Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans, J. Downie, P. Loney, N. M'Lean, M.P., D. Palmer, J. Patterson, A. M. Welsh, and G. Wilson.
SOUTHERN SECTION.—Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, W. T. Charter, M. H. Clear, J. Dickinson, R. Hibberd, T. M. M'Giff, and W. J. Salmon; also Messrs. E. C. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, and R. Rowsell (hon. members), and B. Williams (Secretary).
SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.—Mrs. Found, Messrs. W. Brown, J. T. Davis, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, and W. H. Watkins.
WESTERN SECTION.—Messrs. W. H. Bryant, R. R. Chappell, J. P. Davies, D. Evans, J. L. Powell, and D. Williams.

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Mr. A. Whitehead.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Mr. T. Horrocks.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. F. Hall, M.A., B.Com. (Adviser of Studies), Mr. C. E. Wood (Secretary).

PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. T. W. Mercer.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. Pollitt (Labour Adviser).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (Secretary, Co-operative Party).

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.—Mr. H. J. May, O.B.E.

ADITOR.—Mr. T. Wood, F.C.A. CASHIER.—Mr. R. Palmer.

(4) Delegates from Societies.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
1 Aberdare	Daves, Aneurin
"	Davies, M.
"	Davies, Thomas
"	Prowle, J.
"	Wood, Mrs.
2 Aberdeen Northern	Ambler, Frank
"	Fraser, John M.
"	Milne, David
3 Abergwynfi	Jones, Wm. L.
4 Abersychan and Talywain	Draisey, D. T.
"	Murphy, John
"	Smith, W. O.
5 Accrington and Church	Crawford, J. F.
"	Kelly, Edward
"	Southworth, John E.
"	Yates, Mrs. Annie
6 Addlestone	Gray, R. T.
"	Strange, E.
7 Afan Valley	Jones, John
8 Airedale Worsted Mfg.	Tate, Benjamin
9 Alcester	Colling, J.
"	Hill, H. M.
"	Mander, H. C.
10 Alcester Needlemakers	Davis, B. W.
11 Alloa	Pearson, Andrew
"	Scott, Wm. M.
12 Alltwn and Pontardawe	Davies, Wm.
"	Jones, Morgan
"	Williams, T. Roger
13 Ammanford	Daniels, D. J.
"	Jones, Gwilym
14 Annesley Woodhouse	Bates, Wm.
15 Annfield Plain	Hunter, Wm.
"	Jessop, Thomas
16 Arbroath, High Street	Gavin, Hugh
17 Ashford	Bumstead, R. E.
"	Tong, E.
18 Ashington Industrial	Armstrong, Arthur
"	Black, Robert
"	Gillians, John M.
"	Lowrey, Thomas
"	Magin, John
19 Ashton-under-Lyne	Muers, Margaret
"	Dawson, S.
"	Harrop, Ralph
"	Holt, Wm.
"	Jones, Charles F.
20 Aspatria	Radcliffe, H.
"	Clark, John
"	Lazonby, Joseph
21 Avonbank	Winter, Edward
"	Gardiner, James
"	Taylor, David
22 Bacup	Greenwood, Ingham
"	Rhodes, Wm.
23 Bainsford and Grahamston	McGregor, G.
24 Bamber Bridge	Brown, Wm. Hy.
25 Banbury	Cox, Francis H.
"	Lickorish, Wm. Hy.
"	Ward, Mrs.
26 Bannockburn	Barbour, James
"	Gillies, Malcolm
27 Barnsley British	Hampshire, Saml.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
27 Barnsley British	Hudson, Frank
"	Machen, Walter
"	Napier, R.
"	Tune, Edward
"	Wroe, Arthur J.
28 Barnstaple and District	Smith, T. H.
29 Barrhead	Docherty, John
"	Eddebane, Mrs.
"	Hurl, Joseph
"	Murray, Robt.
30 Barrow-in-Furness	Kimberley, Edmund
"	Lowe, Thomas
"	Lyon, Wm.
"	Newbold, Thomas
"	Thomas, Sarah E.
31 Barry and District	Morgan, Nicholas
"	Morgan, Mrs. R.
32 Barwell	Geary, G.
"	Hincks, Edwin
"	Hincks, Ernest
33 Bathgate	Stark, John
34 Batley	Kersey, George
"	Smilton, W. J.
"	Wilson, V.
35 Bedford Progressive	Bell, F. Wm.
"	Bell, J. E.
36 Bedlington	Bullerwell, R. G. A.
"	Storey, John
37 Belfast	Davies, Jennie E.
"	Gilchrist, David
"	Howard, G. J. G.
"	Johnston, W.
"	McCombe, Jas.
"	Wylie, Samuel
38 Bellshill and Mossend	Macpherson, J. M.
"	Mitchell, John
"	Simpson, James
39 Beswick	Alcock, Wm.
"	Brooks, Wm.
"	Burke, Mrs. S.
"	Caldwell, Alfred
"	Cunningham, Thos.
"	Suton, John W.
40 Bingley	Denby, Spencer
"	Jackson, Benj. Wm.
"	Johnson, Charles
"	Staw, Wilson
41 Birkenhead	Clough, Edgar
"	Cooper, Sam.
"	Moore, Thos. A.
42 Birkenhead	Duff, William
"	Evans, Geo. E.
"	Flather, Frank
"	Holland, William
"	McNaught, Alfred J.
"	Price, Edward J.
43 Birmingham Industrial	Andrews, Mrs. Annie
"	Elliott, John W.
"	Harverson, Hy.
"	Rawes, Mrs. Mary J.
"	Roberts, William
"	Stein, Mrs. Frances
44 Birmingham Printers	Dewsbury, Chas. W.
45 Birstall	Barron, Charlie
"	Gomersall, John G.
"	Kelly, Edward
46 Birtley and District	Dodds, John
"	Haskett, Hy.
"	Knox, Francis
"	Smith, Thomas

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
47 Bishop Auckland	Blenkin, Thomas
"	Johnson, Benjamin
"	Lowthian, John T.
48 Blackburn—Daisyfield	Snath, George
"	Carr, Mrs. Ellen
"	Collins, Michael
"	Collins, Mrs. Annie
49 " Grimshaw Park	North, John Wild
"	Almond, Philip
"	Braithwaite, W. J.
"	Haworth, John
50 " Industrial	Sandford, Robert
"	Sharples, James
"	Sharples, Mrs. M.
51 Blackley	Walmsley, John
"	Buttle, Mrs. Edith
"	Crossley, Mrs. Annie
"	Somerville, Ivie F.
"	Sugar, A.
52 Blackpool	Walker, Alan
"	Mitchell, J. W.
53 Blaenavon	Stopford, James P.
"	Hobbs, W.
"	Morgan, W. J.
54 Blaina	Walters, W.
"	Bann, J.
"	Haysome, Lewis
"	Jones, John L.
"	Lloyd, John D.
"	Morgan, G.
55 Blantyre	Treasure, William
"	Newton, Alexander
"	Simpson Mrs.
56 Blaydon-on-Tyne	Stevenson, Mrs.
"	Lee, John
57 Boldon Industrial	Nicholson, Boyd W.
"	Allen, Embleton
58 Bolton	Armstrong, Joseph
"	Deveport, Chris't'r
"	Ainsworth, William
"	Bateson, James
"	Fletcher, Wm. Hy.
"	Pomfret, Joseph
59 Boston	Taylor, Richard
"	Vose, William
"	Buttery, J.
60 Bradford (City of)	Steele, E.
"	Steele, Mrs. E.
"	Duce, Frank
"	Hodgson, Henry
"	Rowe, Warner
"	Senior, Lister
"	Sheard, Samuel
61 Brandon and Byshottles	Wright, Henry
"	Allan, Wilson
62 Bream	Adair, Sam.
63 Brechin	Humphries, Samuel
64 Brecon	Mowat, Mrs. Emily
65 Bridgewater	Davies, Rev. Joshua
"	Hawkings, G.
"	Norman, W. R.
66 Brighouse	Westbury, Mrs.
"	Aspinall, A.
"	Duckles, George
"	Ibbetson, C. H.
"	Morris, J.
67 Brighton Equitable	Wright, George A.
"	Batts, J.
"	Brown, H. E.
"	Gibbins, F. A.

NAME OF SOCIETY.

DELEGATES.

67 Brighton Equitable	Webber, G.
68 Brightside and Carbrook	Wilkinson, W. A.
"	Bailey, W.
"	Bedford, A. H.
"	Dent, Mrs. E.
"	Dimberline, J.
"	Edwards, Thos.
"	Forster, J. E.
69 Bristol	Anthony, Mrs. E.
"	Blakeborough, J. W.
"	Greenland, Mrs. E.
"	Morton, H.
"	Trott, F. R.
"	Schofield, A.
70 Briton Ferry	Davies, David
71 Bruton	Grocott, Chas. Ed.
"	Locke, W. C.
72 Bulwell	Cree, Albert Bernard
"	Goodwin, Henry
73 Burbage	Kirby, W. E.
74 Burnbank	Hawke, Edward
"	Stannage, Alexander
"	Tomaney, William
75 Burnley	Blakeborough, S.
"	Braddock, William
"	Greenwood, Wm. T.
"	Midgeley, Thomas
"	Whittaker, Thomas
76 " Self-Help	Wood, Thomas
77 Burnopfield and District	Barkus, B.
"	Cooper, J.
78 Burry Port	Eager, John
79 Burslem	Coleclough, Wm. C.
"	Cyples, F. W.
"	Hayward, Mrs. F.
"	Hewitt, George
"	Ratcliffe, Mrs. E.
80 Burton-on-Trent	Love, J.
"	Lyon, R.
"	Mercy, F.
"	Talbot, J. S.
81 Bury	Hamer, Frank
"	Robinson, Richard
82 Butt Lane	Bailey, John
"	Pitt, Alb. Wm.
83 Buttershaw	Scurrah, John
84 Caerau and Maesteg	Evans, David
85 Cainscross and Ebley	Barrett, Albert
"	Hudson, B.
"	Miles, T.
"	Watts, P.
86 Cambridge	Darlington, E.
"	Forsdyke, A.
"	Meaden, G. R.
"	Richardson, John
87 Camelon	Robertson, Charles
88 Cannock	Boden, William
"	Murtagh, P.
"	Powis, George
"	Smith, Henry
89 Cardiff	Gaskin, E. W.
"	Livsey, H.
"	Probert, J.
90 Carlisle	English, Thomas
"	English, Mrs. T.
"	Graham, Sarah
"	Grierson, Robert
"	Pattinson, William

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
90 Carlisle.....	Potts, H. G.
91 Carmarthen.....	Jefferies, W. T.
92 Carnforth.....	Parker, Edward
".....	Pollock, Andrew
".....	Smalley, John
93 Castleford.....	Atack, Benjamin
".....	Gee, Silas
94 Cefn and District.....	Griffiths, David
".....	Jones, S. T.
95 Chatham.....	Flemming, David
".....	Newnham, F.
96 Chard.....	Collins, Frank
".....	Collins, F. W.
".....	Dolling, Thomas
97 Chelmsford.....	Clift, Charles
".....	Young, G. N.
98 Chepstow.....	Kirton, George
".....	Jones, Ben
99 Chesham.....	Hale, Robert E.
".....	Hale, Mrs.
100 " Boot and Shoe.....	Goodger, F.
101 Chester-le-Street.....	Hunter, Thomas
".....	Nicholson, Joseph
".....	Seymour, John W.
102 Chester.....	Blower, T.
".....	Rogers, H. D.
103 Chesterfield.....	Rhodes, Frank
".....	Statham, John
104 Chippenham.....	Beck, E.
".....	Church, Albert
".....	Skinner, S. W.
105 Chipping Norton.....	Eden, Chas. T.
".....	Sheasby, F. J.
106 Cinderford.....	Booth, Ab.
".....	Morgan, Edward
".....	Pace, William
107 Cinderhill.....	Arbon, R.
".....	Brownlow, W.
108 Clayton-le-Moors.....	Hindle, W. T.
".....	Squires, Charles
109 Cleator Moor.....	Gavan-Duffy, T.
".....	Hocking, William
".....	Mackay, J. W.
".....	Myers, Richard
".....	Vodden, William
110 Cleckheaton.....	Elliott, John
".....	Elliott, Mrs. J.
".....	Longden, Ernest
".....	Longden, Mrs. E.
111 Clown.....	Kenyon, B.
112 Coalville.....	Aris, Wilfred
".....	Bradley, John
".....	Edwards, Joseph
".....	Lester, James
".....	Marriott, John
113 Coatbridge.....	Prentice, Robert M.
".....	Prentice, Mrs. R. M.
".....	Reid, Thomas
".....	Thomson, Wm.
".....	Young, Wm.
114 Codnor Park and Ironville.....	Cartlidge, Samuel
".....	Young Wm.
115 Colchester.....	Ayling, A. E.
".....	Ayling, F.
".....	Osborn, J. B.
".....	Osborne, S. A.
".....	Salmon, A. S.
116 Coleford.....	Stow, George W.
117 Colne.....	Button, J.
	Boccock, J. H.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
117 Colne	Hird, Thomas
"	Ogden, John
118 Colyton	Ballard, Frederick E.
119 Compstall	Fletcher, Hubert
"	Hambleton, Samuel
"	Watkiss, Bertram
"	Wilkinson, Geo. J.
120 Congleton	Astill, John
"	Cooke, Arthur
"	Davies, Henry
"	Davenport, Wm. H.
"	Dooley, John
121 Consett	Jeffrey, Thos. J.
"	Reed, Tom J.
"	Saunders, Edward
"	Shotton, Thomas
122 Co-operative Bakeries, West Stanley	White, John W.
123 Co-operative Insurance	Jones, J. P.
"	Williams, F. A.
124 Co-operative Laundries (Newcastle)	Laidler, T.
125 Co-operative Newspaper (National Co-op. Publishing)	Bayne, J.
"	Blakeborough, S.
"	Brownbill, G.
"	Smith, J.
126 Co-operative Printing	Hilton, W. A.
"	Mitchell, J. Haig
"	Straker, Wm.
127 Co-operative Productive Federation	Halstead, Robt.
128 Co-operative Secretaries' Association	Rowland, James
129 Co-operative Sundries	Lawton, Hugh
130 Co-operative Wholesale	Allen, T. W.
"	Arnold, T. G.
"	Blair, W. R.
"	Broderick, T.
"	Charter, W. T.
"	Denman, F.
"	English, J.
"	Fleming, R.
"	Graham, E. J.
"	Hawkins, J.
"	Hayhurst, G.
"	Johns, J. E.
"	King, J.
"	Moorhouse, T. E.
"	Thorpe, G.
"	Threadgill, A. E.
"	Wilkins, H. J. A.
"	Youngs, H. J.
131 Cornforth and Coxhoe	McNally, Joseph
"	Morley, Thomas
132 Coventry Perseverance	Beesley, J. H.
"	Compton, Wm.
"	Keene, Mrs. Mary A.
"	Lines, Thomas
"	Matthews, Mrs. M.
"	Wall, Henry W.
133 Cowdenbeath	McAnghy, James
"	Young, Thomas
134 Cowlairs	Anderson, Robert
"	Arnott, David
"	Barry, J.
"	Hardie, Alex.
"	Porter, Alex.
"	Pringle, Duncan
135 Cramlington	Bell, Henry
"	Jobson, Robt. H.
136 Crawley and Ifield	Webber, George
137 Crewe Friendly	Farr, Frederick
"	Farr, Mrs. Frederick
"	Farr, Charles

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
137 Crewe Friendly.....	Gawthorne, Percival
" "	Heath, James
138 Crofthead.....	Steele, Henry
" "	Hunter, John
139 Crook	McKee, John
" "	Jackson, Wm.
140 Cromer	Lloyd, Edward
141 Crompton Boot Manuf'turers.....	Childs, Francis Chas.
142 " Provident	Walker, Arthur
" "	Billington, J. H.
" "	Whitehead, Benj.
" "	Whittaker, William
143 Croxley....	Wildgust, James W.
144 Cwmbran and Pontnewydd	Irwin, E.
145 Cwmbach.....	Edwards, Wm.
"	Bowen, Wm. H.
"	Davies, Samuel
"	Harris, John
"	Harris, Handel
"	Jones, Evan
"	Phelps, David
146 Cwmgorse	James, Harry
147 Cwmllynfell	Walters, W. J.
148 Cwmtillery	Gillingham, Henry
149 Cymmer	James, Henry
150 Dalton-in-Furness	Coulthard, J.
" "	Varcoe, J. T. S.
151 Dalziel	Anderson, R.
"	Lockhart, D.
"	Suttie, R.
152 Darlington	Bailey, F. W.
"	Holt, T.
"	Smithson, F.
"	Stevenson, D.
153 Dartford	Todd, W.
"	Castle, H. I.
"	Death, T.
"	Turnbull, W. T.
154 Daventry	Turnbull, Mrs. W. T.
"	Simpson, P. W.
155 Darwen Industrial	Woodward, A. H.
" "	Allanson, W.
" "	Blacklidge, Mrs. F.
" "	Cooper, J. W.
" "	Wagland, Mrs.
" "	Walmsley, B.
" "	Whewell, J. J.
156 Denholme	Sugden, A. L.
157 Denton	Jones, Mrs. E.
158 Derby	Blockley, C.
"	Haywood, W.
"	Porter, J. W.
"	Rest, J. B.
"	Rooms, W.
159 Derwent Flour Mill.....	Tarrey, W. G.
160 Desborough.....	Cowie, G.
"	Cox, F.
161 Devizes.....	Manton, T.
"	Bowsher, F. J.
162 Dewsbury Pioneers	Moon, G. E.
" "	Burns, Mrs. E.
" "	Cooper, J.
" "	Cooper, Mrs. J.
" "	Gillbanks, Mrs.
" "	Kershaw, A.
163 Dewsbury Co-operative Laundry.....	Walker, W.
164 Doncaster	Alderson, G.
	Walker, F.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
164 Doncaster	Wilton, F. H.
165 Dove Holes	Barker, J.
166 Dowlais	Griffiths, C. J.
"	Griffiths, Mrs. C. J.
"	Hughes, T. J.
167 Droylsden	Harper, W.
"	Mason, Mrs. M. E.
"	Pogson, D.
168 Dudley	Bale, E.
"	Davies, J.
"	Penny, A. H.
169 Dumbarton Equitable	Miller, J.
"	Mitchell, G. E.
170 Dunfermline	Crocket, W. A.
"	Ford, J.
"	Hamilton, J.
"	Paterson, G.
"	Stenhouse, Mrs. M.
171 Dysart	Patterson, A.
"	Terris, A.
172 Eagley	Bowling, J.
173 Earls Barton	Freeman, Mrs. A. A.
174 East Cleveland	Maughan, G. H.
"	Park, W. T.
175 East Harptree	Adams, H. E.
176 East Wemyss	Herd, D.
"	Storrar, J.
177 Ebbw Vale	Evans, J. M.
"	Morgan, J.
"	Payne, W.
"	Plummer, D.
178 Eccles Provident	Broughton, H.
"	Rainford, R.
"	Stubbs, S.
"	Taylor, J. H.
"	Tyldeslev, J.
"	Weeden, F.
179 Eccleshill	Jordan, E.
180 Eckington	Pizer, C.
181 Edinburgh—St. Cuthbert's	Cairns, J.
"	Campbell, J.
"	Muir, W.
"	Roxburgh, A.
"	Shaw, J.
"	Smart, J.
182 Egerton	Parkinson, N.
183 Egremont	Marsh, J.
"	Thomas, J. A.
184 Ellesmere	Nicholas, J. W.
"	Nicholas, S. J.
185 Ely	Knights, J.
"	Touch, B.
186 Enderby	Biggs, H.
"	Phillips, H.
187 Enfield Highway	Harker, E.
"	Lockwood, B.
188 Epping	Pightling, G. H.
"	Pightling, Mrs. G. H.
189 Esh	Jackson, A. W.
190 Exeter	Brooks, W. A.
"	Mundy, E. R. S.
"	Pryce, E.
"	Richardson, W. G.
"	Richardson,
"	Mrs. W. G.
"	Warren, Mrs. S. M.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
191 Failsworth	Nelson, J.
"	Nelson, Mrs. J.
"	Ratcliffe, J.
192 Farnham	Stanley, J. W.
"	Sanders, H.
193 Farnworth and Kearsley	Sanders, Mrs. H.
"	Allen, Miss L.
"	Jones, A.
"	Longworth, P.
"	Rigg, A.
194 Felling Industrial	Robinson, E.
"	Major, T. C.
195 Fleetwood	Moore, J. G.
"	Barrowclough, A.
"	Chin, C.
"	Jolly, W.
196 Folkestone	Massey, E.
"	Gurr, G. A.
197 Frampton Cotterell	Morgan, H.
198 Frome	Rowland, J.
"	Harris, W.
"	Prok, J.
199 Galashiels	Ralston, T. N.
"	Walker, T.
200 Garden City Co-operators	Pearce, T. L.
201 Garndiffaith and Varteg	Harris, W. G.
202 Gateshead	Dixon, H.
"	Thornton, W.
203 Gillingham	Hill, A. C.
"	Hore, S.
204 Gilsland Convalescent Home	Pannell, Mrs. M.
205 Glasgow—Drapery and Furnishing	Carroll, T.
"	Denny, J.
"	Galloway, J.
206 " Eastern	Simpson, Mrs.
"	Campbell, J.
207 " Kinning Park	Crichton, Agnes
"	Bonar, W.
"	Elliott, R. S.
"	Fountain, J. M.
"	Urquhart, J.
"	Welsh, A. M.
208 " London Road	Young, R.
"	Murray, R.
209 " Progress	Sanders, T.
"	McDiarmid, J. R.
210 " St. George	Niven, J.
"	Bain, Mrs. M.
"	Handyside, R.
"	Miller, W.
211 " St. Rollox	Morrison, Mrs. F. M.
"	MacGregor, R.
212 " United Baking	Shearer, G.
"	Hines, Mrs.
"	McLay, R.
"	Waddell, J.
"	Walker, J. B.
"	Wilson, R.
"	Young, J.
213 Glenfield Progress	Brewin, J. H.
214 Glossop Dale	Harrop, A.
"	Leatherbarrow, W.
215 Gloucester	Cole, Miss E.
"	Cole, H.
"	Cooper, J.
"	Faulkner, A. G.
"	Williams, A.
"	Williams, H. W.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
216 Godalming	Osborne, H. W.
217 Gomersal	Brook, J. H.
218 Goole	Cownburn, C.
"	Houghton, W. R.
"	Prickett, H.
"	Tong, C.
"	Tong, Mrs. C.
219 Gorebridge	Dunlop, J.
220 Grantham	Bradshaw, W.
"	Parker, A.
"	Woodruff, C.
221 Grays	Abbott, T.
"	Abbott, Mrs.
"	Goodwin, F.
"	Shield, Mrs. A. M.
222 Great Grimsby	Winter, J. E.
"	Anfield, T. R.
"	Grubb, T. G.
"	Gunton, J. W.
"	Hoe, E.
"	James, J.
"	Steele, W. O.
223 Great Horton	Hardwick, J.
"	Ormanroyd, J. W.
"	Softley, A.
224 Great Wigston	Hewitt, G.
"	Johnson, T. F.
225 Greenfield	Lomax, G.
226 Greenock Central	Arnott, Mrs. K.
"	Bennett, R.
"	Gordon, J.
"	Lemmon, R.
"	McChaig, Mrs. E.
"	Miller, A. J.
227 Guildford	Harris, Mrs. E.
"	Moore, C.
228 Guisborough	Cowen, W.
"	Douglas, W.
229 Halifax Industrial	Carter, A. B.
"	Hindle, W.
"	Hindle, Mrs. W.
"	Holmes, J.
"	Jones, D.
"	Wood, A.
230 Haltwhistle	Dryden, T.
"	Shield, G. W.
231 Hamilton Baking	Robertson, J.
232 " Central	Leadbetter, Agnes
"	Parker, J.
233 Handsworth Woodhouse	Grayson, B.
"	Keeton, H.
"	Pye, A.
234 Harrogate	Fisher, J.
"	North, C. E.
235 Hartlepool	Edwards, Mrs. E. F.
"	Harwood, M.
"	Nossiter, A.
"	Peirson, W. B.
"	Scott, J.
"	Ward, N.
236 Haslemere	Bethell, F.
237 Haslingden	Hamer, R. H.
"	Hargreaves, J. W.
"	Tomlinson, J.
238 Hawick	Gass, G.
"	Gass, Mrs. G.
239 Hebden Bridge Industrial	Hart, C.
"	Hodgson, F.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
239 Hebden Bridge Industrial	Sutcliffe, A.
240 Heckmondwike	Sutcliffe, Mrs. A.
"	Bedford, F.
"	Kershaw, F.
"	Wilby, Emma J.
"	Wilkinson, P.
"	Wilson, W. S.
"	Yates, T.
241 Hendon	Adkins, S.
242 Heptonstall	Crabtree, M. A.
243 Hereford	Hyett, F. J.
"	Willets, A. E. E.
244 Hetton Downs	Bowden, J.
"	Bowey, C.
"	Paisley, D.
245 Heywood	Aspinall, F.
"	Barlow, J.
"	Birch, S.
"	Booth, J.
"	Dickie, Henry
246 Higham Ferrers	Heywood, J. T.
247 " Boot	Hunt, G. A.
248 Higher Hurst	Pack, W. H.
"	Beech, W. H.
249 High Wycombe	Harrison, G.
250 Hillhouse Perseverance	Clare, W. T.
"	Kidd, A. E.
251 Hinckley	Rush, J.
"	Alsop, A.
"	Lockly, J.
252 Hindley	Pickering, W.
"	Evans, L.
"	Hosker, W.
253 Horbury	Hutchinson, W.
"	Cr oke, H. S.
254 Horwich	Wright, G. B.
"	Finch, T.
"	Stell, R.
255 Hucknall Torkard	Whalley, J.
"	Carrington, J. C.
"	Pugh, J.
"	Syson, W. G.
256 Huddersfield	Wilford, J. H.
"	Bamforth, J. E.
"	Collinge, F. R.
"	Dobson, J.
"	Gillbanks, F.
"	Smith, F.
"	Sykes, J. H.
257 Hull	Boyes, W.
"	Boynton, A. J.
"	Clarke, J.
258 Hurlford	Lickes, J.
"	Collins, D.
259 Hyde	Simpson, A.
"	Higinbotham, G.
"	Langley, G. B.
"	Langley, Mrs. G. B.
260 Ideal Clothiers	Butler, B.
"	Jessop, L.
261 Ilkeston	Fraser, W.
"	Fraser, Mrs. W.
"	Richards, W. T.
"	Richards, Mrs. W. T.
"	Wardle, J.
262 Ipswich	Jackson, R. F.
"	Newman, F. E.
"	Pulham, C.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
262 Ipswich	Rudlen, A. J.
263 Irish Agricultural Wholesale	Grattan-Bellew, Sir H., Bart.
264 Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale	Griffiths, E.
" "	Roberts, W.
265 Jarrow and Hebburn	Conray, M.
266 Johnstone "	McGrath, J.
" "	Ferguson, J.
" "	Hosie, J.
267 Keighley	Carr, D.
" "	Goddard, W.
" "	Grove, J. F.
" "	Grove, Mrs. J. F.
" "	Midgley, F.
" "	Spencer, E.
268 " Laundries	Whalley, H.
269 Kemble	Anderson, J.
270 Kendal	Borwick, C. D.
" "	Borwick, Mrs. S.
271 Kettering Boot and Shoe	Russell, H.
" " " "	Wright, F.
272 " Corset "	Dagger, S. A.
273 " Industrial	Ballard, Wm.
" "	Sumpter, W. H.
" "	Potter, H. J.
" "	Waterson, A. E.
" "	York, S.
274 " " Union Boot and Shoe	York, Mrs. S.
275 Kidderminster	Barratt, Enos
" "	Allbut, G. T.
" "	Brewster, Wm. J.
276 Kilbirnie	Roberts, I. S.
277 Killamarsh	Cochrane, D.
278 Kilmarnock Equitable	Hall, M.
" " " "	Dakers, J.
" " " "	Millie, J. R.
279 Kilnhurst	Mirrilees, R.
" "	Beighton, J.
" "	Williams, J. H.
280 King's Lynn	Hodson, G. W.
" "	Hodson, Mrs. G. W.
" "	Proctor, C.
" "	Proctor, E.
281 Kippax	Dawes, A.
" "	Townend, A.
282 Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Davey, S.
" "	Jackson, D.
283 " Manufacturing	Hemmington, Wm.
284 Lancaster	Ball, J.
" "	Hargreaves, H.
" "	Hayes, H.
" "	Jack-on, W.
" "	Rooke, W. T. C.
" "	Woods, T.
285 Langley Mill and Aldercar	Barnes, W.
" " " "	Bradley, S.
" " " "	Clements, J.
" " " "	Farnsworth, J.
" " " "	Marson, J. Wm.
" " " "	Sharpe, D.
286 Leeds	Jones, W.
" "	Murgatroyd, H. M.
" "	Richards, W. J.
" "	Seel, W. R.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
286 Leeds	Whitehead, J. T.
287 Leek and Moorlands	Woodhouse F.
288 Leek Silk and Twist	Carding, J. J.
289 Lees and Cross Roads Co-operative	Mitchell, S.
290 Leicester	Hassall, W.
"	Hartley, F.
"	Bent, T. E.
"	Hall, T. R.
"	Perkins, N. C.
"	Wilson, Mrs. C.
"	Williams, J.
"	Worley, J. J.
291 " Anchor Boot and Shoe	Garner, A.
292 " Boot and Shoe	Howkins, H.
293 " Carriage Builders	Masson, G. D.
294 " Leather Supply Association	Hands, W.
295 " Morning Star Sundries	Crosthwaite, W.
296 " Printing	Howkins, H. H.
297 " Self-Help Boot and Shoe	Killingly, J. T.
298 " Small Holders	Bodicoat, J.
299 Leigh Friendly	Hubbard, W. G.
" "	Collins, W.
300 Leith Provident Co-operative	Eckersley, W.
" "	Hayes, S.
301 Lepton Fields	Cairns, J.
302 Leven Reform	Warrington, B.
303 Lincoln Equitable	Collings, Mrs. F. R.
" "	Mitchell, D.
" "	Coulson, W.
" "	Drury, A.
" "	Harris, Mrs. G.
" "	Hillman, W.
" "	Howard, W.
304 Lincoln Land and Building	Rudd, H. H.
305 Lisburn	Bellamy, H.
"	Adams, J.
306 Liscard	Barbour, H.
"	Toms, E. J.
307 Littleborough	Toms, L.
"	Campbell, J.
"	Parker, T.
308 Liverpool City	Shepherd J.
"	Banister, W. E.
"	Edwards, V. A.
"	Jones, F.
"	Lightfoot, Mrs.
"	Lockett, J.
309 Liversedge	Mason, W. H.
310 Llanelly	Medley, W.
311 London Anchor	Evans, A. G.
"	Carvell, A. E.
312 " Bookbinders' Co-operative	Edwards, C. E.
313 " Civil Service Supply	Greening, E. O.
"	Cogman, W. H.
"	Rolfe, H.
314 " Co-operative Brotherhood Trust Limited	Tasker, E. J.
315 " Edmonton	Hazzledine, J. B.
"	Gilbert, F. C.
"	Ladbroke, Mrs.
"	Masters, P. F.
"	Maton, J.
316 " Hendon	Simmonds, W. T.
317 " King's Cross Publishing	Adkins, S.
318 " Perseverance	Alcock, G.
319 " West London	Haywood, F. P.
320 Long Buckby	Burn, A. C.
321 Long Eaton	Frisby, J. G.
"	Bowd, M.
"	Bullock, C.
"	Craig, A.

NAME OF SOCIETY.

DELEGATES.

321 Long Eaton.....	Marshall, C.
322 " Printing	Smith, T.
323 Longridge	Edinborough, T. H.
"	Brown, J. W.
324 Longwood	Proctor, R.
325 Lowestoft.....	Taylor, J. W.
"	Rayment, P. W.
326 Luddendenfoot	Rayment, Mrs. P. W.
327 Luton	Riley, A.
"	Barton, W. H.
"	Mowatt, H. A.
328 Macclesfield	Bowyer, S.
"	Johnson, A.
"	Johnson, Mrs. A.
"	Leigh, J. E.
329 " Silk Manufacturing	Walker, H.
330 Maidenhead	Goodwin, E.
"	King, J.
331 Maidstone	Shelton, A.
332 Manchester and Salford	Mitchell, G.
"	Arundale, Mrs. E. C.
"	Hartley, Mrs. E. A.
"	Hookway, E. J.
"	Lake, F. M.
"	Martin, T. H.
333 " Co-operative Laundries....	Whiteley, E.
334 " Tenants	Wilkinson, J.
335 Mansfield and Sutton	Connor, J. E.
"	Carr, A.
"	Jones, J.
"	Read, Mrs.
"	Slater, S.
"	Smith, W.
336 Market Harboro'	Coe, J.
"	Coe, Mrs. J.
"	Wood, C. G.
337 Market Weighton.....	Wood, Mrs. C. J.
338 Markinch.....	Frankland, P.
"	Grier, J.
339 Maryport.....	Thomson, A.
"	Ferguson, G.
"	Sanderson, T.
"	Simpson, J.
"	Waugh, T.
"	Webster, J.
340 Masbro' Pioneers	Ainsworth, E.
"	Copley, W.
"	King, J. R.
"	Newman, J.
"	Schofield, J.
341 Meltham	Wilkinson, J. W.
"	Hol oyd, G. H.
342 Melton Constable.....	Holroyd, Mrs. G. H.
343 Mere and District.....	Barrett, C. E.
344 Merthyr and Troedyrhiw	Scaves, J.
345 Middlesbrough	Davies, D.
"	Barrows, Isabella
"	Pickering, Annis
"	Pannell, J. T.
"	Sharp, J. W.
"	Weaver, J. W.
346 Middleton and Tonge	Wray, Emily J.
"	Fitton, H.
347 Midland Boot Manufacturers.....	Taylor, W.
348 Mid-Rhondda.....	Betts, W.
"	Atkins, J.
349 Millom	Griffiths, B.
"	Delaney, D.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
349 Millom	Park, H.
350 Minehead	Simons, W. J.
351 Morley	Broughton, W.
"	Buxton, H. E.
"	Hardy, T.
"	Lycett, C.
"	Meredith, R.
"	Scott, A.
352 Mossley	Castle, A.
"	Whitworth, S.
353 Murton Colliery	Duncan, C.
"	Smith, J. T.
354 Musselburgh	Demoster, W.
"	Semple, S.
355 Nantymoel	Hawker, Harold T.
"	King, Robert Lewis
"	Richards, William
356 National Labour Press	Whiteley, Mrs. E.
357 " Co-operative Managers' Association	Cole, C. J.
358 Neath Abbey and Skewen	Lloyd, W. R.
359 Nelson	Acton, William S.
"	Butterfield, Edmund
"	Elliott, Ezra
"	Robinson, James E.
360 Netherfield	Coy, F. G.
"	King, Thomas
361 Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	Whitehead, William
"	Barrass, F. W.
362 Newbottle	Hirdmarch, Jos. B.
"	Hind, Edward
363 Newcastle-on-Tyne	Hutton, Thos. H.
"	Cattliff, William
"	Graham, Mrs. M. A.
"	Muitt, Thomas
"	Pearson, James
364 New Cumnock	Reed, Mrs. Isabella
365 Newhaven	Frame, John S.
366 Newmains and Cambusnethan	Clarke, Richard T.
367 New Mills	Howden, John
"	Birtwistle, Walter
368 Newport (Mon.)	Rothwell, R. H.
"	Cowling, J.
"	Dinham, H. W.
"	Garth, Edward
"	Garth, Mrs.
"	Hurn, Thos. J.
369 New Moston	Moon, A. B.
370 New Swindon Industrial	Crowther, John
" " "	Dale, W.
" " "	Day, P.
" " "	Knight, Mrs.
" " "	Marshman, T.
" " "	Nethercott, A. E.
" " "	Richman, R. W.
371 Newton Abbot	Dennis, Fredk. H.
372 New Tredegar and District	Darch, C.
" " "	Davies, Alfred
" " "	Lewis, Windsor
373 Northampton	Darnell, Parker
"	Freeman, Fred
"	Hartop, J. W.
"	Rogers, William J.
"	Toutell, James O.
"	Webb, John
374 Northern Section Educational Association	Gilliland, James
375 Northamptonshire Productive	Green, Fred
376 North Shields	Chater, Wm.
" "	Percy, William

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
376 North Shields.....	Thompson, J.
377 North Tawton.....	Medland, E.
378 North-Western Educational Association.....	Collier, E.
379 Norwich.....	Betts, Herbert Jas.
380 Nottingham.....	Thurlow, A.
".....	Billingham, A. H.
".....	Cooper, Matthew
".....	Dickenson, H. A.
".....	Jurney, Arthur
".....	Newton, Mrs.
381 Nottingham Printers.....	Douse, W. J.
382 Nuneaton.....	Miller, T.
".....	Roberts, A.
".....	Sutton, A.
".....	Shaw, Thos. W.
".....	Warr, F.
383 Oakengates.....	Gee, Wm.
".....	Pessall, J.
384 Okehampton.....	Medland, C.
385 Oldham Equitable.....	Fogg, B.
".....	Jagger, Mrs. J.
".....	Metcalfe, W.
".....	Munn, A.
".....	Shore, B.
".....	Shore, Mrs. B.
".....	Wood, J.
386 Industrial.....	Booth, R.
".....	Booth, Mrs. R.
".....	Buckley, F. J.
".....	Buckley, Mrs. F. J.
".....	Brierley, W.
".....	Harrison, T.
".....	Laing, J.
".....	Sim, J.
387 Ossett.....	Fenton, A.
".....	Moxon, J.
".....	North, G. H.
388 Oswaldtwistle.....	Halstead, J.
".....	Halstead, Mrs. J.
389 Oswestry.....	Cooper, G. T.
390 Oxford.....	Bolton, Mrs. M. E.
".....	Holliday, J.
".....	Keelfe, E. D. B.
".....	Kempson, A. R.
391 Builders.....	Farn, Mrs. M. A.
392 Padiham.....	Lee, J. W.
".....	Taylor, W.
".....	Taylor, Mrs. W.
393 Paignton.....	Grace, F.
".....	Hamer, C.
".....	Jeffrey, A.
394 Paisley Equitable.....	Allison, J.
395 Manufacturing.....	Ferguson, W.
".....	Hannah, J.
".....	McFadyen, W.
".....	McHutcheson, J.
".....	Paton, J.
396 Provident.....	Lorimer, A. F.
".....	Mason, D.
".....	Mason, Mrs. D.
".....	Park, A.
397 Underwood Coal.....	Holmes, J.
".....	Holmes, Mrs. J.
398 Pantdu.....	Potts, H.
399 Park Lane.....	Coble, F.
".....	Lewis, R.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
400 Parkstone and Bournemouth	Archer, Mrs. M. G.
" "	Kingsbury, F.
" "	Tiller, G.
401 Pathhead and Sinclairtown	Tiller, Mrs. G.
" "	Balfour, J.
" "	Balfour, Mrs. J.
402 Pecket Well	McLeod, W.
403 Pegswood	Leavy, A. E.
404 Penarth	Nichol, G. R.
"	Gibbon, J. M.
405 Pendleton	Hulse, F.
"	Burling, Mrs. O.
"	Bradley, J. W.
"	Collinge, F. R.
"	Cull, Miss E. M.
"	Emery, W. J.
406 Pen-y-graig	Stephens, W.
"	Job, W.
407 Perth (City of)	Thomas, T.
"	Farrell, A.
408 Peterborough	McPherson, J.
"	Baynes, H.
"	Brerton, J.
"	Digby, S.
"	Lewis, T.
"	Martin, A.
409 Pillowell and Yorkley	Pyewell, E.
410 Pilsley	Chew, Blanche
411 Pioneer Boot	Tarlton, J. P.
412 Platt Bridge	Johnson, W. B.
413 Pleasley	Caspell, T.
"	Maxwell, T.
414 Plymouth	Parker, J.
"	Farley, Mrs. E. E.
"	Finch, W. G.
"	Munday, J.
"	Popplestone, J.
"	Welsford, W. H.
415 " Printers	White, C.
416 Pocklington	Dawe, W. J.
"	Brown G.
417 Pollokshaws	Haw, G. W.
"	Hamilton, Mrs. E.
418 Pontardulais	Quinn, J.
419 Pontefract	Jones, T.
"	Mountjoy, Mrs. M.
420 Pontycymmer	Painham, G.
"	Baker, T. J.
"	Clarke, G. T.
421 Port Glasgow	Howells, G. J.
"	McKenney, W.
422 Portishead	McNellis, P.
423 Portobello	Crisp, R.
424 Portsea Island	Semple, W.
"	Budd, W.
"	Duckworth, W. G.
425 Port Talbot	Mihell, J. H.
"	Llewellyn, T.
426 Preston	Owen, G. T.
"	Arton, R.
"	Holden, B.
427 Prestwich	Sims, J. J.
"	Bridge, H.
"	Cattle, R. W.
"	Walker, J.
428 Radcliffe and Pilkington	Emery, E.
"	Schofield, W.
"	Whitehead, P.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
429 Radstock	Catley, A.
"	Cook, Mrs. J.
"	Gent, J. W.
"	Gillingham, F. G.
"	Lewis, E.
"	Lewis, O.
430 Ramsbottom	Cunliffe, J. R.
"	Lawson, J. H.
431 Ramsgate	Birkenshaw, T.
432 Raunds	Pentelow, T.
433 Reading	Bromley, B. R.
"	Deadman, E. B.
"	Giles, H. T.
"	Ridsdale, J. H. B.
"	Schofield, W.
"	Schofield, Mrs.
434 Redding	Brown, J.
"	Wilson, J.
435 Reigate	Allen, Miss E. E. M.
436 Renfrew	Barr, J. H.
"	Lang, J.
437 Resolven	Bunows, J.
"	Evan, G.
438 Rhodes	Buchannan, J.
"	Roberts, A.
439 Ringwood	Phillips, F. G.
440 Ripley	Amos, J.
"	Fearn, T.
"	Grace, Mrs. P.
"	Weightman, E.
441 Ripponden	Lumb, J.
442 River and District	Forbes, G.
"	Hawes, E.
"	Hawes, Mrs. E.
"	May W. E.
"	May, Mrs. W. E.
443 Rochdale Pioneers	Parkinson, T. B.
"	Smith, H.
444 Rothwell	Andrew, E.
"	Coe, C.
445 Royton	Kenworthy, J. E.
"	Newton, W.
446 Ruddington	Price, J. J.
447 Rugby	Bushy, A.
"	Harley, R. C.
"	Ratcliffe, R.
"	Yates, H.
448 Rugeley	Houldey, L.
"	Wood, A.
449 Runcorn and Widnes	Burt, A. H.
"	Davies, G. H.
"	Hazlehurst, W.
"	Shaw, J. J.
450 Rushden	Elsdon, F. W.
"	Rial, W. W.
451 Ryhope and Silksworth	Hindmarsh, R.
"	Hylton, F. W.
452 St. Albans	Crow, B.
"	Dennis, E. T.
453 St. Austell	Davies, J.
"	Dicker, John
454 St. Helens	Atkins, Augustus
"	Hewitt, James
"	Phillips, Joseph
"	Winterbottom, G. H.
455 Salisbury	Adam, J.
"	Butler, Wm.
"	Cooke, E. L.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
456 Sandbach.....	Gibson, Wm
" ".....	Clowes, J. W.
457 Sawston.....	Arnold, J. Rumbold
458 Scarborough.....	Daws, G.
" ".....	Foster, Tom
459 Scottish Co-op. Laundries.....	Chalmers, Mrs. C.
460 " " Newspaper.....	Neilson, James B.
461 " C.W.S.....	Allan, Wm. R.
" ".....	Archbold, William
" ".....	Bardner, John
" ".....	Beaton, Neil S.
" ".....	Macintosh, Robert
" ".....	Orr, James
" ".....	Pearson, John
" ".....	Purdie, Andrew
" ".....	Stewart, Robert
" ".....	Stirling, Thos. B.
" ".....	Weir, Alexander B.
462 Scunthorpe.....	Bond, Fredk.
" ".....	Marshall, B.
" ".....	Revell, J.
" ".....	Walsham, C.
" ".....	Walsham, Mrs. C.
463 Seaham Harbour.....	Cessford, Wm.
" ".....	Dobson, Henry
" ".....	Keeley, Samuel
" ".....	Rose, Samuel
464 Seaton Delaval.....	Chicken, John C.
" ".....	Rutherford, John
465 Selby.....	Moore, James L.
464 Selkirk.....	Bell, J. J.
467 Selston.....	Shooter, Alfred
468 Senghenydd and Aber Valley.....	Griffiths, Griffith D.
" ".....	Lewis, Edwin
469 Shanklin Lake and Branstone.....	Hutchings, H. W. J.
470 Sheepridge.....	Smith, James Henry
471 Sheerness.....	Carpenter, S.
" ".....	Carpenter, Mrs. S.
" ".....	Clear, Mrs. A.
" ".....	Francis, Harry
" ".....	Woodthorpe, T. J.
" ".....	Woodthorpe, Mrs. T. J.
472 Sheffield and Ecclesall.....	Bourne, H.
" ".....	Buckley, W.
" ".....	Hodgson, G. H.
" ".....	Robinson, A.
" ".....	Sandford, F. W.
" ".....	Wilkinson, Mrs. C.E.
473 Shettleston.....	Baird, Walter
" ".....	Hamilton, John S.
474 Shrewsbury.....	Griffiths, Mrs. M. A.
" ".....	Jones, Arthur H.
" ".....	North, Frederick H.
" ".....	Preece, James R.
475 Sileby Boot and Shoe.....	Mercy, John A.
476 Silverdale.....	Brough, J.
" ".....	Dryhurst, Edward J.
" ".....	Hooton, James
" ".....	Taylor, John
477 Sittingbourne.....	Colthup, A.
" ".....	Whitehead, A. E.
" ".....	Wood, A. G.
478 Skipton.....	Spence, Ann Chester
" ".....	Whitaker, William
479 Slaithwaite.....	Firth, Joel
" ".....	Hollingworth, A. R.
480 Slough.....	Biggs, W. H.
481 Soho (Birmingham).....	Bishton, William
" ".....	Connolly, John

XXXV.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
481 Soho (Birmingham)	Fielding, W. E.
482 " "	Haynes, George
482 Southampton	Alexander, E. H.
" "	Gurd, George
" "	Joyner, J.
" "	Olney, Wm. R.
" "	Perriman, Fredk.
" "	Vincent, Henry
483 Southport	Allen, John
" "	Barlow, Geoffrey
" "	Stevenson, George
484 South Shields	Cassidy, Peter
" "	Watson, James W.
485 South Suburban	Braithwaite, Mrs. E.
" "	Finnis, F. J.
" "	Koch, James K.
" "	Neale, A. W.
" "	Rankin, A. W.
486 Southwell	Webb, Mrs. A. A.
487 Sowerby Bridge	Arnold, G. A.
" "	Crossley, Mark
" "	Siddall, James
" "	Whittaker, Henry
488 Spalding	Wild, Herbert
489 Sperope Boot and Shoe	Brown, John Thos.
490 Stafford	Cadmore, Wm. Thos.
" "	Jordan, Joseph
" "	Catlin, A. F.
" "	Donnelly, P. E.
" "	Edmunds, W. H.
491 Stainland & Holywell Green	Merrey, C. M.
492 " " "	Carney, Fred
492 Stalybridge	Smithies, Herbert
" "	Green, Joseph
" "	Hinchliffe, Jas. H.
" "	Mason, John B.
493 Stanton Hill	Wallace, J.
494 Stapleford and Sandiacre	Blount, Thos. George
495 Station Town	Spencer, Octavius
496 Staveley Town	Reynolds, Arthur
497 Stockport	Wall, A. D'Arcy
" "	Armes, Thomas
" "	Elliott, W. W.
498 Stirling	Ottewell, Joseph
499 Stocksbridge	Wallace, James
" "	Jack, P.
" "	Jack, Mrs. P.
" "	Taylor, Sagar
500 Stockton-on-Tees	Warburton, Robt. L.
" "	Crawford, Andrew
" "	Macpherson, Wm.
" "	Shepherd, Mrs. R.
501 Stowmarket	Leather, Percy H.
502 Stratford (London)	Pyrar, Joshua
" "	Taylor, Harry
" "	Webster, Charles
" "	Carr, Mrs.
" "	Dee, Mrs.
" "	McEwen, Geo. A.
" "	Norris, Mrs.
" "	Petty, J. F.
" "	Scarth, Thomas
503 Stroud	Wade, William
" "	Banks, G. L. B.
" "	Hitcham, R. A.
" "	Mansfield, L.
" "	McEntee, V.
" "	Murrell, G. W.
" "	Whitfield, R.
" "	Blackwell, A. J.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
503 Stroud	Budd, Thomas
504 Styal	Warren, G.
505 Sunderland	Mason, Amos
"	Harle, Peter
"	Webster, John B.
506 Swallow	Wilson, Robt. J.
507 Swansea	Howard, John
"	Whitfield, A. E.
"	Jones, E.
508 " Printers	Rees, Mrs. E.
509 Swarthmoor and Ulverston	Wright, Mrs. E.
"	Bevan, William
"	Coward, George
"	Sandford, Percy
510 Tadcaster	Blamires, H.
511 Tamworth	Sanders, Henry
"	Walker, Hy. F.
"	Wharton, Fredk. S.
512 Tantobie	Walton, William
513 Taunton	Smith, Geo. H.
"	Fursden, J.
"	Hodges, Wm. J.
514 Tavistock	Woods, Geo. Saville
515 Ten Acres and Storchley	Gale, Frederick
"	Coulson, J. H.
"	Cummings, Mrs. C. S.
"	Lygo, William
516 Thomson, Wm., and Sons	Hems, John R.
517 Throckley and District	Langley, F. C.
"	Bainbridge, James
518 Tibshelf	Robson, Thomas
519 Tipton	Wylde, Walter
"	Clifton, Chas. Henry
520 Tiverton	Swift, Chas. Fredk.
521 Todmorden (Bridge End)	Searle, John
522 " Industrial	Sutcliffe, James
"	Barker, Ellis
"	Bentley, J. W.
"	Ormerod, Thomas
"	Pickles, Wm.
"	Wilson, J. A.
523 Tonbridge	Werrem, Richard
524 Ton Industrial	Morgan, Mrs. W. H.
"	Price, Mrs. J. B.
"	Rowlands, T. H.
525 Torquay	Smith, Ernest
"	Bulleid, Robt. John
"	Bulleid, Mrs. R. J.
"	Cload, C. Howard
526 Tow Law	Thompson, H.
"	Hildreth, J. J.
527 Tranent	Raine, J. G.
528 Trecynon and Cwmdare	Dunsmore, John
529 Tredegar	Evans, William
"	Lewis, L.
"	Price, R.
530 Treharris	Whitby, W. J.
"	Dare, R. T.
"	Jenkins, T.
531 Trowbridge	Bishop, Frederick J.
"	Haslett, Archibald
"	Ward, George
"	Wareham, James
532 Tunbridge Wells	Wright, John
"	Geer, A. C.
533 Tweedside Industrial	Richards, H. G.
"	Telford, George
"	Straffer, Robert

NAME OF SOCIETY.

DELEGATES.

533 Tweedside Industrial	Smailes, Thomas
534 Twerton	Bragg, A. E.
535 Twerton-on-Avon	Ashmen, A. A. W.
"	Hope, Mrs. F.
"	James, L.
"	Merchant, Mrs. M.
"	Sansome, R. J.
"	Tucker, O.
536 Tyldesley	Massey Israel
"	Townsend, —.
537 Uddingston	Hamilton, J.
"	Hosie, J.
"	Sanderson, M.
538 Uppermill	Jagger, J.
539 Vale of Leven (Alexandria)	Cannon, J.
"	Hendry, J.
540 Wakefield (Borough of)	Foster, J.
"	Tolley, A.
"	Wood, J. H.
541 " Industrial	Bedford, H.
"	Butcher, G.
"	Moorhouse, H.
"	Way, T.
542 Walkden	Lord, J.
"	Marshall J. J.
543 Wallsend	Gray, A.
"	Robertson, F.
544 Walsall	Abbotts, Wm.
"	Edwards, E. A.
"	Hilliard, H.
"	Pearsall, T.
"	Skeels, H.
"	Toyn, H. H.
545 " Locks and Cart Gears	Harrison, W. G.
546 Waterloo	Lowe, G.
547 Watford	Bain, W. G.
"	Bain, Mrs. W. G.
"	Wiggins, A.
548 Warrington Equitable Industrial	Cook, R.
"	Holford, Mrs. J.
"	Jones, A.
"	Redman, W.
"	Sherburn, W. H.
"	Wright, Wm.
549 Wellingborough Midland Industrial	Booth, S.
"	Clayson, H.
"	Munns, A. W.
"	Smith, J. T.
550 West Breconshire Farmers	Davies, D.
551 West Calder	Graham, John
"	Murphy, John
"	Pratt, William
"	Robb, C.
"	Smart, William
552 Westhoughton Friendly	Pilkington, J.
"	Smith, W.
553 " United	Foster, T.
"	Taylor, J. E.
554 Weston-super-Mare	Fenton, W.]
"	Lye, C.
555 West Stanley	Boucher, J.
"	Hall, J. J.
556 West Wylam and Prudhoe	Lowden, G.
"	Thompson, J.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DELEGATES.
557 West Yorks. Coal Federation	Sutcliffe, H.
558 Weymouth	Atkins, S.
"	Dowell, A. E.
"	Oakley, A. H.
"	Stewart, H.
559 Whaley Bridge	Stewart, Mrs. H.
"	Goodwin W.
560 Whitby	Hallam, T. A.
561 Wigan	Melling, W. T.
"	Baron, T.
"	Baron, Mrs. T.
"	Hallam, T. A.
"	Higson, J.
"	Higson, Mrs. J.
"	Pennington, C.
562 Wigston Hosiers	Prescott, P.
563 Willerden	Gilbert, Thomas
"	Clark, Miss J. M.
"	Gordon, J. W.
564 Willington	Wiggins, R. P.
"	Richardson, M.
"	Snowdon, William
565 Wilsden	Tait, William
566 Wilton Sidney Herbert	Kendall, W. A.
567 Windhill	Prynn, R. R.
"	Barras, A.
"	Butterfield F.
"	Butterfield, Mrs.
"	Hyde Mrs. E.
"	Morton, N. J.
568 Windsor	Read, D. M.
569 Windy Nook	Dawson, C. W.
"	Peacock, R.
570 Winsford	Stoker, D.
"	Burrows, A.
571 Wishaw	Holden, A.
"	Aitken, G.
572 Woking	McAllister, A.
"	Best, A. W.
"	Chapman, Mrs. C.
573 Wollaston	Timms, Mrs. M.
574 Wolverhampton	Wakelin, I.
"	Fulwood, Mrs. A.
"	Onions, J.
"	Taylor, H.
575 Wolverton	Taylor, Mrs. H.
"	Cowmley, A.
"	Fetters, E. G.
"	Mahoney J.
576 Woolwich—Royal Arsenal	Thompson, T. A.
"	Alexander, Mrs. A.
"	Davis, Mrs. C. J.
"	Lankshear, Mrs. F. E.
"	Munson, Mrs. E.
577 Worcester (New)	Saunders, E. G.
"	Brotherton, F.
"	Gibbins, Mrs. M.
578 Workington Beehive	Saxton, H.
"	Allen, J. T. W.
"	Edgar R.
"	Wilson, J. S.
579 " Industrial	Wilson, Mrs. J. S.
"	Eden, H.
"	Turner, J.
580 Worksop	Underwood, J.
"	Chapman, J.
"	Chapman, Mrs. J.
"	Ratcliff, W.
"	Ratcliff, Mrs. W.
"	Smith, J.

NAME OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

DELEGATES.

581 Yeovil	Evans, W. P.
"	Seymour, H.
"	Tavener, A.
582 Ynysybwl	Brown, W.
"	Hawkins, J.
"	Hughes, T.
"	Jones, O. R.
"	Paget, G.
"	Seymour, A.
583 York	Anderson, T.
"	Bamforth, J. T.
"	Mercer, Mrs. J.
"	Pounder, R.

(5) Delegates from District Associations.

(1) Midland Section.

584 Birmingham	Johnson, A.
585 Coventry	Clarke, H.
586 Leicester	Willford, T.
587 Lincoln	Hunsley, G.
588 Northampton and Earls Barton	Cooper, J. C.
589 Nottingham	Reeve, I.
590 Stafford	Fulwood, A.
591 Shropshire and Mid-Wales	Griffiths, E.
592 Wellingborough and Kettering	Miller, F. W.

(2) Northern Section.

593 South Durham	Davison, J.
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(3) North-Western Section.

594 Airedale	Hyde, E.
595 Bolton	Knights, T.
596 Dewsbury	Gill, T.
597 East Yorks.	Kirby, T.
598 Essex and Suffolk	Ryder, G.
599 Huddersfield	Jenkinson, F. L.
600 Macclesfield, Crewe and District	Fletcher, G. H.
601 North-East Lancashire	Hargreaves, R.
602 North Lancashire	Hall, J.
603 Rochdale	Johnson, A.
604 South Yorkshire	Cauldwell, J.

(4) Scottish Section.

605 Ayrshire	Clark, S.
606 Border Counties	Laidlaw, R.
607 Central	Kay, J.
608 East of Scotland	Toole, P.
609 Falkirk	McNain, G.
610 Fife and Kinross	Gairns, T.
611 Glasgow and Suburbs	Anderson, Mrs. H.
612 North-Eastern	Muir, J.
613 Renfrew	Muir, J.
614 Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan	Dunley, J.

NAME OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.	DELEGATES.
<p>(5) <i>Southern Section.</i></p> <p>615 Beds. and Bucks. 616 Cambridge 617 Hants 618 Kent 619 Oxford 620 Sussex 621 Wilts. and Dorset.</p>	<p>Dolling, H. Resbury, W. Welch, J. L. Werren, R. White, E. Kille, H. C. Prynne, R. R.</p>
<p>(6) <i>South-Western Section.</i></p> <p>622 Bristol and Somerset .. 623 Cornwall 624 Devon</p>	<p>Treasure, A. V. Laundry, J. Truscott, E.</p>
<p>(7) <i>Western Section.</i></p> <p>625 Brecon, Monmouth, and East Glamorgan..... 626 West Wales.....</p>	<p>Morris, T. Roderick, D.</p>

Total number of persons present at Congress, 1,802.





CENTRAL BOARD MEETING.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, 1920.

A MEETING of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union was held at Holyoake House, Manchester, on Saturday, April 17th, 1920.

The following members were present :—

Midland Section : Mrs. Cottrell, Messrs. J. Butcher, W. J. Douse, G. Harris, W. Millerchip, J. Shacklock, W. Warren, and C. A. W. Saxton, (secretary).

Northern Section : Messrs. W. R. Rae, G. Riddle, and A. Stoddart (secretary).

North-Western Section : Messrs. W. R. Blair, E. Booth, G. Briggs, S. R. Cocker, W. Dewhurst, S. Fairbrother, S. R. Foster, G. Goodenough, J. Greenwood, F. Hayward, T. Howarth, F. Houghton, J. Johnston, G. Major, T. Redfearn, W. Swindlehurst, J. Thompson, and J. Bradshaw (secretary).

Scottish Section : Messrs. J. Downie, P. Loney, N. McLean, M.P., D. Palmer, J. Patterson, A. M. Welsh, and G. Wilson.

Southern Section : Mrs. M. A. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, M. H. Clear, J. Dickinson, R. Hibberd, E. King, T. M. McGiff, W. J. Salmon, and A. Hainsworth (hon. member); also B. Williams (secretary).

South-Western Section : Mrs. M. Found, Messrs. W. Brown, J. T. Davis, G. A. Ramsay, and W. H. Watkins.

Western Section : Messrs. W. H. Bryant, R. R. Chappell, J. P. Davies, D. Evans, J. L. Powell, and D. Williams.

Also Messrs. A. Whitehead (general secretary), T. Horrocks (assistant general secretary), F. Hall (Adviser of Studies), C. E. Wood (educational secretary), J. Pollitt (Labour Adviser), T. W. Mercer (Publications Department), and S. F. Perry (secretary, Co-operative Party). Alderman F. Hayward, J.P., occupied the chair.

Explanations were received from several members who were not able to be present.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said : My first duty this morning is one of a painful character. Since our last meeting one of our colleagues has passed away, and I am sure that we all desire to record our sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, and our sincere regret at his death. I refer to Mr. Pearce, of the South-Western Section, who devoted so much of his time and energies to the cause of co-operation.

Attention was drawn to the fact that two other members of the Board had also passed away since the previous meeting, namely, Mr. Readshaw (Northern Section) and Mr. Foulger (Southern Section), and their names were included in the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on February 11th, were taken as read and confirmed, and Messrs. Hainsworth (Southern Section), and Saxton (Midland Section) were appointed tellers.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY AT CONGRESS.

The CHAIRMAN : An application came before the United Board from the Co-operative Party asking for representation at the Bristol Congress. I think the intention was that practically the whole of their executive or committee should attend. The United Board thought that was rather more than could be expected, in view of the large expense involved, and recommended that three official representatives of the Co-operative Party should be invited.

The recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

The CHAIRMAN : We have a suggestion from the Co-operative Party that the rules of the Co-operative Union should be so altered as to allow the Party to be represented at all our congresses. What is your desire in regard to this matter ?

The GENERAL SECRETARY : I hope you will consider this question very carefully. If you are going to give official standing to the Co-operative Party at Congress, it is quite possible you will have other joint committees of the Union asking for equal representation.

Mr. G. MAJOR moved that the matter be referred to the United Board.

Mr. W. R. RAE, in view of the fact that it would be necessary at an early date to take the rules into consideration with respect to other changes that

were pending, suggested that the request from the Co-operative Party be adjourned meantime.

The suggestion was unanimously adopted.

PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Mr. J. JOHNSTON moved the following resolution, of which he had previously given notice :—

That the Central Board take all necessary steps to secure the establishment of a Commonwealth Bank, with municipal and co-operative branches in all the large centres of population throughout the United Kingdom, to enable such bank to use their excess or surplus assets, on the credit of which they will be able to finance their undertakings for the well-being of the community, instead of borrowing capital at high rates of interest, which now entails such a heavy burden on the community.

Mr. Johnston said he considered the subject one of vital importance, and that the Co-operative Union should take active steps to bring about better conditions, so far as the payment for capital was concerned. Many people were living without working, with the result that the wealth which they possessed had to be provided by those who did work. Since he brought this proposal forward two years previously there had been a very striking advance in public opinion with regard to the importance of this question, and the position which the community ought to take up in reference to it. Mr. Johnston proceeded to refer to what was being done at Bradford, Wigan, and other places in this country on the lines of his resolution, and gave details of the formation and progress of the Australian Commonwealth Bank. Concluding, he said that if his proposal was generally adopted it would "put a stop to the way in which the British community is being fleeced for the advantage of the individual shareholders of banks."

The resolution was not seconded.

THE CALL FOR CAPITAL.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR moved the following resolution :—

That in view of the necessity for increased capital required for the immediate development of the productive, wholesale, and retail activities of the movement, we urge every society to abolish all restrictions upon share capital under the £200 limit, to provide facilities for small savings bank and loan deposits, and to increase the rate of interest to encourage the investment of capital; and request the United Board immediately to take all necessary action to call the attention of the movement to this important question.

He said that the question affected a number of bodies, not only the Wholesale Society, but also every retail society in the country. He knew from experience that retail societies had their own developments to consider as well

as the developments of the Wholesale Society, as all wanted money owing to the increased cost of buildings, stocks, fixtures, and so on, which had to be purchased. Many societies had to withdraw their reserves from the Wholesale Society's Bank in order to meet the extra costs incurred in these directions. The Union had sent out a general circular to societies in regard to this matter, but special propaganda literature might be issued. He did not wish to suggest to the United Board what action it should take, but he did want them to make a special appeal to societies to increase their share capital, and to remove all restrictions which stood in the way of that being done. Many societies still limited members' holdings in share capital to £20 per member. Increased facilities in the way of small savings banks might also be provided. There were over 500 societies which at the present time have no small savings banks. The Union might suggest to these societies that they should consider the advisability of starting these banks, and to other societies the question of increasing the rate of interest paid on moneys deposited with them.

Mr. G. MAJOR, who seconded the resolution, said one sentence in it which read "to increase the rate of interest to encourage the investment of capital" was a little ambiguous. Something more definite should be said. As the sentence stood it implied that societies which were already paying 5 per cent ought to increase the rate.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS suggested that after the word "and" the words "where necessary" should be inserted, and this course was approved.

Mr. G. WILSON further suggested that the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be asked to take steps with the object of getting the £200 limit removed.

Mr. W. J. SALMON thought it would strengthen the hands of district secretaries, when they were approaching societies in their respective districts on this question of increased share capital, if they were armed with authority from the central body. Could that be done in the form of a circular from the Union?

Mr. J. PATTERSON urged that steps should also be taken to secure the removal of the limit in regard to small savings banks. At the present time no member could have more than £20 in the bank, and deposits were limited to 10s. There were plenty of members who would be glad of the opportunity to put more than £20 in their societies' small savings banks.

Mrs. GASSON also advocated the removal of the limits now imposed on deposits in small savings banks.

The CHAIRMAN said it would serve a useful purpose if the General Secretary was instructed to incorporate in the report to Congress a paragraph drawing attention to this question. But whilst they were anxious for the removal of the limits referred to in the resolution, they ought first of all to see that the power they already had in regard to the investment of share capital and savings banks was used to the fullest extent.

The resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted. It was also agreed that a paragraph should be inserted in the Congress report on the lines suggested by the Chairman.

STAFF SALARIES.

The CHAIRMAN said that several societies in the Metropolitan Area had written drawing attention to the salaries paid to the secretary of the Southern Section and the London district organiser, and suggesting, in view of the generally increased cost of living and the responsible nature of their work, that advances might reasonably be made.

A long discussion followed, in which those taking part were Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Chappell, Mrs. Gasson, Mr. Rae, Mr. McLean, Mr. Bate, Mr. Goodenough, Mr. Loney, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Major, and Mr. Clear. Eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Rae—"That the question of salaries of the whole of the staff of the Union be referred to and considered by the United Board at an early date."

FULL-TIME EXECUTIVE.

On the question of the appointment of a full-time executive for the Co-operative Union the CHAIRMAN suggested that the question be referred to the United Board, which would be formed after the Bristol Congress. That Board would have to make a report to the 1921 Congress on this question in any case.

The suggestion was agreed to.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE SECRETARYSHIP.

The CHAIRMAN said the next Congress would set up a new Joint Parliamentary Committee, and it would be necessary to deal with the secretaryship of that body. In view of the present position of affairs he suggested that the Board should make an appointment that morning. There were other joint secretaryships which could be profitably considered, but so far as the secretaryship of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was concerned he thought it would be well to refer it to some body to consider, with a view to a report and recommendations being submitted to the Central Board at Congress.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS said the Office Committee was such a body as that suggested. Normally it would be the function of the Office Committee to make any adjustments or readjustments of the relations of the various component parts of the Union.

Mr. G. MAJOR moved that the matter should be referred to the United Board.

Mr. W. R. RAE seconded this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN said the Office Committee would be the best body to consider the question. It could report to the United Board, and the United Board to the Central Board.

The GENERAL SECRETARY said the question could be remitted to the Office Committee, and the Office Committee could report to the United Board at its meeting in May.

Mrs. GASSON asked if one secretary could be appointed to do the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Co-operative Party.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Board should make no commitments that morning, but rather leave the whole matter to the United Board and the Central Board.

It was agreed that the Office Committee should consider this question first, then the United Board, and, finally, the Central Board.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY AND THE SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the United Board, reported that they had met the Wholesale Societies with respect to food control, continuation of the Ministry of Food, and matters arising out of the Survey Committee's report. So far as decontrol was concerned, the representatives of the United Board took up the position that the Parliamentary Committee, as a committee of Congress, had no right to pass a resolution which was in contradiction to the resolution adopted at Congress without consulting the various parts of the movement for whom it was presumably speaking. The matter was discussed at length, and ultimately the representatives of the Wholesale Societies agreed that whenever any subject of a like character arose in the future they would not take any action with regard to the Government or a Government department without first taking into consultation the Co-operative Union and other sections of the movement concerned. The United Board accepted that position as being the correct one, and the one which ought to exist between organisations of a national character inside the movement. The question of control was not discussed at that meeting, but at one held on April 14th. There was a long discussion showing what was happening under the present system of control, and the opinion was strongly expressed that the continuance of the system of control as in operation was against the best interests of the co-operative movement, and that it was not only crippling their activities but proving a very expensive business so far as the consumer was concerned. Finally, the conference adopted the following resolution:— "That we agree to a recommendation to the Government in favour of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment." That did not mean that control in relation to everything should cease immediately, but that in reference to specific articles control should be lifted as soon as it was found convenient and practicable so to do. The representatives of the United Board agreed that a case had been made out, but at the same time they felt there was necessity for some control to be exercised through and by the Government Department to protect the interests of consumers against any action which might be taken at home or abroad by trusts and combines in regard to the production and distribution of food. Consequently, whilst

they agreed to the decontrol of certain articles "at the earliest opportune moment," they urged the setting up of a Government Department which should not only be a Ministry of Food, but a Ministry of General Requirements. Their views were embodied in the following resolution, which was placed before the representatives of the Wholesale Societies:—"That the continuance of a Ministry of Food be agreed to subject to the powers of such being limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with the power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers." The representatives of the Wholesale Societies agreed to the principle of the resolution, but suggested that a sub-committee representative of the three organisations should be set up to amend the phraseology. To this the United Board offered no objection.

Mr. W. BROWN said there was one omission in the report. Trade-unionists seemed to be pulling one way and co-operators another on the food control question, and in view of that fact he thought the United Board should have recommended a conference of the trade union movement, the Labour Party, and the co-operative movement, in order that the information collected by the Wholesale Societies might be placed before them.

The CHAIRMAN said that a suggestion of that nature was made by the representatives of the United Board at the interview, but no decision was arrived at regarding it.

Mr. W. BROWN asked if he would be in order in moving that the recommendation of a joint conference of the bodies named be added to the report?

Mr. G. MAJOR, speaking as one of the deputation to the Wholesale Societies, said he was satisfied with the interview, and he moved that the Central Board approve the attitude taken up by the United Board at the meeting.

Mr. J. PATTERSON seconded, saying that his recollection of the interview with the Wholesale Societies was that they were not in favour of the resolution which Mr. Brown wanted to move.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that the idea of a joint conference of the parties named had not been before their Boards, and that if it was submitted in writing it would receive consideration.

It was decided that report be received and adopted.

Mr. G. A. RAMSAY said the United Board might be satisfied that a case for decontrol had been made out, but he thought the members of the co-operative movement would like to have that case, and that if they did not get it they would be puzzled to know how and why the decision of the Board was arrived at.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR said it was suggested at the meeting that the statement drawn up by the Wholesale Societies should be made public through the co-operative press and other means.

A lengthy discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. G. WILSON, speaking as a co-operative representative on the Consumers' Council, said he did not accept the statement of the Wholesale Societies in its entirety, and if it was decided to publish it he would claim the right on behalf of himself and Mr. Watkins (also a member of the Consumers' Council) to publish a reply.

The CHAIRMAN hoped no one would take any such action.

Mr. G. RIDDLE (Northern Section) said whatever statement was published should first of all be thoroughly discussed in the councils of the movement, and then they should be prepared to stand by it.

Mr. J. DICKINSON (Southern Section) said he not quite satisfied that the Wholesale Societies had made out a case for decontrol, despite articles which had appeared in the *Co-operative News*.

Mr. J. T. DAVIES (South-Western Section) stated that the directors of the Wholesale Societies had decided in favour of decontrol, and he thought they, as members of the Central Board, might reasonably ask that they should be supplied with the information which had brought them to that decision.

Finally, a resolution was moved that the Wholesale Societies be asked to publish the statement, but an amendment that the matter remain in abeyance until Congress, and that there be no publication meantime, became the finding of the meeting.

THE BLACKPOOL CONGRESS.

The CHAIRMAN said that certain matters which were held up at the Blackpool Congress for discussion between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Union were dealt with by a meeting on the Wednesday. The United Board held a meeting previously, and decided that they suggest to the Co-operative Wholesale Society that a sub-committee should be appointed from each of the three organisations, which should consider the whole matter of the relationship existing between the bodies, methods whereby the work should be co-ordinated, and future difficulties prevented. The matters in dispute between the three bodies should be also remitted to this committee for consideration and report. It was felt that they might discuss the various items which had been referred back to the respective bodies by the Blackpool Congress only to make room for other differences to arise, and it would be much the better way if they could set up some organisation which could deal with matters relating to the three bodies. They made this suggestion to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and they agreed to accept it, and referred the question of drawing up the terms of reference to the Co-operative Union, in accordance with the suggestion submitted. The terms of reference were : To consider and report upon the whole question as to the co-ordination of the work of the three organisations, the relationships between them, and also to deal with the matters in dispute between the Union and the Wholesale Societies.

In moving that this sub-committee should be appointed, Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (Midland Section) said : The really outstanding matters, so far as the Survey Committee's report was concerned, are the legal department and accounting, the sale of literature and books, and insurance. There was a better spirit, a better feeling, and a greater desire for co-operating with the Union than has apparently existed before for many years. The idea is not only that the committee should deal with matters outstanding at present, but that the committee should remain in existence to be called upon at any time to consider any policy which the movement may have before it

Rev. G. A. RAMSAY said it seemed hardly clear from the resolution whether there should be three representatives from the Scottish Wholesale Society and three from the English, or three from the two.

The CHAIRMAN : Three from each.

Rev. G. A. RAMSAY : Then there will be six Wholesale Societies' representatives against three from the United Board. It will be a case of six votes against three. If it is necessary to have six from the Wholesale Societies to put their case, why not six to put the United Board's point of view?

Mr. W. R. BLAIR said it was not a case of six against three. They would not be asked to come to any decision where votes would count.

Mr. G. MAJOR said whilst they might not be asked to come to any definite decision it was a case of six heads against three. The terms of reference were rather wide. He suggested that the matters in dispute should be the matters under consideration. When they were cleared out of the way and other difficulties arose it would be time enough to bring the committee together again.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter of the continuity of the committee could be left to the committee itself. When they had come to an agreed decision it would be reported. If they did not agree the points of disagreement would be reported.

The resolution was approved, and Messrs. Wilson, Millerchip, and Hayward (the chairman) were appointed as the Union's representatives.

COAL SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Pendleton Society regarding the difficulties societies were experiencing in relation to coal supplies, and suggesting that the Central Board should take some determined action in regard to the question. It was also suggested that indignation meetings should be arranged.

Mr. G. WILSON said the matter had been dealt with by the Parliamentary Committee who organised a deputation to the Coal Controller (Mr. Duncan). They had with them replies to the London Co-operative Wholesale Society. They came to the conclusion that a re-registration should be carried out. The Coal Controller informed them that the whole question was in the hands

of the Cabinet. He agreed that the datum period should be done away with as a basis for supplies.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Parliamentary Committee should be asked to speed up action. Failing an improvement the Parliamentary Committee should take action on the lines of the Pendleton letter. If the Parliamentary Committee could not effect an improvement then the question should be dealt with drastically by the movement itself.

The suggestion was approved.

ACCOMMODATION AT BRISTOL.

Mr. J. H. BATE (Southern Section) raised the question of accommodation for the Bristol Congress.

Mr. HORROCKS (Assistant Secretary) said the matter had received the serious consideration of the Reception Committee. The sub-committee which had the matter in hand were satisfied that every effort was being made by the local people to accommodate the delegates.

CENTRAL BOARD REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR said he did not like the statement in the introduction to the report with regard to the assistance given by co-operative societies to trade unions in industrial disputes. That went to strengthen the view of many capitalistic newspapers that the co-operative movement was out to finance trade unions in industrial disputes.

It was agreed to delete the four words "engaged in industrial disputes."

Mr. W. J. DOUSE drew attention to the paragraph relating to profit sharing with employees. This stated that 132 out of 1,339 retail societies allotted £43,425 to their employees as a bonus on wages. He said there was an almost illimitable discussion going on and bad feeling being caused owing to the withdrawal of profit sharing or its extension. Could any information be given about these 132 societies? Were they large or small ones?

The CHAIRMAN said the paragraph was taken from the Board of Trade reports.

Mr. W. J. DOUSE asked it was not time penny banks were referred to as small savings banks.

The CHAIRMAN thought the term "penny banks" should be retained.

Rev. G. A. RAMSAY asked the reason for the withdrawal of the Oakhill and Plympton societies?

The GENERAL SECRETARY said they had not paid their subscriptions for three years.

Mr. J. DICKINSON suggested that representatives of sections should interchange visits with other sections. Since he joined the Central Board he had been surprised at the lack of definite information with regard to the sections.

Rev. G. A. RAMSAY said it was suggested that three or four propaganda

agents should be appointed, one especially for Wales. Had any steps been taken?

Mr. T. M. McGIFF (referring to the paragraph relating to the coal situation) said that coal overseers in his district had issued definite instructions that people could register with any trader other than the Stratford Society.

Mr. C. A. W. SAXTON said that as Mr. J. Butcher was not seeking re-election to the Central Board he should be added to the list of honorary members. This suggestion was approved.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. N. McLEAN, M.P., said he had been pointing out that there was very little need for deputations, unless it was to show how keenly alive societies were. He suggested that in the event of the Chancellor of the Exchequer making any statement that he intended to accept any of the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission affecting co-operative societies, the Central Board should issue a very strong recommendation that when the Finance Bill was being introduced to the House of Commons a deputation should be sent from all the societies in the country, so that the lobby of the House would be as alive as it was at the London conference.

The GENERAL SECRETARY said that after the Income Tax Commission's report had been issued he immediately took the matter up with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also wrote to the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Both these sections said "it is no use sending deputations to meet us. We are at one with you, and will go with you at any time you desire to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer." The secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied saying he feared it would not be possible for him to receive a deputation until the Budget was open. He replied saying they should press for this deputation unless he could give the assurance that no change would be made in the Budget affecting co-operative societies. The reply was to the effect that "the Chancellor of the Exchequer regrets that it will not be possible for him to receive this deputation until the Budget is open. He wishes me to say that alterations to the Income Tax law will be dealt with in a future Revenue Bill."

Mr. N. McLEAN, M.P., pointed out that although they had that letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was guided very largely by the opinion inside the House. There was a move being made not merely to have the dividends taxed, but also to have a tax upon the turnover of societies. Quite a number of members were favourable to taxing the turnover of the societies, apart from the dividends. If there was a very strong body of opinion in the House of Commons among those who otherwise supported the Government, the Chancellor would accept the amendment they would put down upon the terms of the recommendations of the Income Tax Commissioners.

Mr. T. M. McGIFF said that at one of the most representative conferences ever held in the Southern Section, held during the previous week, a resolution was passed advocating a one-day national congress to consider what action should be taken. It was suggested that the congress should be held in the Westminster Hall, at a date to be fixed by the Parliamentary Committee. Following the congress the members of all the societies should "lobby" their members in the House of Commons.

The CHAIRMAN said the question had been taken up thoroughly by the Income Tax Committee. He suggested to the Central Board that they should leave it to the Income Tax Committee, who were keenly alive to the matter. It was possible that the Revenue Bill which had been mentioned would not come much before the autumn.

Mr. T. REDFEARN moved that the matter be left to the Income Tax Committee, and this proposal was adopted.

Mr. C. A. W. SAXTON (referring to a conference on the subject held at Coventry which he had previously mentioned) said the conference at Coventry would insist on the following words being added to the official resolution:—"This meeting pledges itself to resist the payment of the tax, if imposed, as suggested in the report of the Royal Commission." Similar feeling was expressed at the other sectional conferences at Grantham and Derby, and he suggested that the Central Board should give instructions to the Income Tax Committee to consider this question. A strong feeling was expressed that it would be better for the movement, if the tax was imposed, to refuse to pay it.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the proper time to do that would be when the danger was more imminent. When they were in negotiation they should not use threats. Whilst they wanted to reserve to themselves the greatest freedom of action they should not introduce threats.

Mr. N. McLEAN, M.P., suggested to the Midland Section that they should not press their refusal to pay the tax. The refusal to pay, whilst it had a spectacular and dramatic appearance, might not turn out very successfully. The best thing was to throw the Inland Revenue officials into such confusion that it would take them years to get out of it.

It was decided that the suggestion to support the refusal to pay the tax should not be approved.

The CHAIRMAN suggested a resolution be incorporated in the report to be submitted to Congress on this question, and this proposal was approved. He also stated that the Income Tax Committee had suggested a publicity campaign against the proposals. It was suggested that the columns of the press should be used to put the case of co-operators more strongly before the public. There was a grave misunderstanding about the present position of societies under the Income Tax Law. Many people thought societies did not pay income tax. That and other fallacies should be contradicted through the press. It was estimated that between £5,000 and £10,000 would be needed for this campaign, and the consent of the Central Board was

required for the spending of this money from the Union funds before it was received from societies.

The consent was unanimously given.

RELATIONS WITH THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

The CHAIRMAN said that at the last Central Board meeting the relations between the Agricultural Organisation Society and the Co-operative Union were discussed, and it was agreed that no further action should be taken with regard to the proposal to work along with the Agricultural Organisation Society. They are now in the position that they had a resolution from the last Congress advocating the desirability of the Union organising the agricultural section. Nothing had been done, and the Central Board should say whether the matter should be settled by the Central Board, or whether it should be brought before the next Congress.

Mr. G. RIDDLE said the Wholesale Society were assisting many of these Agricultural Societies. The matter should come up for consideration by the sub-committee of the Wholesale Society and the Union, with a view to considering what joint action should be taken.

The suggestion put forward by Mr. Riddle was approved.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.

Alderman J. JOHNSTON (referring to the decision of the Co-operative Party to submit a special resolution to Congress regarding a capital levy) said it was the only way by which the great financial difficulties the nation was labouring under could be met. The recommendations of the committee sitting to consider a levy on war profits would be totally inadequate to meet the burden.

THE CONGRESS OF 1921.

In reply to a question regarding the 1921 Congress the ASSISTANT SECRETARY said a joint invitation had been received from the two Sheffield societies—Brightside and Carbrook and Sheffield and Ecclesall—and there was a suggestion that the Scarborough Society might give an invitation also.

RESOLUTIONS SENT IN BY SOCIETIES.

The following resolutions sent in by societies were then considered:—

(1) By the Bristol Co-operative Society Limited.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

That in view of the many consolidations that are taking place all round us in the world of capital, the time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to bring itself into closer internal unity by organisation of its forces both wholesale and retail into one National Society, and that we hereby suggest

that the Central Board refer this matter to the various sectional boards and district associations for their discussion, consideration, and report at the next Congress.

(2) By the Burton-on-Trent Co-operative Society Limited.

LEVY ON INDIVIDUAL FORTUNES.

That the programme of the Co-operative Party be amended by the inclusion of a clause demanding a levy upon individual fortunes above the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of repaying the money borrowed to carry on the war.

(3) By the Coventry Perseverance Co-operative Society Limited.

FUSION OF CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR PARTIES.

That this Congress is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the affiliation of the Co-operative Party and the Labour Party, both locally and nationally.

(4) By the Liverpool Co-operative Society Limited.

STATE BONUS SCHEME.

This Congress believes that the good of all is best served by the co-operative sharing of national prosperity. It realises that more than half the nation is necessarily composed of non-industrial consumers (the widows, wives, and children; the aged and infirm) and that under the existing system of wage payments, the needs of these consumers are not adequately met.

It further declares that existing methods of providing subsistence in cases of distress through any cause are in most cases inadequate; they also place a premium on deception and by inquisitorial and pauperising administration deny the social equality which is the right of every citizen.

This Congress therefore approves the proposal for a national minimum income for all by means of a State bonus which provides that—

“There shall be a pool of 20 per cent of the national income collected at the source and distributed at a flat-rate to every man, woman, and child in the country, for the purpose of securing under all conditions and without qualifications the primary needs of life. This would secure to every woman and child, as well as those able to earn incomes, a direct share in the national income.”

This Congress calls upon the Parliamentary Committee to place the State Bonus Scheme on the political programme and press for legislation.

(5) By the Barrowford Co-operative Society Limited.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN STATE SCHOOLS.

That this Congress, in order that the purchasing power of all the workers may be equalised, demands that no efficient school shall be excluded from the fullest educational advantages on the ground that, in addition to teaching other subjects, it also undertakes to give definite religious teaching.

It was resolved that the Burton-on-Trent Society should be informed that a resolution similar to the one they had sent in would be submitted to Congress by the Co-operative Party.

Mr. W. J. DOUSE moved that the resolution from the Liverpool Society regarding a State Bonus Scheme should not be accepted, as it had no direct bearing on the co-operative movement.

The motion was approved.

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution from the Barrowford Society, or a similar resolution, had been before the last two Congresses, and had been rejected on both occasions.

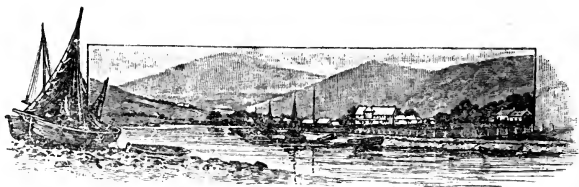
Mr. W. DEWHURST moved it be not accepted.

The GENERAL SECRETARY said when the resolution came from the Barrowford Society he wrote to them saying that it had been submitted to two previous Congresses and had been rejected.

Mr. Dewhurst's motion was approved.

This concluded the business of the meeting and it was agreed that the Board should meet at Bristol on Saturday, May 22nd, at 9-30 a.m.





PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETING.

The final meeting of the Central Board, as constituted at the Carlisle Congress, was held on the premises of the Wholesale Society, Broad Quay, Bristol, on Saturday, May 22nd, 1920.

Alderman F. Hayward (chairman of the Board) presided, supported by the general secretary (Mr. A. Whitehead) and the assistant secretary (Mr. T. Horrocks). The following members of the Board were present :—

IRISH SECTION.

Messrs. J. C. Adams and W. G. Kane; also R. Fleming (hon. member), and W. M. Knox (secretary).

MIDLAND SECTION.

Mrs. Cottrell, and Messrs. G. Bastard, J. Butcher, W. J. Douse, G. Harris, A. H. Jones, J. Langley, W. Millerchip, J. Millington, J. G. Shacklock, and W. Warren; also Messrs. E. L. Griffiths (hon. member) and C. A. W. Saxton (secretary).

NORTHERN SECTION.

Messrs. J. C. Aiston, G. Bedford, W. R. Rae, and G. Riddle; also Mr. A. Stoddart (secretary).

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Messrs. W. R. Blair, E. Booth, G. Briggs, S. R. Cocker, W. Dewhurst, S. Fairbrother, S. R. Foster, G. Goodenough, J. Greenwood, W. Gregory, T. Howorth, F. Hayward, F. Houghton, J. Johnston, G. Major, T. Redfearn, W. Swindlehurst, and J. Bradshaw (secretary).

SCOTTISH SECTION.

Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans, J. Downie, P. Loney, N. M'Lean, M.P., D. Palmer, J. Patterson, A. M. Welsh, and G. Wilson.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, W. T. Charter, M. H. Clear, J. Dickinson, R. Hibberd, T. M. M'Giff, and W. J. Salmon; also Messrs. E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, and R. Rowsell (hon. members), and B. Williams (secretary).

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Mrs. Found, Messrs. W. Brown, J. T. Davis, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, and W. H. Watkins.

WESTERN SECTION.

Messrs. W. H. Bryant, R. R. Chappell, J. P. Davies, D. Evans, J. L. Powell, and D. Williams.

Messrs. T. Wood (auditor), C. E. Wood (secretary, Central Educational Committee), F. Hall (Adviser of Studies), S. F. Perry (Co-operative Party), and T. W. Mercer (Publications Department).

GRANTS TO THE WOMEN'S GUILDS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY read the following letter from the Women's Co-operative Guild :—

“ May 12th, 1920.

“ To the Central Co-operative Board,

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Central Committee of the Guild, I write at their unanimous request to ask if the Board could kindly see its way to increasing its grant to the Guild from £400 to £500. The growth of the Guild, which has increased its membership this year by 11,500 members, making a total of over 44,000 members, with 783 branches, and the great additional expenses during the past year, owing to the cost of paper, printing, travelling, food, &c., will, we trust, make the grant of an additional £100 seem a not unreasonable request.

“ Our branches are being asked to make an additional effort themselves by raising their subscription to the Central Fund.

“ May I add that the Guild is looking forward to a national campaign after the summer, in conjunction with the United Board, in order to raise capital on a large scale for the movement.

"Assuring you of our desire to work in close co-operation with the Board,

"I am, yours sincerely,

"(Signed) M. LLEWELYN DAVIES."

Mr. A. J. JONES (Midland Section) moved that a grant of £500 be made. He thought the request a reasonable one.

Mr. W. J. DOUSE (Midland Section) seconded.

Mr. G. MAJOR (North-Western Section) asked if the financial position of the Union justified the Central Board in making any extension of the grant at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN : On the last balance sheet it does not ; whether the next would remain to be seen. Last year we had to realise a few of our loans to make our income meet our expenditure. It is quite true the income of the Union will be increased this year, but we must not overlook the fact that it is more than likely there will be a substantial increase in our expenditure as well.

Mr. W. DEWHURST (North-Western Section) said the application for an increase in the previous year was refused because they were not quite sure whether societies would respond to the appeal for increased subscriptions to the Union. It was generally understood that if the societies did agree to an increase in the rate of subscriptions that they should favourably consider any future application for an increased grant from the Women's Guild. He thought they were under a moral obligation to the Guild to grant the present request.

The resolution was adopted.

The GENERAL SECRETARY said he had had no formal application from the Scottish Women's Guild for the renewal of their grant, but he had no doubt they were taking it for granted that the question would come up for consideration. In 1919 the grant was increased from £175 to £200.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Northern Section) suggested that the grant to the Scottish Guild be increased *pro rata* to the English Guild.

Mr. G. WILSON (Scottish Section) supported the remarks made by Mr. Rae.

The CHAIRMAN : I think it should be within the knowledge of the Central Board that the grant to the Scottish Guild has been increased twice during the past three years.

Mr. W. GREGORY (North-Western Section) said that if the Scottish Guild had made an application for an increased grant he would have had no objection to the Board considering it, but he thought they ought not to be too generous when they were not quite sure whether they had the money. He suggested that they renew the last year's grant, and that if the Guild was in need of money they could consider the matter on a future occasion.

The CHAIRMAN : The resolution is that the Scottish Guild be given £250, and the amendment that the amount be £225.

The result of the voting was as follows :—For the amendment, 25 votes ; for the resolution, 19 votes.

The GENERAL SECRETARY said the application from the Irish Women's Guild was for £75, the same as last year.

This application was unanimously granted.

THE CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

Mr. H. J. MAY (secretary of the Parliamentary Committee) gave a report of the proceedings relating to the deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the income tax and corporation tax proposals. He said : The deputation was the most satisfactory and the strongest that we have ever had. It was thoroughly representative of our own movement—the Co-operative Union and the Wholesale Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Mr. P. Grogan, of the Irish Agricultural Society having come over for the purpose. The Labour Party was represented by Dr. Ethel Bentham, and Messrs. Sidney Webb, A. G. Cameron, W. P. Richardson, and F. C. Morris. The Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee was represented by Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., F. Bramley, E. L. Poulton, W. Thorne, M.P., and J. Swales, A.S.E. Messrs. Aneurin Williams, M.P., and W. Graham, M.P., were also present. The deputation was introduced by the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Sir Thomas Allen. Our case was presented by our chairman, Alderman Hayward, and Mr. T. Goodwin, on behalf of the co-operative representatives ; by Mr. Sidney Webb, on behalf of the Labour Party ; and by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, on behalf of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee. It had been arranged that I should say something, but our friend Mr. Bowerman, in the happiest way, hit the nail on the head and drove it home. He described the Chancellor as Lord Nelson with a blind eye, only capable of seeing three lines in the reservation to the report and of ignoring the whole bulk of the work that had been put in. The Chancellor spoke at length, and his reply is given in the report of the proceedings. All I need to say is that I had a shorthand note taken at the interview. This was set up in type and a proof sent to the Chancellor. The report, which will be placed in your hands, has been corrected by the Chancellor. In the last portion of his reply the Chancellor said :

“On the whole subject that you have brought forward I will only say this. I say, subject to my first observation as to having further time for considering the argument, I do not feel that you have shaken my position with regard to the corporation tax. I think your proper position under the income tax is one of the most difficult problems which income tax presents. I am certainly not prepared at this stage to say that I am convinced by the majority report or that I accept their proposals—you do not wish me to do so, and you will not be sorry when I say that at any rate I am not in a position to accept them yet. I am at present more in agreement with you on the general question of income tax than on the special question of corporation tax.”

It has always seemed to me almost an impossibility for the Chancellor to adopt the recommendations in face of the opinion he had against them. With regard to the corporation tax he at present refuses to accept our view of that, either my own personal view or the views of the signatories to the Reservation. There is no immediate danger of the income tax being applied until an altogether different state of things is brought about; but there is a very real danger of the Chancellor carrying out his proposals in regard to the corporation tax. What will matter now is the pressure that is, or may be, brought to bear upon him by this Congress, and by any subsequent action the Congress may decide to take. I hope the Central Board will not allow themselves to be stampeded by any sectional proposals from this or that corner of our community, but steadily pursue the constitutional methods they have followed up to the present time.

Mr. T. REDFEARN (North-Western Section) moved that the report presented by Mr. May be accepted. Mr. Barnes, in his speech on the question in the House of Commons, made a suggestion to the effect that the fairest way of raising money was to put a tax on the trades of the country. Mr. Redfearn said he was surprised at that remark, and he would like to know if the Parliamentary Committee had considered it. Supposing the Chancellor put a tax on the volume of trade, that would be as big an injustice as putting income tax on the profits.

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Midland Section) who seconded the proposal that the report be accepted, said their past experience proved that unless they were prepared to make a row they got nothing. Everything they could do legitimately and constitutionally to make their real views heard on the question should be done. To his mind, it was purely a political question. Experience had proved that whether a cause was just or not did not matter; it all depended on whether they could keep the present party in power, or whether they could influence so many votes as to affect the political situation.

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Southern Section) thought the greatest danger would arise if any section of the Union attempted to take any violent action, apart from the Central Board or the Union itself. He believed they could exert enough pressure if they took proper measures.

The GENERAL SECRETARY read a telegram from the Glasgow city societies asking for permission for a deputation to meet the Central Board in regard to a suggestion to hold a national conference in London to consider the taxation proposals. The General Secretary said he received a similar wire from the Glasgow city societies during the previous week, asking what the Union intended to do with respect to convening a national protest meeting in London. They suggested that the Union should call such a meeting, and if not the Glasgow city societies would call it. The General Secretary replied saying that on the Tuesday the Union were meeting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the special committee of the Union were alive to the need for action in regard to this matter. The Glasgow city societies then wired to Mr. May and Mr. Perry asking them to convene

a national conference. Messrs. Deans and Wilson then met them, and had the greatest difficulty in persuading them to forego such action.

Mr. G. WILSON (Scottish Section) said Mr. Deans and himself attended the meeting on the Wednesday night, and had the greatest difficulty in preventing them from calling a conference on the following Tuesday, which was the date on which they had to meet the Chancellor. He stated to them that after the Tuesday they would decide what should be done, and that a full statement would be made at the first sitting of Congress. On behalf of the Scottish Section he wished to say they did not take any responsibility for this deputation.

Mr. J. DOWNIE (Scottish Section) moved that the deputation be received. There were certain points which had not been discussed.

Mr. W. J. DOUSE (Midland Section) seconded the proposal that the deputation be received.

Mr. J. DOWNIE (Scottish Section) said he had been struck by the ease and negligence with which some matters were considered by the Central Board. It was all very well to say there was no hurry about the income tax proposals. It seemed to him that if they relaxed their vigilance they would be in a difficult position. In the North they were not getting the consideration they ought to get.

Mr. A. M. WELSH (Scottish Section) thought that the Central Board should meet any deputation that came if they believed they had a serious case to put before them.

It was agreed that the deputation should be received.

The deputation having entered the room, the Chairman announced that it consisted of Messrs. Handyside and Scott.

Mr. SCOTT, having thanked the Board for receiving the deputation from the city of Glasgow societies, said their object was to impress upon the Central Board the importance of the tax as applied to co-operative societies. Mr. Handyside, who was the secretary of their organisation, would give a report of the proceedings which had taken place in Glasgow.

Mr. HANDYSIDE said: I want to preface my remarks by referring to the telegram which we sent signed "Secretary of the Glasgow authorities," asking for a deputation to be received on behalf of the Glasgow societies. The word "authority" has an authoritative meaning, but we do not want any wrong impression to be created in your minds by our use of it. The Central Board is the authority for the co-operative movement, and we do not want in any sense to get over it, nor to give you the idea that the Glasgow city societies are kicking over the traces. When the present income tax proposals were first proposed the Glasgow city societies, regarding the matter as exceedingly important, met together and arranged hastily a deputation to the Scottish members of the House of Commons. That deputation was very largely attended. It was brought together almost in a day's notice. The deputation represented 85 societies, and consisted of over 90 delegates, representing 442,000 members. We have the speeches then made in pamphlet form, which

we are going to scatter broadcast over the Scottish societies, and in this are being helped by the Propaganda Committee in Scotland. All this shows the importance we attached to the income tax question when it first came before us in the form of the Income Tax Commission Report. The matter has not since assumed any the less importance owing to the introduction of the corporation tax. The Glasgow societies—and for that matter, the whole of the societies in Scotland—are against any corporation tax, or any tax whatever. If it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ it violates the principle with which we, as co-operators, started out, *i.e.*, the principle of mutual trading. From the beginning we have had the impression that we have been let down since the idea of a corporation tax was presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and cleverly taken advantage of by that gentleman. The income tax proposal as first suggested is not likely to be imposed upon us, but a corporation tax is a likely thing. I want to impress upon the Central Board the importance which the city of Glasgow societies attach to this question. We got together last Wednesday night and asked Mr. Wilson and Mr. Deane to attend. A report of the deputation to London was given, and after it had been fully considered we decided to send our telegram to the Central Board asking that it should receive a deputation from the societies with a view to the question being brought before the Bristol Congress in the way it ought to be. We met the Scottish members of Parliament in London, and from the words used by them after the deputation had been heard, we came to the conclusion that the only way in which we could show the Chancellor that the co-operative movement is really alive to the importance of the corporation tax was by having a protest demonstration in London, apart from what may be done at and by the Congress itself; and I have been instructed to say that if the demonstration is not called by the Central Board it will be called by the Glasgow societies. I am not saying that in any threatening way, but simply to indicate to you the feeling of the Glasgow societies in regard to this matter. We want to show the Chancellor of the Exchequer that we are not going to submit to the corporation tax, or any other tax, and the best way to do that, in our opinion, is by having a protest demonstration in London. We do want the Central Board to take up a determined attitude on this question, and to get over any feeling which the members of the Board might have that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be impressed by the passing of merely pious resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN: I want to repudiate the suggestion that the Central Board has been at all lax in this matter. The only point of difference between the Glasgow societies and the Central Board and the special Income Tax Committee is the desire that we should at once convene this national conference in London. This matter has been repeatedly under consideration and the reason why the conference has not been convened is because in the judgment of the committee the proper time has not yet arrived for such proceedings to be taken. The Income Tax Committee is as anxious to protect the interests of the co-operative movement, and is determined to

it as any committee of the Glasgow societies. It has taken, and will continue to take, every possible step open to it to achieve that object. Our Scottish friends can rest assured that the point they have raised has been constantly before us, and if after the Bristol Congress it appears to the Income Tax Committee, or the United Board, that it is desirable or necessary that the demonstration should be held it will be convened. We intend to do all we can to prevent any injustice being done to the co-operative movement, whether it be through the income tax or the suggested corporation tax.

Mr. HANDYSIDE thanked the chairman for his statement and the deputation then withdrew.

Mr. J. DICKINSON (Southern Section) said the London societies somewhat supported the action the Scottish societies desired to take. At the last Central Board meeting the London societies proposed that a special conference should be called. They did not think that the committee dealing with the matter were acting entirely in the right direction. Their constitutional methods in the past had been to rely on moral force in politics. There was no morality in present-day politics, and he suggested that the best way to put fear into the Government was to call a special conference, or to discuss the question which the co-operative party had brought up, that of taking very definite and strengthened political action. The Central Board should give very grave consideration to the matter.

Mr. A. H. JONES (Midland Section) said that Scottish and Southern societies did not think the special Income Tax Committee had been active enough. The Midlands were of the same opinion. As a result of the methods employed by the movement the thin end of the wedge had been introduced by the excess profits duty. The Chancellor said he was not sure whether he was not going to put the middle of the wedge in by the corporation tax, and if no action was taken within twelve months they would have the thick end of the wedge driven in. Scottish societies had already organised one protest in London which had been the only successful protest. The Southern societies were dissatisfied, and the Midland societies were dissatisfied also.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (Midland Section) said he had had considerable experience in regard to "lobbying," demonstrations, &c., and considered one man inside of more value than all the money spent on "lobbying" and outside demonstrations. When they talked of the Income Tax Committee not being sufficiently aggressive they had to remember that they had to carry public opinion in the shape of the members of co-operative societies with them. They had talked much about political action at the next election. What was the result—Stockport, and all the other elections, except Kettering. They must bring pressure to bear on the Government, but they must be practical and take only such courses as they believed they could thoroughly justify. He believed the committee had represented the real opinion of the movement, and they had done whatever they could. If it was necessary to have a demonstration in the future it could be held. But

so far as the movement was concerned, it was not demonstrations which had influence but the political force behind.

Mr. G. MAJOR (North-Western Section) wanted the Central Board to place its confidence in the committee in charge of the question of income tax.

Mr. N. McLEAN (Scottish Section) observed that it was said that the best way of tackling the question was by having co-operative representatives on the floor of the House of Commons. They had one representative, but what could they expect from one individual when he was beaten with a weapon placed in the hands of the Government by the very men who were supposed to speak and act in the name of the movement? The admission made by their representative on the Income Tax Inquiry Commission was very unfortunate. It was suggested that it was useless to hold a protest conference in London. What happened before and after the last conference held in London? They wanted to see Mr. Lloyd George during the war, but he would not see them. The next thing was a conference held in London, and he saw them almost immediately and apologised. When the Scottish societies sent their representatives to London to see their members of Parliament he told them they had come at the wrong time, but, at the same time, he thought the deputation did good. Many of the Scottish members of Parliament came to see him afterwards, and asked what it was all about. He explained to them the actual position of co-operative societies with regard to income tax and the corporation tax; they interested themselves in the matter, and a large number said they would do all they could to prevent any injustice being done to co-operative societies. He also told the deputation from the Scottish societies that the best time to come to London was when the Finance Bill was being discussed in the House of Commons. If they held the suggested conference then, and asked the delegates to make a point of lobbying their members of the House of Commons, as they did on the last conference, he believed some good would be done. The Labour Party had put forward an amendment to the corporation tax as applied to co-operative societies, and if this was defeated they would move for the deletion of that particular clause from the Finance Bill altogether. Unless co-operators were prepared to take action and make a stand they would be hit as they were during the war by the application of the Excess Profits Tax to their societies.

Mr. T. McGIFF (Southern Section) hoped the Central Board, as the supreme authority, would say aye or nay to the suggestion that a protest demonstration should be held in London. The Central Board should definitely decide on a line of action.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR (North-Western Section) asked, if they were going to recommend to Congress that the Central Board should take special action in regard to the taxation proposals, could they have some explanation as to how certain words came to be inserted in Reservation No. 7 to the report of the Income Tax Commission? He hoped they were not going to proceed

to recriminations, because after all was said and done the Income Tax Committee had been in a very difficult position. They had only one representative on the Commission of Inquiry, and one man could not dominate six or seven unless he was prepared to sign a report of his own, and then they had to wait and see what weight it carried.

Mr. A. M. WELSH (Scottish Section) said he happened to be the chairman of the deputation which went to London. Mr. May told them they had not gone about the matter in a constitutional way. The reason they went to London was because they felt in the North that in regard to many questions when they wrote to the Central Board they invariably got the reply that the matters in question were referred to a committee. They got tired of that kind of reply, and decided to take the matter in their own hands and go to London. If every section of the co-operative movement had taken the same action and sent deputations to the House of Commons to let the members know that their seats depended entirely on the action they took on this question, Mr. McLean's and Mr. Waterson's supporters would have been much stronger.

Mr. J. PATERSON (Scottish Section) pointed out that Glasgow was not all Scotland. In his part of the country many of the societies refused to support the request for a special conference when they knew it came from Glasgow and not from the Central Board.

Mr. H. J. MAY, in reply to the discussion, said: Mr. Welsh assumes quite wrongly that when I referred in my previous remarks to constitutional methods I was thinking of the deputation organised from Glasgow a little while ago. That was not in my mind. I regard as constitutional action the 1917 October Conference in London, which was organised by the Parliamentary Committee. That sort of action was not in my mind when I referred to unconstitutional action. But it may be in the minds of some members of the Central Board that a definite suggestion has been made that providing the tax is imposed we should organise ourselves as passive resisters and refuse to pay it. Mr. Welsh has referred to this deputation of 95 persons that came from Glasgow. "I have to take these raids from Scotland with a certain amount of complaisance, because during the period of the food control the Parliamentary Committee were embarrassed by this sort of raid. Mr. Handyside said that not only were we to oppose the corporation tax and income tax, but we should not accept any tax whatever. Here is the report of the Scottish deputation. Only eighteen or nineteen members of Parliament were present—only a fraction of the representatives of Scotland. Only one member spoke, and he said the deputation was not necessary.

Mr. McLEAN, M.P.: To a point of order, Mr. May has made a statement that only one member of Parliament spoke, and he told them there was no need for them to come there. More than one member spoke apart from myself.

Mr. MAY: Mr. Kidd said that the visit was entirely unnecessary. I repeat that only one Scottish member of Parliament made any attempt to reply

to the case that was stated by the deputation. Major Gibb did speak to a question that was entirely irrelevant to the discussion. At any rate there was more than one, their replies should have been in this pamphlet. I wanted to ask Mr. Handyside if he meant we are to resist the application of any tax on co-operative societies, or whether he goes to the whole length of saying that under any circumstances no form of tax would be entertained. If that is the view then I can only say I dissent from it, and will never stand for it here or anywhere else. With regard to Reservation in the course of the Chancellor's reply, possibly taking advantage of the fact that I had not spoken, he read these lines from Reservation 7 :—

If there were in the United Kingdom, as in the United States of America, a corporation tax levied specially on corporations as such, it would no doubt be proper that a co-operative society as a separate legal entity should be made liable to that tax.

Then I said (Mr. May proceeded to read an extract from the report of the deputation) :

As I am the victim of your remarks in this case, may I say that I cannot accept your reading of the reservation. You have read into it a meaning which did not occur to me, and I am bound to say that the use you have made of the reservation in the House of Commons is not fair to me.

THE CHANCELLOR : Tell me, Mr. May, exactly what you mean, and I will not quote you again.

MR. MAY : I think I am the only person in this room who is under the painful necessity of clearing his character. My position, for the first time in my experience, is that I am claimed by the Chancellor as the special co-operative representative. Previous Chancellors, whom I have served on committees of this sort, have said : We have selected Mr. May for his experience and special knowledge, and not as a representative of co-operation.

THE CHANCELLOR : You were put on as a co-operative representative, and your duty was rightly to balance the Commission.

[Here Mr. May remarked that he was not taking refuge in the fact that the reservation was not drawn up by him and that he had to secure other signatures for it in order to make it effective. "I accepted the reservation and I accept it to-day in the sense that I signed it."]

MR. MAY : With regard to my appointment to the Royal Commission, may I say that I have spent my whole energy for the past twelve months, and I can honestly say that I endeavoured to bring what little brains or experience I possess to bear on the whole term of the reference.

THE CHANCELLOR : I most gladly recognise that. I should be sorry if you thought that anything I said was intended as a reflection or minimised the value of your work.

MR. MAY : I want to point out that the case for the co-operative

societies was put before the Commission in one day. The case *against* the co-operative societies was distributed over the whole period of the Commission, and was put up by at least twelve separate trading organisations, whose representatives attended before the Commission. As far as the bulk of evidence was concerned the scales were heavily weighted against us. The case against us was put up by representative of organisations claiming for themselves sufficient representatives to have covered half Europe with trading concerns. I do not think that anyone following the evidence could resist the impression that from start to finish a dead set was made by organised traders, by hook or by crook, to bring the co-operative societies into assessment. The printed evidence will bear me out that in dealing with these witnesses I stood for one thing only on behalf of co-operative societies, viz., the principle of mutuality. Coming to the report and the preparation of the reservation, may I remind you that the latter was prepared between a morning and an afternoon session. The time was short, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pressing. The whole of that reservation, from start to finish, with the exception of three lines, was directed to the maintenance of the principle of mutuality. You point out that our reservation raises the question of a corporation tax, and I now say that we still mean a corporation tax, but it is absolutely inconceivable to me after the whole of the record of my work on the Commission, and in view of the whole of the reservation, with the exception of three lines, that you should interpret that to mean an agreement to a corporation tax levied on profits which we do not make and which do not exist. That is my position.

The CHANCELLOR: That clears the situation so far as you are concerned. I will not quote you as being in favour of anything to which you do not agree. I could not attach any meaning honestly to those words except the meaning expressed in the House of Commons. I will not attribute that meaning to you again. I think it would puzzle me to find out what tax you had in view at that moment, but we will not go into that matter now.

Mr. MAY (continuing): If the Chancellor accepts my explanation, and he has used it more effectively than anyone else, I do not think it is too much to ask that my colleagues on the Central Board should accept it. If you stand by this pamphlet (the Glasgow city societies' pamphlet) you object to any form of tax whatever.

Mr. DOWNIE: That statement is not made in the pamphlet

Mr. MAY: On the front of the pamphlet is says, "We ask your careful perusal of this, and your opposition to every form of taxation to co-operative societies." That has been put to me in other ways. I have never stood for it and never will. If the necessity were found of raising revenue from new sources and a tax were to be levied on corporations as such, it would touch co-operative societies and other trading organisations equally. With regard

to Mr. Barnes' suggestion of a tax on turnover, he spoke in the House Commons on his own responsibility, without any consultation with the Parliamentary Committee before or since; so far as he referred to a tax on turnover he did not express the views of the Parliamentary Committee. He expressed my views, and perhaps the opinions of the majority of the members of the Parliamentary Committee as individuals.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Northern Section) : Do we know what our position will be when the matter comes before Congress, or are we simply going to Congress without knowing what our position will be?

The CHAIRMAN : There is a resolution in the name of the Central Board to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Midland Section) : Shall we, as a Board, be able to say at Congress that we are in favour of a special Congress?

The CHAIRMAN : At the last meeting of the Central Board authority was given the United Board and the Income Tax Committee to take any action which they thought best calculated to protect the interests of the movement, and that included the calling of a national conference if and when the time is opportune. The opinion of the Income Tax Committee is this. We are meeting in Congress next week; we have had this report printed and circulated, and at the expiration of next week we shall know what has happened. The matter will then come before the committee, and if necessary a special conference in London will be convened.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : In my replies to societies I have stated that the calling of a conference was in the mind of the special committee, and that it would be called when the time was ripe.

OVERLAPPING BY WORKING-CLASS ORGANISATIONS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY read the following letter from the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee :—

“ May 11th, 1920.

“ Dear Mr. Whitehead,—Arising out of the Special Congress held in London some time ago, reference was made to the overlapping which takes place in the activities of various working-class organisations, and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to consult with the executive of the Labour Party and the co-operative movement, with a view to devising a scheme for the setting up of departments under joint control responsible for effective national and international service in the following and in other necessary directions (see page 6 of enclosed pamphlet).

“ You will also see that a co-ordination sub-committee was appointed to deal with these and other matters discussed at the Congress. That sub-committee will be meeting on Thursday afternoon May 20th, at 3 o'clock, in a room at the House of Commons, and will

be glad if you and your colleagues can see their way to appoint two or three representatives to attend the meeting.

"Yours faithfully,

"C. W. BOWERMAN, Secretary.

"Mr. A. Whitehead,

"General Secretary, The Co-operative Union Ltd."

The GENERAL SECRETARY said it was impossible to send representatives to the meeting mentioned in the circular, the time being so short. Page 6 of the pamphlet referred to was as follows :—

"In order to avoid overlapping in the activity of working-class organisations, the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to consult with the Labour Party and the co-operative movement, with a view to devising a scheme for the setting up of departments under joint control, responsible for effective national and international service in the following and any other necessary directions :—

"(a) *Research*: To secure general and statistical information on all questions affecting the worker as producer and consumer by the co-ordination and development of existing agencies.

"(b) *Legal advice* on all questions affecting the collective welfare of the members of working-class organisations.

"(c) *Publicity*, including preparation of suitable literature dealing with questions affecting the economic, social, and political welfare of the people; with machinery for inaugurating special publicity campaigns to meet emergencies of an industrial or political character.

"The members of the Co-ordination Sub-committee are as follows :—

"Representing Parliamentary Committee: Messrs. J. H. Thomas, A. B. Swales, J. Hill, H. Gosling, W. Thorne, and R. B. Walker.

"Representing Mediation Committee: Messrs. E. Bevin, R. Williams, J. T. Brownlie, and J. R. Clynes.

"Representing National Provisional Joint Industrial Committee (Trade Union side): Messrs. A. Henderson, J. Hindle, W. Bradshaw, W. F. Purdy, and G. D. H. Cole.

"Secretary: Mr. F. Bramley."

Mr. W. H. WATKINS (South-Western Section) moved that two representatives be appointed.

Mr. G. H. MAJOR (North-Western Section) suggested that the matter be remitted to the United Board for consideration and report.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Northern Section) said there was information in the circular which needed very careful consideration, and he did not want the Union to submerge its activities in activities which they did not fully understand.

Mr. N. McLEAN (Scottish Section) agreed that the matter required grave consideration. He moved that the information be circulated amongst

members of the Board, and they could then remit the question if they desired to the United Board.

Mr. J. DICKINSON (Southern Section) seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR (North-Western Section) thought that before the referred the matter to the United Board it would be well if the General Secretary circulated the statement which he had read amongst the members of the Central Board for their information.

The resolution was adopted on the understanding that the matter should come up for decision at the meeting of the Board on the following Tuesday evening.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The GENERAL SECRETARY read a communication from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress stating that they and the Labour Party had jointly appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the question of prices, and asking if the Co-operative Union could see its way to appoint two representatives to sit on the committee.

Mr. G. MAJOR (North-Western Section): What proportion would the representation of the co-operative movement be to the sub-committee as a whole?

The GENERAL SECRETARY: The representation of the movement would be the same as that of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Each section will have two representatives on the sub-committee.

Mr. W. J. SALMON (Southern Section): Would it not make the committee more useful if it had two representatives from the Wholesale Society on it?

The CHAIRMAN: Our representatives may make that suggestion to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. We ourselves cannot decide it, and if we could we do not know that the Wholesale Society would appoint representatives.

It was agreed that two representatives should be appointed, and that they should be the Chairman and Mrs Cottrell.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY: The secretary of the League of Nations wrote some time ago asking if the League could have a small literature stall at the Congress inquiry office, and the United Board gave the necessary permission. A further request from the League was to the effect that its aims and objects should be one of the subjects discussed at co-operative conference during the next twelve months. The secretary of the League stated that this would be of great assistance to the League, and if the Union could see its way to grant the request he would be very grateful.

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Midland Section) moved that this be done.

Mr. H. J. MAY suggested that the Central Board should go a step further and put an emergency resolution on the agenda for Congress.

supporting not only the principle of a League of Nations, but calling upon the Government in their relations with the Allied Powers to renounce as quickly as possible their authority as a Supreme Council, and to hand over their duties and responsibilities to the League of Nations.

It was resolved that the request of the League of Nations be granted, and that it be suggested to the Standing Orders Committee that they should place before Congress an emergency resolution on the lines indicated by Mr. May.

THE PROPOSED LEVY ON CAPITAL.

The Eccles Society's amendment to the resolution of the Co-operative Party regarding a capital levy proposed that the amount should be £5,000 instead of £1,000.

Mr. S. F. PERRY (Co-operative Party) said they hoped to have a meeting of the National Committee of the Co-operative Party to consider the amendment in view of their own resolution.

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Southern Section) pointed out that a suggestion to levy a tax on £1,000 or over would bring the movement into ridicule. If £5,000 was substituted it would be much better.

Mr. E. O. GREENING (Southern Section) thought that co-operators were heading towards trouble. The circumstances in which taxation had gradually made its way on to them were worth looking at. His own belief was that it arose from their entanglement in party politics. It was not for co-operators to propose any tax whatever to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was for them to take care to guard the interests of their own members, and take care of the interests of working people. For them to suggest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they were in favour of one tax or another but not in favour of it being applied to them seemed rather selfish.

The CHAIRMAN: This amendment will have to come before Congress. It is a question whether the Central Board will accept it.

Mr. S. F. PERRY (Co-operative Party) said that before anything could be included in the programme of the Co-operative Party it must be brought before Congress. The question had been raised not because of any friendship for the Labour Party, but because the country had to provide £400,000,000 a year in interest on war debts, and because the co-operative movement would have to bear its full share of that in one way or another. The suggestion was to tackle the question in a practical way and wipe off the national debt in the manner outlined.

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Midland Section) said Mr. Greening had touched the weak spot. They induced Congress to pass resolutions which the delegates scarcely understood, and then when they found how quickly they were applied to them before other people they began to squeal. If they got that proposal passed the first thing the Government would tax would be the thrift funds of the working-class organisations they represented. If the present method of collecting taxation was not equitable make it so; but to set up

a new form of machinery for the collection of a specific tax would involve a great waste of time and money. It was an involved, complicated, endless thing which they were trying to do.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS (South-Western Section) pointed out that the resolution, to which this was an amendment, was passed at the last meeting of the Central Board.

On a vote being taken the Eccles amendment was accepted.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN: To the list of honorary members to come before Congress I want to suggest that we add the names of Mr. S. R. Foster (North-Western Section) and Mr. J. Langley (Midland Section), both of whom are attending their last meeting as elected members of the Board. Mr. Foster has been connected with the Board for thirty years, and Mr. Langley twenty-four years. I have very great pleasure in moving that Congress be recommended to add their names to the list of honorary members of the Central Board.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

The CHAIRMAN: On the question of the constitution of Hours and Wages Boards we have amendments from Portsea Island and Birmingham, but I take it, unless we decide to the contrary here this morning, we shall support our own proposals at Congress.

The amendments were as follows:—

From the Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society Limited:

Line 1 of Clause (1), delete all the words after the first four and substitute the following: "That District Wages Boards are not a necessity inasmuch that as national trade unions now exist—to which practically every grade and class of employees in the co-operative movement may belong—catering for all workers in their respective grades or classes of work, whether such workers be in co-operative or other employment, it is possible and advisable for all agreement relative to wages and conditions of employment to be made as between such national trade unions and co-operative societies; and therefore the Labour Department Committee of the Co-operative Union be instructed to so reorganise its methods as to provide that its negotiations on behalf of societies shall be with national trade unions affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, and that in respect to such negotiations regard shall be given to any demand made upon a co-operative society being also made upon all other employers in respect to the same grade or class of employees in the same locality."

From the Birmingham Industrial Co-operative Society Limited:

To add the following Clause (5): "That the voting on all questions affecting hours and conditions of labour shall be on the Congress basis."

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Midland Section) suggested that the Birmingham proposal was not an amendment but an addendum to the Hours and Wages Boards machinery.

Mr. J. PALMER (Irish Section) said he thought representation on the Boards should be governed by membership. Unless they proceeded on those lines they might have the small societies determining the rates of wages to be paid by large societies.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR (North-Western Section) said that if the constitution of the Boards was as suggested by Birmingham it would mean that two societies in a given district would be able to decide every question which came before the Board. He moved that the matter be left to Congress.

Mr. W. J. DOUSE (Midland Section) seconded.

Mr. G. RIDDLE (Northern Section) said the question was one of principle and not of its application. A society with 300 members was sometimes hit even harder than a large society, because it had no big organisation behind it. He moved that the Central Board give Congress a direction in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved that we oppose the Birmingham and Postsea Island proposals at Congress, and uphold our own resolution. Are you in favour? The resolution is carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE CONGRESS LUNCHEON.

The complimentary luncheon given by the Reception Committee and the Central Board was held in the Royal Hotel, College Green, in a room where "Service not Self" was displayed prominently as the motto of the local Rotary Club.

Mr. J. Marks, J.P. (President of the Bristol Society), presided, and the company present was fully representative of the city of Bristol and the co-operative movement.

The CHAIRMAN, after the customary loyal toast, extended to those present a most hearty welcome to the ancient city of Bristol. It was twenty-seven years since the Co-operative Congress was last held in Bristol. During the period previous to the last Congress, Bristol had been the scene of more than one co-operative effort—and also failure. But the co-operators of those days were not daunted. They commenced to build again, with the result that when the Congress was held in 1893 co-operation was fairly well established in the city, although it could not claim to be great. Nothing of a very phenomenal character had taken place since, but the growth had been solid

and sure. The co-operative movement in Bristol was represented by two societies, the joint membership of which amounted to 1,600 people, with a turnover of something like £30,000 for the twelve months. To-day it was represented by 23,000 members and a turnover of rather more than three quarters of a million in the year 1919. He would like to say how pleased they all were to welcome the Lord Mayor of Bristol as their guest that afternoon. He had lived his life in Bristol, and had long been working to improve the life of the worker. The Lord Mayor had always been willing to help the co-operative movement. They had anticipated the presence of the Lord Bishop, but, unfortunately, he was not able to come, and they were fortunate in having the presence of the Dean with them in his stead.

Mr W. H. WATKINS (South-Western Sectional Board), who proposed the toast of "The Civic and Commercial Prosperity of Bristol," in a very entertaining and eloquent speech, said the city of Bristol was a huge settlement which had had a continuous existence for two thousand years. In modern times commercialism must be subordinated to civic progress. It was in that spirit that their discussions would be carried on. They were not in Bristol simply to struggle for themselves and their personal benefit, but rather to subordinate their efforts to the general weal. Bristol had all the appearance of a thriving, progressive community. It had some noble buildings and equally noble institutions, and he was struck with the building operations going on in connection with the University, an institution to which he hoped all classes and all sections of Bristol citizens would have equal access. Bristol men and women in the past had evidenced that true communal spirit; their work remained as a memorial to them in that sense. If guided by co-operative principles, the citizens of Bristol would advance more safely, more securely towards the end co-operators were seeking. The motto of Bristol was "Courage and Industry." If they could add "Co-operation"—"Courage, Industry, and Co-operation" would do for Bristol all that could be done by human effort.

The LORD MAYOR, who delivered a delightful speech in response to the toast, said he came there to give them a civic welcome to Bristol, and he did so with all his heart. He really wanted them to see the beauties of their city before they left. Let them get upon the Downs. He would back them against any suburb of any city in the world; they were really magnificent. "Stand in the middle of the Suspension Bridge and look around you. A gentleman who has travelled three times round the world says, 'To me you will never see a finer sight in the whole world than you will from the middle of the Suspension Bridge.' Go and see the docks at Avonmouth. We can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. I am delighted to be with you. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind invitation to me, and I sincerely hope that your visit to Bristol may be a successful one and that individually and collectively, you may go on and prosper."

The DEAN OF BRISTOL, who proposed the toast of "The Co-operative Movement," said that when he came to consider the co-operative movement

in its length, depth, breadth, and height, his heart rather failed him. Co-operation had its historical aspect, and also its moral aspect in relation to religion, fellowship, and social life, and, again, its economical side in regard to competition and the system of government. And then there was the retail and the wholesale side, besides the educational and the recreational. Years ago he lived in a Midland town and was a member of the co-operative society, and he remembered with gratitude the cheapness of the goods and the accumulated dividends. From an outside point of view two things struck him. One was that the movement—which was one of the miracles of modern economical history—encouraged thrift. He believed, thrift was the foundation of the social fabric. It maintained the simple life, and without preserving that simple life there was no nation or empire that could possibly maintain a continued existence. The co-operative system of ready money payment also recommended itself to him as one who had always had a horror of debt. The second point was that the co-operative movement made for fellowship. It was only when men worked together, played together, worshipped together with one common object in view that they saw things in true proportion. Out of that economic union for cheaper production and better distribution there arose the social and educational and recreational activities of the co-operative movement. The lesson of nature was the lesson of competition. Human nature taught that struggle was a biological necessity, because without struggle there was flaccidity. If they admitted, as they must admit, that some form of struggle was a necessity, what was to be the future of that struggle? He believed the struggle of the future would be a struggle and a severe struggle in social wellbeing. There was no uplift without travail. Commercialism appeared as a ravenous beast of prey, but commercialism was with them and stayed. Could they improve it? How could they improve the system? There were two ways. The Russian way was to destroy the whole system at a blow, but that was rather like the Chinese method of roasting pork by burning down the whole house. The second way was to build up a more wholesome, better, and more Christian method. “The co-operative method is ‘Each for all and all for each,’ and that approached the truly democratic spirit, where all were out for democracy. In the interests of social and economical development I, with all my heart, bid you God speed in your co-operative coöperation to bind the social cask together.”

MR. GEO. THORPE (chairman, Co-operative Wholesale Society), who responded, said: “While the Lord Mayor and the Dean have been speaking I have come to the conclusion that I am in the Co-operative College, and if it can produce such specimens of humanity as the Lord Mayor and the Dean then I am sure we are all prepared to subscribe very liberally to an institution of this sort.” No system had yet been devised to develop the individual with less curtailment of the individual liberty that could be compared with the co-operative movement. Such a system was bound to bring out the very best that existed in the human race. A man could not get very rich out of the co-

operative movement, but, at the same time, no man could be very poor. That was what co-operators were trying to avoid—great riches on the one hand and great poverty on the other. Co-operators said that instead of spending their time in fighting and struggling for the common necessities of life they would co-operate together and use their energies for the common good of humanity. The co-operative institution had machinery in all parts of the world. The future possibilities of the movement were great, but there were dangers ahead which might be great also. It behoved them to develop extensively. "It is our function to discover the law of harmonious co-operation; and, having discovered it, to obey it." He hoped that the co-operative principle would permeate every individual, and if it permeated every individual then they would find the dawn of a greater world.

MR. J. W. JUSTHAM, of the Exhibition Sub-committee, spoke to the toast of "International Co-operation," and said he was delighted, as a practical man, to see that something practical was done at Geneva. He believed the step that was inaugurated there towards the formation of co-operative wholesale societies in the various countries was taken in the right direction. They would eventually be able to have an international co-operative wholesale society by which they would be able to conduct their own international business. They had the authority of Mr. Wise, of the Supreme Economic Council, that in those high quarters they saw that the machinery of the co-operative movement was the best available to carry on the work of the future. In his journeyings abroad he had seen the world strewn with the wreckage of war, but all who had served their lives in the movement knew that the co-operative movement could bind up the wounds of suffering Europe.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS, M.P., in acknowledgment, said: "My pleasure in standing here to-day is mixed with sorrow and pain, because Sir William Maxwell, who should have spoken, has not been able to be with us. We who have worked with him for many years have learned to admire him and to feel the warmest affection for him. We know what work he has done for the International Alliance, and we learned from him at Geneva that he contemplates resigning on account of health." Sir William was the only one still living of six who were present at the Bristol Congress. The International Co-operative Alliance included every form of co-operation in every country, whether of producers, consumers, or credit. Whatever form the co-operation was based on, wherever the great principle of mutual help was found, they desired to bring it into the international movement.

The party then made their way to the Exhibition.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The special educational conference organised by the Central Education Committee was held on Saturday, May 22nd, in the Victoria Rooms. The audience included representatives of Educational and General Committees, Men's and Women's Guilds, as well as general delegates and others interested in education.

The chairman of the Central Education Committee (Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.), presided, and an address was given by Professor F. Hall, M.A., B. Com., the Adviser of Studies.

PROFESSOR HALL said: The three subjects on which I have to speak—the Organisation of Junior Co-operators, the Co-operative College, and the Training of Junior Employees—are matters on which I have spoken so often that I fear there is very little new to be said; but there is a good deal of the old to be repeated.

These three subjects are all to be considered as separate subjects, and not from the point of view of their relationship to one another. But we are coming to recognise that all parts of our educational work are related, and we cannot consider one part of that work without considering also its relationship to our whole scheme.

The Organisation of Junior Co-operators is a subject that recently has engaged a great deal of the attention of the Central Education Committee. The Committee feel that the future of the co-operative movement depends to a far greater extent than has been realised so far upon the attention we pay to the young people attached to our societies. We have, at the present time, in connection with the classes organised by societies, about 20,000 to 25,000 young people. That number seems fairly big; but when we measure that number against the number of members in our movement, we realise what a small proportion it is of the young people who ought to be attached to our co-operative institutions. Four millions of members of co-operative societies, and twenty thousand juniors in our classes! We ought, within the next ten years, to raise that number of twenty thousand to at least half-a-million. And if, by our successful organisation, we were able to bring half-a-million young people under the influence of co-operation, the future of our movement would be assured; and would produce results besides which our present results would be as nothing.

Our past experience of work among juniors has revealed certain weaknesses. We do attract a great number of young people to our classes, but we lose them when they reach the ages of 14 and 15; and when we have lost them at 14 or 15, we find it very difficult to get them back again until they are 25, 30, or even older. The consequence of that is that our movement has not got that youthful enthusiasm that would do it good. The young people who ought to be in our movement are being drawn off, to a great extent, to other movements; and one of the problems we have to

solve is to find how best can we attract and keep young people. In visualising our educational provisions, we need to visualise the scheme that will bring in young people and provide for them until old enough to join our senior organisations. The Central Education Committee have prepared a scheme which, if adapted by societies, will enable them to do good work for themselves, and, at the same time, build up our movement.

It will be generally agreed that our movement has more stability than enthusiasm, and that we sadly need some of the youthful enthusiasm that will carry us forward to greater achievements. I think we can afford to risk the mistakes that youth will make if we can get the greater enthusiasm that a greater volume of youth in our ranks would bring to us. The Central Education Committee have been thinking of education not only in a formal sense but also in the informal sense. They are very anxious that co-operation should be for our young people a thing which they can practise as well as talk about and study. We want the young people to become co-operators by learning to co-operate. We want them, besides studying industry and commerce, to build up social relationships. To meet these needs this scheme is drafted. It certainly includes the consideration of the principles and history of co-operation, but it goes farther than that. We who are responsible for co-operative education are anxious to make the co-operative society to which they belong the second home of the children of the members to get them to look upon the co-operative society as a larger family, and the society's premises as their larger home. We want them to find within its walls opportunities for pleasure and recreation as well as opportunities for studies.

If you read the pamphlet on this subject issued by the Central Education Committee you will find that the Central Education Committee scheme is in two parts. Two organisations are there suggested, one is for young people up to 14 or 15 years of age, and the other for more senior juniors of from 15 to about 20 or 21 years. A suggestion of the Education Committee is that these junior organisations should be organised as a form of social activity, and not merely as a class. We think that young people should have cricket clubs, football clubs, tennis clubs, and rambling clubs. We think there should also be indoor recreation provided for them, say a gymnasium. If societies adopt the suggestions of the Central Education Committee I think we shall not only attract a larger number of young people but retain a large number of them until they are old enough to join men's and women's guilds.

We have 20,000 juniors in junior classes; but when we look at the adult classes we find the numbers have dropped to hundreds. What has become of the thousands in the meantime? They have been lost to us, but if the scheme is taken up and we realise that education is as important a function as trade, and if we provide premises for social and education activities as readily as we provide premises for trade, and if we provide a fund for this work as generously as for the administration of business, then shall we be able to get the young people we need. We must recognise the fact that

if we are to be successful in the widest sense we must, as co-operators, seek to build up human beings, and not merely to feed and to clothe human beings. We want our young people to pursue their recreations and pleasures on co-operative lines, as well as to seek the development of industry on co-operative lines.

Last year we organised a summer school for juniors, and this year we are organising two. The success attained last year was so great and the results so remarkable that there can be no doubt that in future the demand for admission to summer schools will be such that it will be difficult to keep up with it; but if we recognise our duty, we shall do our best to cope with the demand.

My second point is the Education of Employees. Co-operators are concerned with the education of their employees. It is not enough to suggest that the co-operative employee can be trained in the same manner that other employees are trained. The motive in ordinary industry and trade is different from that of co-operative industry and trade. Those who serve behind the counters in the ordinary shops serve masters who are in business to make profit; those who serve in our stores are serving persons who are both employers and customers, who are seeking to provide for social needs and not to make profits. The spirit of service in a co-operative society must necessarily be different from that in outside institutions. Therefore, because our point of view is different from the point of view of outside traders, we must provide a different form of training from that provided for other institutions. It must be provided for the youngest, and be accessible to the oldest employees as well. A great many complaints are made about service in our co-operative movement—and a great many complaints are made outside the movement as well.

If we want to have the service we desire in our shops, there are two things to which we should attend. In the first place we must create conditions of service equal to, or better than, those given outside the movement. If we stand for an ideal in trade and commerce, we must set an example. We must see to providing the opportunity for our young people to give the best service. If we take young people into employment, it should be not merely for the purpose of serving our ends; we have a responsibility towards them as men and women, and we should seek to develop them as men and women, as well as to make them better employees. We want them to look upon their industry or occupation as being something that is going to develop them, and make them fuller men and women. In order to get the best out of an occupation it is necessary that something be put into it. Education, more than anything else, will put interest into a business occupation.

It has been popular to decry technical education; and certainly none of us have sympathy with that technical education which is concerned only with making a worker into a more efficient machine. But even technical education can invest a man's job with more interest. We, as co-operators, are concerned with technical education because of its influence upon the greater efficiency in our shops and factories, and also because it enables the

workers to find greater pleasure in their work than they otherwise would find. Efficiency cannot be ignored, for the co-operative movement, in the long run, will stand or fall according to its business efficiency. Therefore, we cannot afford to neglect the duty which rests upon us of providing the employee with the best technical education the movement can provide.

We need the spirit of service in our shops; and the spirit in which our technical education itself is given has a great deal to do with that spirit of service given in our shops. We, in the co-operative movement and other democracies, have to recognise that civility is not servility. We, as co-operators, need to make this distinction quite clear. That civility, that we are so anxious should be shown behind the counter, should be shown in front of the counter as well. Therefore, when I suggest the need of civility behind the counter, do not forget there is a need for it on the other side of the counter as well. We want technical education for our employees; and for various reasons we want to start with the youngest of our employees. In the first place we must make a careful selection of those whom we take into our employment. At the present time sufficient care is not taken when appointments are made to junior positions. I have seen evidence myself that other employers get the first pick in the district, and we get what is left. The enterprising young people are the ones who will leave us most quickly, and leave the others on our hands as permanent employees. That fact raises another point: What are we going to do to keep them when once they join our staff? Surely there should be in our movement much to inspire them with enthusiasm for co-operation and make them feel that in the co-operative movement they are not merely working for wages but for humanity as well. Without some special form of educational work it is not possible to provide for these needs. Therefore, it is necessary to select our young people carefully and then to provide an education suitable to their needs.

Continued education under the new Act will become compulsory before long. What are you going to do for the young people of your societies? Are you going to allow them to be trained on competitive lines or inspire them for co-operative service? You will have to see that these young people receive a certain number of hours' education every year. Are you considering and preparing your plans in order to be quite ready when that time arrives? I suggest that you should be thinking now of what you are going to do for your people. The Central Education Committee have already suggested to you their view of the curriculum and atmosphere required; and it is for you to provide them for yourselves. If our movement is going to be the social force we desire it to be, then it is important that we see to the right training of our "missionaries."

People will judge co-operation by its efficiency in supplying their needs. But surely the work is not ended when we have provided a training for efficiency. We need to give not only instruction in the elements of business or education as it is ordinarily understood, but to get our employees to study the social aspiration of co-operation. They can only serve the move-

ment effectively by knowing what the movement stands for. Our employees must have the opportunity of studying the history and the principles of the movement; and then we want them to continue their studies of the work upon which they are engaged. I hope the movement will, before very long, realise the desirability of introducing some kind of apprenticeship system, and also of giving our employees an opportunity of having greater permanence in their work than they have to-day. And then there might be classes for potential managers, branch managers, general managers, and so forth. It is not sufficient that the general managers should know only what they can learn in the co-operative movement. If they know only what their own societies can teach they will not be able to develop their societies as they ought to develop them. They want ideas from outside as well as from inside. They want to learn something from the text book and the teacher, as well as from their daily duties. Therefore, we want our lectures and our summer schools which will help them to get a wider view of their responsibilities and greater efficiency.

That leads me to the third item—the Co-operative College. This has been described as the coping stone of our educational edifice. A great many of us are looking forward to this college playing a great part in our educational system. We want it to be, and we think it will be, at one and the same time a college to which all other avenues will lead, and from which influence and strength will go to all other parts of the movement. There is nobody who will say that an elementary education is all that is required to make a nation or an empire. If we finish with the knowledge we gain at the elementary school we shall make a great many mistakes in carrying out the responsibilities of social life. We shall learn, but we shall make mistakes in learning. We think of the college as a place where we can have a more advanced education, that will provide a great many things that we lack, which will train up our leaders and teachers; it will be a place to which our students can look for advice and assistance when beginning their co-operative education, and to which students from foreign countries can come to study our movement. It will be a centre for our summer school work, a place which we can use to bring a great many elements into our educational work which we are lacking at present because we have no such institution. We want our young people to go on from our junior classes to the senior classes, and then to the college. We want to provide for our potential managers and secretaries the best possible education that can be provided. If we want the best managers we must give the best conditions, and we must give our potential managers and secretaries the best possible opportunities of learning their job. We want the Co-operative College because it will provide the best possible facilities for these potential managers.

At Carlisle the delegates passed a resolution in favour of the college. They instructed the Central Board to issue an appeal. Only one person in the whole of that Congress voted against that resolution. The appeal has been issued. We have got over £10,000 in promises since the appeal was

issued ; £10,000 is not a small amount, but a great many here have not sent along their subscriptions. It may have been overlooked. It may be that you have not seen the appeal ; but if you have not seen the appeal already sent out, ask your fellow-men and women of the committees to subscribe at the rate of 4d. per member—spreading over four years—one penny per member per year. That amount is almost negligible ; but if your societies respond to the appeal we shall receive £50,000 with which to start the college on a general basis. We want to make this college the best institution of its kind in the world. There are people who do not know what the Co-operative College is for. People say : Why won't other colleges do ? Let me deal with that. We can no more put our educational work out to be done by other people than we can put out our trade to be done by other people. As we have often found we have a different view to other people regarding trade, so we have a different view regarding education. Education in the past has prepared people for the individualistic system of society. It has prepared them for more effective competition, but has not prepared them for more effective co-operation of the building up of a co-operative State. We want our young people to gain knowledge for the sake of greater service to the world, and not merely for the sake of getting on. The atmosphere of a college counts as much as the subjects taught. If you are to inspire the students with the idea of social service you cannot do it by mere general teaching. There may be people who walk past the co-operative shop because a private trader has a sale on in the next block. You may have loyal members of a society who buy everything in the store, but who act at the quarterly meeting as if they do not know how to co-operate with their fellow-men and women. If the co-operative movement is to succeed it must have loyalty based upon reason and understanding. If our movement is to be successful there must be a spirit of co-operation. There must be willingness and activity to work together on behalf of the common good. We feel that there is no institution that will provide the curriculum we need, or carry on educational work in the atmosphere we want, and therefore we must provide for our own college education just as we provide our own education for juniors and adults.

We have already had students at Holyoake House. We have been building up a nucleus of a body of students, but we need the money for a building where we can house our students in more suitable surroundings than Manchester can provide. There is apathy and indifference in the movement. This cannot be removed by pamphlets and public meetings ; it can only be removed by steady persistent educational work. We shall not reap the benefit for twenty or thirty years ; but we want our Co-operative College because we want to increase the number of instructed co-operators to carry our message through the length and breadth of the land. We must make our movement a real co-operative institution, and then we shall have no more wars ; for the people, understanding the virtues and practice of co-operation, will be more willing to work together and subordinate wealth to the ideal of a community of happy social human beings.

The CHAIRMAN : We have all heard of the old philosopher who told us that the future is the child of to-day and that to-day is the offspring of the past. Here and there we meet committee-men who tell us of their extraordinary difficulties with their employees. "They are not reasonable," says the committee-man. "They do not speak and act as if they were members of a co-operative society. We shall have to take such steps to protect ourselves as the outside employer does." It is very painful to committee-men and to men like myself to hear such things. It is absolutely the result of the past, and we cannot get away from it yet ; but, if thirty years ago there had been a Professor Hall to go to the co-operators of that day, and give them the advice he had given us to-day, and to tell us how to correct our mistakes, we would have had now a Co-operative Commonwealth in which there would have been no strife. We would have had a sense of collegueship rather than a sense of master and man. We would have had difficulties solved by mutual agreement, and the position of the employee would have been a better one for him. Are we going to perpetuate the present position, or are we going to begin, from now, to take this advice Professor Hall has given, and so relate ourselves to our younger members of the staffs that in twenty-five years from now it will not be possible for anyone to say : "You have been contributing to the distrust that exists ?"

The next point I would like to emphasise is this : We have reached a stage when we must take another step forward and must provide a few more rungs in the educational ladder. Our people have reached a certain standard of knowledge in the subjects we have made our own. It is necessary to tell them either "the co-operative movement has nothing more to give you," or "come to this centre and be trained further." Professor Hall is pleading for the Co-operative College. He is not the only academic professor who sees this position. He wants to know whether you are going to take his advice. Three times during the last few months I have been interviewed by representatives of the leading universities. They tell us that they are deeply interested in the work we are doing. They have noticed the syllabus we have issued, and they are quite sure that we have reached a standard where they can help us. We said, "No, thank you !" Years ago, towards the end of the last century, there was a considerable demand for reform up and down the country. In the north, which is nearly always a centre where reform is demanded, the miners were exceedingly active. They were led by a Newcastle man who was a newspaper owner and a brick-maker and a colliery owner who was called Joseph Cowen, or more commonly "Joe." He had been the adviser of the miners, their teacher and their leader in their demands for reform for many years. Even as a boy he had made his personality known in the North of England, and as a man he was the Tribune of the North. In 1873, more than 30,000 miners walked to the town moor because "Joe" asked them to do it. They decided that they would select someone to represent them in Parliament, but it was not "Joe." they asked. He was not "of" them. They decided that he who was to speak in the House of Commons the words the miners wanted said

there must be one who from the cradle to manhood had imbibed the atmosphere of the miner; and though they worshipped Joseph Cowen it was Thomas Burt they sent to the House of Commons. History showed that these men were right. Cowen's power never waned, and Burt lives yet a most respected member of the community in England. If the mind of the co-operator is to be heard it must be voiced by a co-operator. If co-operative ethics are to be spread, they must be spread because they have been of the life of the spreader. Only those can guide the movement correctly. Provide the college training for our students, provide the college, and provide the funds with which to establish it.

Two messages had come to hand which the Chairman read. One was from Mr. Albert Mansbridge, who wired, "Best wishes for the College." "Mansbridge," said the Chairman, "knows that if the college is strong co-operation cannot be weak." The other message was a letter intimating that the directors of the Co-operative Permanent Building Society desired, in connection with the Co-operative College, to establish a memorial to Mr. Kibble, who had been associated with them for a large number of years. They thought the memorial should take the form of a lectureship, and £100 would be set aside to provide an annual lecture on the subject of "Housing."

Mr. W. J. CARLING (Plymouth), in the discussion which followed, condemned the apathy of co operators regarding the training of their children.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton) confessed to having been profoundly interested in Professor Hall's outline of the need of education for co-operative employees, and the necessity for a Co-operative College. He wanted junior employees to know something that would make them better servants, and which would also make them understand better what co-operation stands for.

The CHAIRMAN here specially asked for observations by managers, and called upon Mr. F. W. BAILEY, manager, Darlington Society, who said: I have been seeking information from the local Education Director, that is the Director of the town of Darlington, in regard to Continuation Classes, and I think the idea of the committee is right, namely, that co-operative societies should provide for this continued education amongst their junior employees rather than it should be given by local education authorities. I am informed that if we chose to employ teachers and take our junior employees, the local authorities have full power over these classes, that is as laid down in the Act. They have full power over the curriculum and the teaching. The co operative society or any other firm prepared to pay for education, in providing the money have a right to call the tune. We are supposed to have this continued education in working time. There will be great difficulty in regard to that; there will be a considerable number of hours, and the teaching staff is not available to give this education. The best thing we can do is to get on with our business of educating our employees in our ideals and methods, and try to make good citizens and co-operators of them. I do not think we should

hold these classes for employees under the age of 16. In my society we do not reckon a boy or a girl is on the staff, we do not regard them as apprentices, until the age of 16, because we find that a great number of boys, especially, think they would like to be grocers or drapers, and they find out in a little while it is not the bed of roses they had thought. On the other hand a boy or a girl might promise to become good, intelligent, and capable, but may not give promise of making a grocer, a draper, or a butcher, therefore we inform their parents they are not likely to develop in those lines, and so give them an opportunity of following another trade. There is provision that a young man or a young woman shall be trained in citizenship, but I do not agree that this education should be given in working hours.

Mr. GENT (Radstock): I always ask a boy after a job why he wants to leave school, and he either wants to earn money or is "jolly well sick of it." You will have to alter the whole system of school board training. If a boy is in Standard 6, and remains under the same master three or five years, of course he is sick of it. If you put him into a secondary school, he begins to like it and love it. We have to create that love of schooling. It used to be a big thing to be a grocer and get in the stores. We have difficulty in getting boys now; they are getting big money. What we want is young employees who will be civil, give good service, know what they are talking about, and have more discretion. We get round pegs in square holes. A man is the master of his craft if he likes it and loves it. Let a man go behind the counter and try to sell a *Co-operative News* or an ounce of C.W.S. tobacco! After all, it is the staff behind the counter and the women who have made the movement.

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Productive Federation): As we are demanding that the work of the world shall be done by capitalist employers in 44 hours—in this country, at any rate—we should arrange for our work to be done in a similar time. It has been my duty to get into touch with co-operators of other countries, among others from Russia. Co-operation made the Russian and the British one people. "We have a revolution," said they, "because we do not like the old system. There is much dislocation, much bloodshed, and all the horrors of war. You, Britishers, are equally dissatisfied with your capitalist system of industry, but gradually you are building up a new system without dislocation, and particularly by your co-operation." We are here listening to an appeal for the education of our employees, when we are immeasurably behind the best private employers. We shall also have to train our experts and our specialists.

Mrs. E. PENNY (Sheffield and Ecclesall): Unless something is done to draw the consumer and the producer together, the movement is going to suffer considerably. I go into a shop, and, as a co-operator, I look upon my shop as a sample of what democracy can do. You can have children's classes that are absolutely worthless—merely classes of children brought in for cheap amusement. There is need for fuller enthusiasm. The co-operative movement in general pays less for brains than outside bodies do.

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock): I should like to know if the Central

Education Committee have considered what effect the application of the grant under the Education Act, 1918, would have, not only on co-operation but on every other section of the community who care to apply for it, and so sectionalise the education of this country. Will the college set itself to train two sections of co-operation, managers and secretaries ?

The CHAIRMAN : The college is not intended for, and will not be devoted to, the training of any particular section. Anyone able to benefit by college education will be welcome.

Professor HALL (replying to the discussion) : Mr. Carling complains of the apathy of the parents and says there is not much hope from them. Well, we are not neglecting the parents, but our greatest hope lies in the children. Even children can be used to bring other children to the classes. Mr. Vincent asks about the Education Act. There are two societies in the Manchester district that have been sending all their apprentices to Holyoake House to attend the classes there. Birmingham societies have been sending their employees to be trained in the time of the societies. These societies had not waited, so why should others ? The manager of Darlington Society suggested that we should not be concerned with young people below sixteen years, and pointed to his difficulties with young people. The Act will affect these people. We ought to make a better selection when taking in young people, and then they would not have to leave the service ; but the education of the young people will have to be given in the societies' time. With regard to the older employees, it is not too much to ask them to make a little sacrifice for their education. Replying to the Radstock delegate, Mr. Hall said : One way to meet his point is to get juniors trained into young men and women who believe in education for use and not for profit. One way is to get a generation of co-operators who understand their own principles. With regard to loyalty, we want loyalty, but it should be reasoned loyalty, and we want people to be loyal because they understand the principles of the movement. Mr. Gillingham has raised two questions. With regard to grants, we can get a grant if we organise our scheme through the education authority. If we organise our classes ourselves, our curriculum will have to be approved, and we shall have to work under the local education authority ; but it would give us greater freedom. The Co-operative College is intended not only for secretaries and managers, but for all members of the movement. Walsall Society has sent in notice of motion to the Co-operative Wholesale Society asking for £10,000 for the college. Some of you will be delegates, and I hope you are sufficiently convinced of the need of the college to support that resolution.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, accorded by acclamation.



FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 24th, 1920.

MORNING SITTING.

The scene at the opening of the Fifty-second Congress on Whit Monday, May 24th, 1920, was indeed a memorable one. The great hall of the Victoria Rooms, at Clifton, has accommodation for about 1,600 people; and it was known that 1,900 delegates had notified their intention to be present. It was not surprising, therefore, that there was an unusually early rush for the doors. The result was that at 9-30 the hall was crowded, all the gangways being blocked, whilst some of the last comers had to sit on the floor or be content with sunning themselves by the cool waters playing at the ornamental fountain in front of the entrance portico.

The platform was almost uncomfortably crowded, as, in addition to the chief officials and visitors, a large number of delegates were accommodated upon it. Prominent in the platform party were the Lord Mayor of Bristol (Councillor J. T. Francombe), the Archdeacon of Swindon (the Venerable Rev. R. T. Talbot, D.D.); Alderman Fred Hayward, J.P. (the retiring president); the Rev. Geoffrey A. Ramsay, B.A. (the president-elect); Mr. A. Whitehead (the general secretary); the delegates from other countries; Mr. J. Murdoch (Trades Union Congress); Mr. A. F. Chubb (National Union of Teachers); Mr. H. C. Suter (Registrar of Friendly Societies); Mr. J. J. Dent (Development Commission); Mr. E. Brundrett (Ministry of Labour); Mr. A. Williams, M.P. (International Co-operative Alliance); Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P.; members of the Central Board; and the Chief Officials of the Co-operative Union.

During the earlier part of the proceedings Alderman F. Hayward, J.P., presided, and to him fell the honour of introducing the Lord Mayor of Bristol to welcome Congress.

Alderman HAYWARD said : My first duty is, in the name of the Central Board, to extend a very cordial welcome to the delegates attending this—our fifty-second—Congress. We have here the Lord Mayor of Bristol ; some of us have met him earlier in our Congress proceedings, and know the cordial welcome which he has given to us. I have very great pleasure in introducing the Lord Mayor of Bristol to this Congress, in order that he may give us a civic welcome to the historic city of Bristol.

THE CIVIC WELCOME.

The LORD MAYOR said he had come to give the Congress the heartiest welcome to “the most beautiful city in the world.” If every citizen of Bristol could possibly see the delegates that day they would say they had seen the exhibits at the Drill Hall, in Old Market Street, but that the greatest impression that could be made upon the city of Bristol would be by everybody seeing the Congress, showing, as it did, what a wonderful organisation co-operation was. It was wonderful that there were representatives not only from “our own dear country,” but from Norway, Sweden, and other parts. He wished he could talk to them in their own languages, but as he was not present at the Tower of Babel when it was built he had to forego that pleasure. I say “welcome to this dear old city with its historic associations.” In the name of the citizens of Bristol I say, “God bless co-operation in every form.”

Alderman F. HAYWARD said it was quite a common thing for Congress to receive civic welcomes, but he thought they would have to look back for some years to find a welcome of the warmth and heartiness that characterised the one from the Lord Mayor of Bristol that morning. “In your name, as representing the Co-operative Union in Great Britain, I have pleasure in asking him to accept a specially bound volume of ‘Industrial Co-operation,’ which is the text book of our movement.”

Mr. G. THORPE (chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society) said : It may not be known to many in this Congress, but the Lord Mayor of Bristol has been, and is, a schoolmaster. He began in a very small way so far as attendances at his school were concerned, but through his influence his school became one of the best in Bristol. He is in the happy position to-day of receiving letters from boys or men in all parts of the world, showing what a great influence he has shed upon their character. If for that and nothing else he has been a mighty power for good so far as the Empire is concerned. He does not restrain his love for Bristol ; his love is universal. Wherever humanity exists he has a desire to see it improve ; he has a desire to see it go forward. I desire to present to him, on behalf of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the “People’s Year Book.” When

the Lord Mayor takes up this book he will see for himself what the movement is doing.

The LORD MAYOR, in returning thanks for the volumes presented to him, said : I thank you for these beautiful books. You can take my word for it I shall read them from beginning to end. I shall not put them aside without reading them. I have hindered your conference, but when a man gets 77 years of age, as I am, he gets a bit garrulous.

The Lord Mayor then left the Congress Hall amidst the applause of the delegates.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now come to the end of my year of office as president of Congress, but before relinquishing the position I wish to express to all the co-operators I have come into contact with my sincere and hearty thanks for the consideration which has been extended to me during that period. I appreciate most highly all that has been done during my period of office, so far as the co-operative movement is concerned, and I think I should be lacking if I vacated this chair without expressing that sentiment. I have now to introduce to you the president-elect of this Congress, the Rev. Geoffrey A. Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay has carved a niche of his own in connection with the co-operative movement, particularly in the West Country, and it is at the unanimous desire of his colleagues that he is called upon to take this high position. It is characteristic of co-operative audiences that they respect the chair. So long as they are satisfied that a spirit of equity and fairness is exercised they are content. I am confident you will have no grounds for complaint on that score under the genial chairmanship of the Rev. Mr. Ramsay. I hope nothing but reasoned, cool, and deliberate consideration will take place, and that as a result this Congress will go down as one of the most successful held in the history of our movement. I have pleasure in introducing the Rev. G. A. Ramsay.

Loud applause greeted the Rev. Mr. Ramsay when he took the chair vacated by Alderman Hayward.

The Rev. Mr. RAMSAY said : I appreciate the great honour and the great responsibility of the position in which I now stand. With regard to the honour, I can only say I thank you ; with regard to the responsibility, I can only say that the desire and the attempt to further it shall not be lacking on my part. He then delivered the President's inaugural address as follows :—

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We can congratulate ourselves this morning that we are for the first time assembled in Congress for what is officially declared to be "the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth." This clear definition of our purpose was proposed by the General Co-operative Survey Committee, and approved by the special Congress held

at Blackpool early in the present year, and in due course you will be asked to alter the rules of the Co-operative Union in such a way that this definite statement shall stand first and foremost among the objects of our co-operative movement. It is the interpretation of our existence.

There are manifold reasons why we should thus deliberately declare our purpose and define the object we seek to accomplish. Some of these are special reasons pertaining to ourselves ; others are general reasons pertaining to national and international affairs with which we as co-operators are concerned.

We rejoice because of the continued progress of our distributive, productive, and wholesale societies. Our trading organisations have become gigantic concerns, and their ramifications are so vast and so various that we urgently need that greater strength and unity that can only come from the recognition of a common purpose. With the growth of our trade and commerce there naturally and inevitably develops a greater specialisation of function. Departmental and sectional organisations grow in number and in importance, and there is a danger that specialisation will lead to isolation, separation, and conflict, unless all co-operators are united by a common purpose and inspired by a common ideal.

A great movement without a purpose and an ideal is like a body lacking mind and soul. As co-operators we dare not allow the material success of co-operative trade, of which we are justly proud—as we are proud of those responsible for its achievement—to overshadow the deeper purpose of our movement. It must not be an end in itself but a means to a greater end. Ultimately, it will be the common recognition of the purpose of our movement that will make possible our greatest triumph. The bigger our movement becomes and the more complicated our organisation the more necessary is it that we should have a common aim and a specific purpose recognised by ourselves and known to all the world.

The necessity of thus declaring our purpose is made evident by the fact that there are to-day a great number of persons who are professing the co-operative ideal and adopting the principle of

co-operation in order that they may thereby promote individualistic interests. There is a great deal of so-called co-operation which is inspired not by any moral purpose but by financial interest and expediency. The object of such co-operation is not the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth but the reconstruction of private capitalism. The purpose of co-operation is as important as the principle of co-operation. There is little virtue in co-operation apart from the purpose for which we co-operate. Burglars can co-operate as well as policemen. Trustification is the co-operation of money for the purpose of making more money. Such co-operation may mean fewer rich men, but they will be richer; it may mean fewer masters, but they will have a greater mastery. That is why we, as co-operators, must establish our co-operative identity on the greatness of our purpose.

I believe that there is an increasing number of men and women of goodwill who are both intellectually and spiritually dissatisfied with the existing individualistic, capitalistic system of society, and who view the combination and amalgamation of speculators, financiers, brokers, and bankers with dread and consternation; they see that such super-capitalism is driving the world towards revolution. To all such persons, and especially to those who feel the necessity of guiding humanity towards the attainment of a social order "nearer to the heart's desire," we declare that the purpose and aim of our movement is the organisation of a co-operative commonwealth making possible the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the whole community. The world needs such a declaration, and faith in the possibilities of its achievement. Every epoch has its own necessity and makes its own great demands, on which the progress of life depends.

The state of social development to which man has already attained bears witness to the necessity for complete co-operative organisation. Competition and private capitalism are to-day obsolete, antiquated, self-discredited, and self-condemned. They have had their day and have played their part in the industrial and social evolution of human society. It would be absurd to attempt

to re-organise our national transport system by re-introducing the pack-horse and the old stage coach, and to ignore the discovery of electric power ; yet even this would be less foolish than it would be to re-establish private capitalism and to ignore the power of democracy. We refuse to accept competition and private capitalism as the best or final system of social and industrial organisation. The system that we know as private capitalism only dates from the days of the industrial revolution, when money became the master of man. It must and will pass, because the human evolution of thought and the growth of conscience will set man free and make him the master of money.

As a matter of fact, the term "private capitalism" is no longer an exact description of the present system. When the limited liability company ousted the individual employer private capitalism was weakened, and when the trust and the combine swallowed up the limited liability company, private capitalism ceased to be a reality, and became little more than a term. The private capitalism of the days when there was "a spinning wheel in every cottage," a tinker, a cobbler, and a carpenter in every village, and a local market to which came the workmen carrying the product of their labour, was as far removed from modern capitalism as is the domestic cat from the Bengal tiger. Private capitalism is no longer based on individual personality, but on collective materialism. We therefore need to realise that the term "private capitalism," as it refers to the past, means something very different from what that term means to-day and from what it will mean to-morrow.

No one will deny that the capitalistic system of to-day is a most efficient system. But for what purpose and to what end is it efficient, and what object does it serve? The capitalistic system is efficient only for the purpose of creating material wealth for the enrichment of a part of the community. Indeed, it is a significant fact that where the system is most efficient it is most loudly cursed and condemned by public opinion. The anathematised "profiteer" typifies both the purpose and the success of private capitalism. Men must relate effects to their cause, and value systems by the results

they produce. If we would get rid of the profiteer we must make an end of the system that creates him.

Everywhere men and women are demanding that some greater, nobler, worthier purpose shall be served by their expenditure of physical and mental energy. They are no longer content that their exertions shall create nothing but a super-rich class, and unless they are convinced that the fruits of their labours serve some greater purpose, the cry of "more production" will fall on deaf ears. Not only are the fruits of private capitalism becoming more repugnant to the intelligence and social instincts of humanity, men and women are also beginning to perceive the basis on which private capitalism is founded, and the more they know concerning it the more vigorously do they condemn it.

The first basic condition of the capitalistic system is the private, or class, ownership of those natural resources which are most essential to the existence, sustenance, and preservation of human life. The motherhood of nature is as real and as sacred a fact as the motherhood of woman; and it bears the same relationship to the common life as the mother does to the individual life. It is because of this relationship between nature and humanity that we consider the private ownership of land to be the exploitation and denial of human life. The private ownership of land insults our intelligence, contradicts our conscience, and denies our faith in the beneficence and goodness of God. We simply cannot tolerate the continuance of private property in those natural resources that are necessary to the communal life. The organisation of a co-operative commonwealth will for ever be impossible if we allow the means of life to be owned and controlled by a privileged few.

Nor can it be denied that the shameful contrasts between rich and poor, luxury and poverty, mansions and slums, silks and rags, superabundance and starvation, all have their genesis in the private ownership of natural resources. The passing of the Factory Acts was a sign of the failure of private ownership in the sphere of manufacturing industry, and nine-tenths of the Acts that have been placed on the Statute Book during the last fifty years bear similar

testimony to the failure of private capitalism and competition. . The time is coming, and coming quickly, when instead of interfering with private owners, we shall abolish the private ownership of the means of life, in order that we may promote the common good of mankind.

The second basic condition of the present system is free competition. Here, again, an examination of the facts will show that free competition, which was never wholly free, is rapidly becoming less and less free. The industrial and commercial world of to-day perceives the destructive character of free competition, and therefore seeks to save itself by combination and amalgamation. The leaders of commercialism are striving to eliminate competition and to establish monopoly ; but if competition is bad for moneyed interests, it is also bad for men ; if it is financially destructive, it is no less harmful to human life.

We believe that co-operation is necessary to the progress of true civilisation. We hold that those political and industrial leaders who do not see this are blind and bankrupt. We are being told that the new world must be constructed by private enterprise and unrestrained competition. These forces may construct a new world for capitalism, militarism, and war ; they will never establish a new world for democracy, co-operation, and peace. The " law of the jungle " can never create a world fit for free men to live in ; it will make a wilderness in which heroes starve and die.

In truth, competition is a law of progress which belongs to a lower order of life than that to which man has now attained. The struggle for existence described by Darwin was necessary to the development of non-intelligent and non-moral existence, but as we ascend to nobler forms of life the law of competition naturally gives place to the higher laws of association, co-operation, and mutual aid. It is a biological truth that the struggle of " each for himself " lessens progressively with the rise from vegetable existence to animal existence, and from animal existence to human life. The gifts of intelligence and conscience are meant to lift man out of the animal struggle of existence. The law of competition is relative to the progress of life ; it is not the absolute or final law of life. W

have now reached that point in human evolution when life seeks to give expression to the higher, nobler, and more fundamental laws which belong to its greater realisation. Competition is no longer constructive to progress. It therefore follows that competition will check civilisation and drag man backward, whereas the co-operation of man with man will establish progress and make possible human advancement to a yet higher plane of being. Co-operation is the evolutionary law of life, as competition is the great revolutionary law of life.

In seeking to build a co-operative commonwealth we are thus obeying and fulfilling the great biological laws of life. Indeed, we are co-operating with the purpose of life, and are in reality fellow-labourers with

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.

Private capitalism must be held responsible for the creation of many of the social problems which disturb the world to-day. Those problems are so vast, so difficult, and so dangerous that many people despair of being able to solve them. We shall not despair of finding a solution if we can change the system which has created the problems, and if we understand that our difficulty in dealing with them is largely caused by the fact that the competitive system has given to humanity a psychology that is itself the cause and the explanation of to-day's world-wide suspicion, distrust, and discontent. Competition inevitably develops in man a selfish, anti-social view of life. Nay, it does even worse than that, for it demands that men shall do selfish, anti-social actions, and dwell in a morass of selfishness. In fact, the world is cursed with a competitive psychology, and the result is chaos, hatred, ugliness, conflict. We affirm that co-operation in its turn will create a co-operative psychology that will transform chaos into order, hatred into love, ugliness into beauty, and conflict into co-operation for the common good.

Competition is not a true philosophy of life, and if our theory of life is false it will falsify our practice of life. Competition

presumes that each individual member of society is a separate entity, having no fundamental relationship to other individuals, and that there is no greater self than the individual self, and the theory of competition thus justifies the vicious principle of "each for himself." Co-operation, on the other hand, recognises that each individual member of society is but a part of a greater whole; that there is a fundamental relationship between man and man, nation and nation, and that the true measure of man is not the individual, but humanity. Co-operation thus declares the principle of "each for all and all for each," and sets co-operators the task of bringing the facts of life into harmony with the laws of life.

Our purpose, therefore, is to make wealth—the wealth of life, physical, mental, and spiritual—the common property of all. We believe in the goodness, the richness, the beauty of human life; we condemn the social system which by perpetuating poverty degrades, desecrates, and damns that life. We attribute physical poverty neither to the will of a supernatural goodness nor to the will of a supernatural evil, and we say that physical poverty need not exist. Is Mother Nature so poor that she can feed, clothe, and house in decency and comfort only a part of the human family? The supply she offers us is inexhaustible. If man lacks timber for his house, coal for his hearth, food for his body, it is not because Nature has refused to supply him, but because she has been prevented from so doing. We know that under the present system Nature often produces too much for the purpose of private capitalism, and then cotton is made a bonfire and food a dunghill in order that abundance may not lower prices and limit profits.

Private ownership and production for private profit often lead to over-production on the one hand and under-consumption on the other. "Wealth accumulates but men decay," and we have to recognise that Nature cannot serve man and mammon. Under private ownership she serves mammon; under co-operative ownership she will be engaged in the service of man, and her resources will be organised to produce those things which are needed, not merely in sufficient

quantity for a few to have money, but in order that all men may have life. Thus the task of changing the social system from private ownership to co-operative ownership has not merely an economic significance; it has a human, moral, and religious significance also.

The productivity of Nature proves that it is possible for us to establish a physical commonwealth in which no one shall be unfed, unclothed, or unhoused. It is our task as co-operators to make actual that physical commonwealth which Nature makes possible. We have therefore to translate our co-operative idealism into terms and tasks that are practicable. To our ideal of co-operative ownership we must link the task and the responsibility of providing the means by which such co-operative ownership may be secured.

In the field of distribution we have already achieved great things; our greater triumphs must be won in the field of production. Distribution to-day plays but a diminishing part in controlling the supplies and prices of commodities. It is production that has the controlling power; and we shall lose the power we have already won if we do not go boldly forward in the field of production. In order to ensure our present success, and to promote our future success, we must have more capital. We cannot allow the capitalisation of co-operative production to be a secondary fact, dependent upon the surpluses of distributive societies. The capitalisation of co-operative production has become a primary problem, and its importance must be brought home to the individual co-operator, who must accept a direct responsibility.

One of the dangers inherent in collectivism is that it weakens the sense of individual responsibility. The individual co-operator too often transfers his responsibility to his society, and the society in turn transfers it to the national movement. The business meetings of our societies are frequently attended by less than two per cent of the members, and often the majority of those present are employees. Yet it is generally the person who neglects the duties of co-operative membership who is the first to charge either the committee of management or the employees with being autocrats! The individual co-operator must recognise that autocracy is created not

only by the refusal of rights but also by the neglect of common duties, and the autocracy created by the neglect of duties is more deplorable and more deadly to democracy than the old autocracy. Collectivism is not a super-personal power relieving the individual of his responsibilities. It is rather the endowing of the individual with greater responsibilities and greater tasks. Unity is strength; but its strength depends upon the strength of the individual units, just as the total sum of a collection can never be greater than the value of the coins contributed.

It must therefore be a definite part of our educational policy to try to re-discover and re-value the individual co-operator. Having established him in the faith, we must strive to fix on him the responsibility of justifying his faith by his works. We have not only to impress our ideal upon each of the four million members of our societies, but also to show each the relationship between co-operative banking and insurance and co-operative capitalism; between co-operative capitalism and production; between individual conduct and the co-operative commonwealth. Herein is a task for co-operative educators and teachers, whose duty it is to form co-operative character and to form an ideal of co-operative conduct. This task of re-discovering the individual co-operator must commission every district and educational association and every educational committee and guild with a greater inspiration of the necessity, the importance, and the value of their work. We have heard it said that we have too many organisations—that we have too much harness on the horse. I would suggest that what we need is not less harness but more horse power. Our opportunities are such that instead of scrapping any of our machinery we ought to pull over all the levers for full steam ahead. The Co-operative College, shortly to be completed, will be a teaching centre in which many kinds of instruction will be given, but its value to the co-operative movement will depend upon the power of those who teach in it to lift men and women on to a higher plane of conduct, and send them forth as the missionaries of both the science and the art of co-operation.

The fact that we have endorsed the opinion of the directors of our wholesale societies that it is not necessary to establish a special banking society places upon both them and us the responsibility of developing co-operative banking. Private production does not allow its development to depend upon the surplus savings of individuals; it goes forward with its business on the credit it receives from private banks. Co-operators, too, must realise that the banking system is not merely an instrument for safely locking up money, but that it is an instrument controlling industrial and commercial progress. The necessity for co-operative development in production is forcing us to think of capital in terms of millions and tens of millions, and we must learn how to capitalise our idealism by a system of co-operative banking.

Our need for capital must be made a moral challenge to all those men and women who are dissatisfied with the competitive social system, but who nevertheless promote and perpetuate it by investing their wealth in capitalistic concerns. Surely we have a claim upon all such persons. Not only do we offer them security and a just rate of interest, we also guarantee that every penny they loan to us will be used to further the common good of mankind. Speculative finance is not merely a gamble with money, but a gamble with truth, justice, and human life; so much so, indeed, that I can conceive of no more appropriate message for delivering from the pulpits of Christianity to-day than the message that it is a duty to moralise the use and employment of money. We must advertise the vital difference there is between private capitalism and co-operative capitalism. Private capitalism makes money the master of man; co-operative capitalism makes man the master of money, in order that he shall no longer be used as a means to an end, but shall be recognised as being himself the end for which all material wealth was and is created.

As our faith in the possibility of accomplishing our task rests upon the greatness and goodness of Nature, so do we also rely on the potential greatness and goodness of human intelligence. We deny that mental poverty is necessary, because we have faith in the

inexhaustible resources of the human mind. The common right of all to knowledge is as necessary to the fulfilment of our purpose as the common right of all to share in the natural wealth of the world. We must learn to think of knowledge as being the mother of life just as truly as Nature is the mother of life. The right to live is inseparable from the principle of equality of educational opportunity for every child. We cannot have a commonwealth until it is possible for each child to give its contribution of wisdom, revelation, and illumination.

A system which makes education the privilege of a few restricts the growth of knowledge, just as a system of private property in land limits the material well being of the people. Every step which opens wider the opportunity for all to gain knowledge is, therefore, a step towards the co-operative commonwealth. Autocracy has always existed and always will exist where the people are ignorant. It is education that makes autocracy impossible and democracy inevitable.

However possible our task may appear to be in the realms of physical and mental development, we are sure to be told that we shall never be able to create a true commonwealth, "human nature being what it is!" That is a familiar objection; but it is none the less true that our outlook would be incomplete and imperfect if it did not also justify our faith in the moral progress of man. May we not ask our critics whether human nature will for ever remain what it now is, and whether the problems demanding solution will always be what they now are?

The industrial and economic difficulties which co-operators have to overcome were not created by co-operation, but inherited from capitalism. The conditions under which our employees serve us are governed to a large extent by the conditions which still obtain in private trade. Many a co-operative society when it has taken over a farm has found that it has also taken over the problem of agricultural wages created by landlordism. So likewise may we believe that the problem of human nature which so often baffles us is one created by the competitive spirit and the competitive practice

that have poisoned and perverted the mind and soul of man. In reality, it is circumstantial human nature rather than fundamental human nature with which we have to deal.

If there is any intelligent purpose in life, any reality in our aspirations, any truth in our religion, then human nature, whatever it may be now, is in the ultimate analysis good. That being so, optimism is therefore a truer philosophy of human nature than pessimism. For the true philosophy of anything is not what it is but what it is capable of becoming; and human nature is not static, but dynamic; it is still creative and is not yet finished. We are told by the scientists and psychologists of to-day that the human mind is potentially infinite, and that there are no secrets which it will not one day discover. So were we told long ago by the Man of Nazareth that there are no moral heights to which man may not climb, and that human nature is potentially divine.

The reports which will be submitted to this Congress contain the facts and figures of a year's work which has established new records of progress and success. The fact that we have become what we are as a co-operative movement is the greatest romance that democracy has to tell. We dare not, however, be satisfied with any comparison between the past and the present; our comparison must be between what we are and what it is possible for us to become. The greater our actual success becomes, the greater our potential success becomes.

Our success in the future will be proportionate to our faith and our activity. The Co-operative Commonwealth is not something outside ourselves, ready-made and waiting for us to march into it; it is within ourselves, and we have to bring it out of ourselves rather than wait for it to be brought to us. That is why our cry everywhere is, and always must be: Educate! Educate! Educate!

Education must be our watchword, as not only within our movement but outside its borders we observe the thoughts of men moving towards the acceptance of a common ideal. It is a very significant fact that the co-operative movement is not alone in the definition of its purpose. A Co-operative Commonwealth

is the ultimate political objective of the Labour Party, and also the ultimate industrial objective of the trade unions. That identity of purpose is naturally bringing these three great movements closer and closer together. As all streams, however distant their source and however devious their course, are brought by a natural law to mingle in one great ocean, so will all democrats who are inspired by the same ideals of justice, truth, and freedom, be brought together in a common brotherhood. Our relationship to those other movements is being determined not so much by the will of individuals as by the general march of events. It is the pressure of circumstances that is forcing us to act together. The consolidation of all democratic forces is being brought about not only by the conscious efforts of those who desire it, but also by the actions of those who are opposed to it.

This Congress will be called upon to make an historic decision on the question of the taxation of co-operative savings. That decision will determine whether our movement is going to surrender to political capitalism or whether we are resolved to accept the challenge and defeat its purpose. The law of self-preservation which causes us to co-operate is forcing our enemies to unite, and the fusion of the forces of plutocracy and autocracy will compel the forces of democracy to rise above those minor differences which have been the greatest hindrance to democratic progress. We have no right to complain because our opponents recognise that unity is strength, or because they perceive that as they are united industrially and economically they must not be separated politically. Private capitalism is thicker than party politics, and capitalists who amalgamate their capital naturally coalesce in politics. Instead of complaining because our enemies are uniting, we ought to profit by their example and close our ranks.

Let no man doubt; the commonwealth is coming, not only by the individual co-operating with other individuals but also by functional organisations co-operating in a common purpose. Particular organisations cannot be satisfied with a parochial, separate, atomic existence, they must have an organic relationship to the

corporate life of society or they are in danger of becoming anti-social. There is an individualism that belongs to organisations as well as an individualism that belongs to persons.

There are limitations to every organisation that is sectional in its purpose—limitations prescribed by the very fact that we are all members of one another. Many trade unions are recognising these limitations and are searching out the ways and means by which they can use their power and influence, not merely for their own particular advantage, but for the good of the community. The fact that these limitations are being recognised by an increasing number of trade-unionists provides a vast opportunity for the co-operative movement to become the super-organisation linking all sectional organisations to one another, and linking all to the purpose of establishing the commonwealth. As consumers, the interests of all trade-unionists are identical, and it is that identity of interests that forms the organic basis on which the commonwealth must be built.

As we must anticipate the greater responsibilities which will come to us through our closer relationship to the Trade Unions, so must we prepare ourselves for the bigger tasks that will come to us through our closer association with the Labour Party. At present political power is in the hands of those who are opposed to our principles and purpose, but the days are not far distant when political power will be in the hands of our friends of the Labour Party. Do we realise what that will mean to the progress of the co-operative movement? Our purpose will then be their programme; our principles will be their policy; our organisation will be the machine through which they must express their will and function their administration. If we read the signs of the times we needs must be audacious, very audacious, both in our co-operative faith and in all our co-operative actions. Nevertheless, we need to realise fully that just as we have never had greater possibilities for promoting the progress of democracy, so likewise have we never had greater possibilities of damaging the progress of democracy. Never was our need of wise statesmanship greater, a statesmanship bold

but not reckless, a statesmanship based on fundamental principles not on fortuitous expediency, a statesmanship embodying goodwill not hatred, constructive not destructive, a statesmanship which recognises that we can only get rid of that which is bad by building that which is better.

Co-operation is not only the science of life ; it is also the art of life. It is both the science of doing and the art of being ; it interprets both the capacity of life and the character of life. Our age is an age of transition. Never was the world in such a state of fluidity. Great changes are coming, and unless we control those changes they will control us, and we shall be the creatures of destiny and not the creators of our destiny. This epoch of change is our opportunity of guiding the aspirations and thoughts, the conduct and character of mankind up the heights leading to the realisation of our ideal.

Co-operation has been a great experiment in democracy ; it has been a great adventure in democracy ; it has been a great triumph in democracy. We none the less still need the spirit of adventure and the faith that explores, for our movement is as yet in its infancy. Let us visualise for ourselves and all mankind a commonwealth endowed with the riches of nature, illuminated by the achievements of the mind, ennobled by the beauty of human character.

Never was the cause of co-operation so necessary ; never were the opportunities of co-operation so great. We have a cause that is worthy of our faith, worthy of our service, worthy of the best and highest that is in us. To the small village societies, to the great town societies, to our wholesale and productive societies, to our guilds and associations, the message of the Bristol Congress must be, " Let the whole line advance."

Reverently thankful for what our co-operative movement has already become, let us now determine that

" Wider still, and wider,
Shall thy bounds be set ;
God who made thee mighty,
Make thee mightier yet."

Our movement must be mightier in the establishment of justice, mightier in the establishment of truth, mightier in the establishment of peace, mightier in the establishment of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." Mightier it will be, if we go forward with our building of the co-operative commonwealth to the end that we may crown all men with the priesthood and kingship which belong to the sons of God.

Tremendous applause marked the conclusion of the address, the audience rising and cheering.

GREETINGS FROM ABROAD.

The GENERAL SECRETARY drew the attention of the delegates to the Standing Orders as printed in the report. He then proceeded to read communications received. The first was from the committee of the Austrian Distributive Co-operative movement acknowledging receipt of the invitation to the Congress, but regretting their inability to take part. Travelling and transport difficulties and the general state of unrest prevailing debarred them from resuming their former friendly relations with the Congress, but they wished the movement every success, and hoped later to be able to attend the Congress. The next communication was from Herr Kaufmann, of the German Distributive Union, who wrote: "We beg to thank you for the invitation to the Congress. We regret, however, that we are compelled to decline to take any part in foreign Congresses this year. We feel this regret all the more keenly because we ardently desire to resume as soon as possible our former friendly relations. We beg you not to attribute our non-acceptance to any lack of friendly feeling for the British co-operative movement, which we have always highly honoured. The Congress of German societies will take place this year, and we hope to have an official representative from Great Britain. We take this opportunity to wish your Congress every success. We are convinced that the grit and perseverance of the British co-operators will enable them to overcome all difficulties and bring nearer the solution of the great problem they have set themselves. May your Congress be another landmark guiding your movement along the path of continued success." Mr. Dehli, on behalf of the co-operative movement in Norway, sent a message expressing regret at being unable to be represented, but sending "heartiest good wishes." The co-operative organisations in Czecho-Slovakia regretted that under the circumstances they could not see their way to attend. They had benefited by the experience of British co-operators, and they had decided to take advantage of an opportunity of visiting this country.

The GENERAL SECRETARY reported that other co-operative friends were present, and he proceeded to introduce M. Victor Serwy, Belgium; Madame Stencel-Lenskaya and M. Selheim, Russia; MM. Sidorenko and Bazillevit,

Ukrainia ; Dr. Suter, Switzerland ; Herren Rosling and Lindreg, Sweden. M. Cleuet, France, was also expected, but he had not arrived at that stage of the proceedings.

Cordial greetings were extended to the visitors as they were introduced in turn.

The PRESIDENT (following the introductions) reminded the delegates that one of the most significant meetings would be held in the evening, when the International Session of the Congress would be held and the foreign visitors would give their fraternal messages. He then called upon Mr. Aneurin Williams, who represented the International Co-operative Alliance.

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS, M.P., said : This year the International Alliance, which, with Mr. May, I have the honour to represent, is 25 years old. The first fully organised international Congress was held in London in 1895, and there the Alliance was formed. I had the honour to take part in that Congress, and I had the honour to be appointed assistant honorary secretary, so that I know something of the work of the Alliance since its birth. I cannot claim to have had a part in its earlier history, when it was being thought out by M. de Boyve, and our late honoured chief, Edward Vansittart Neale. Mr. E. O. Greening also took an active part which justifies us in calling these three the co-founders of the Alliance. There is one matter which I recall with great pleasure. I helped in keeping the bounds of the Alliance wide. It was contemplated to form an alliance of those organisations which recognised profit-sharing. Although one of the believers in that system, I said "No," we want the International Co-operative Alliance to include the whole of co-operation wherever it exists and however it is organised. I hope we shall keep the Alliance wide. We are associated on a voluntary basis for the production of wealth, and for the distribution of that wealth, on principles of equity. Wherever that principle is acted upon you have co-operation. I hope we shall still keep the Alliance wide enough to include all forms of co-operation. We have in our body societies that are political and societies that are non-political, societies that have a religious basis and societies that have not. Our Alliance is wide enough to include them all. We do not meet to discuss the points on which we differ ; we meet to discuss the co-operative aspect of our work as exemplified in this country, in Europe, in Asia, and throughout the world. Before the war our Alliance could claim to have been one of the great pioneers of the voluntary organisation of internationalism. We have helped to bring people together with more perseverance than any other force. Though co-operators in this country were patriotic Britons we were able to keep the organisation of our Alliance in existence with the knowledge of our governments, to keep alive the work of the Alliance, and to maintain touch with co-operative movements throughout the whole of Europe—divided as it was into two opposing camps. Now that the great struggle is over the future that opens up before us is easily summed

up in the phrase : The League of Nations. We have our part to play in that great transformation of the future, in this great bringing of the nations together. On the economic side we have our part to play in all that concerns the interchange of co-operative productions and co-operative energy, and co-operative effort will make the Alliance wider and wider still.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Mr. J. MURDOCK, who brought greetings from the Trades Union Congress, said his connection with the co-operative movement went back to the year 1885, when he became a co-operator, and he had been a member of the co-operative body ever since that day. In season and out of season he had never failed to voice the aspirations of the co-operative commonwealth. He knew of no other organisation which did so much in the way of teaching people to be thrifty, to stand on their feet, and to face the world, because they had been taught to live inside their income. He listened with pleasure and interest to the President when he said that the co-operative movement needed more capital. In the north of Britain they had been discussing the advisability of putting some money into the co-operative movement, and what did they find? They found that in the past trade unions had been in the habit of placing their accumulated funds with capitalistic banks, finding themselves at times faced with the fact that employers were using their money to thwart them. They began to see that this was not a very good game for them to play, and that it would be far better to send their spare funds to the co-operative bank. Of course, they expected something in return, and that something took the form of food in times of strikes. All had dreams and visions of the good time coming for the workers, but they could not realise them until they had changed the present capitalistic system of society.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

Mr. A. F. CHUBB, of the National Union of Teachers, said : I bring greetings on behalf of the 113,000 members of the National Union of Teachers. As teachers we claim to have taken no small part in the success of the co-operative movement, because without education there can be no true co-operation. We acknowledge our shortcomings, and those of you who know the conditions of the common school know there is plenty of room for improvement, and I hope you are out to see that there is improvement. The National Union of Teachers stands for equality of opportunity for all children, notwithstanding their antecedents. We feel that the higher branches of education should be open to all and not confined in the main to children of parents who are able to pay fees which are only a small portion of the cost ; the main portion of the cost is met by the community. We are not content that the children of the workers should be given vocational schools, while the children of other classes go on to the University. We want to train children for their fuller life, and not merely for their livelihood. As a member of the Burnham

Committee that has been trying to get a living wage for teachers, I have found, after months of toil, that our work is practically undone by the constant upward rise in prices. I mention that because I want to bear tribute to the part the co-operative movement has played in keeping down prices. In conclusion, may I say how anxious I am that this shall be an exceedingly successful conference that shall live long in the annals of your co-operative movement.

The PRESIDENT announced that deputations from the following organisations were also present:—Mr. H. C. Suter, the Registrar of Friendly Societies; Mr J. J. Dent, the Development Commission; Mrs Williams and Mrs. Barton, Women's Guild; Messrs. Tapping and Potter, Men's Guild; Mr. E. Brundrett, the Ministry of Labour.

The following persons were then approved as tellers:—Messrs. Adams and Knox (Irish Section); Messrs. Saxton and Jones (Midland Section); Messrs. Aiston and Stoddart (Northern Section); Messrs. Bradshaw, Cocker, and Briggs (North-Western Section); Messrs. Downie and Lonie (Scottish Section); Messrs. Hainsworth and McGiff (Southern Section); Mr. Brown (South-Western Section); Mr. Evans (Western Section); and Mr. T. Wood, chief teller.

RESULT OF ELECTIONS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY announced the results of the Central Board elections as follows:—

IRISH EXECUTIVE.

Elected: H. Archer, 35; W. Gray, 35; W. G. Kane, 35; J. Palmer, 34; J. C. Adams, 32; W. J. McGuffin, 29; L. P. Byrne, 20.

Unsuccessful: J. Breen, 9; J. M. McDonald, 8.

MIDLAND SECTION.

Elected: Mrs. M. E. Cottrell, 341; J. Millington, 330; G. Bastard, 323; A. H. Jones, 311; W. Warren, 280; W. Millerchip, 278; J. G. Shacklock, 229; G. Harris, 215; W. J. Douse, 175; H. Baynes, 143; W. Abbotts, 138.

Unsuccessful: F. B. Hicks, 135; J. Langley, 135; C. H. Brown, 100; A. Mann, 80; W. J. Rogers, 69; J. Clay, 57; H. Jones, 54; J. Pearson, 49; E. Forsyth, 47; H. Tarbox, 26; A. W. Critchley, 24; W. W. Hill, 17; J. H. Lewis, 16; H. Martin, 16; F. Weekley, 16; A. E. Hackett, 15; G. W. Coles, 14; E. Evans, 14; W. Hemmington, 13; A. Fullwood, 12; A. H. Pearcey, 9; E. Hilton, 6; W. G. Shutt, 5; E. T. Browning, 4; P. E. Donnelly, 4.

NORTHERN SECTION.

District No. 1, North Northumberland.—Elected: J. Davison, 22. Unsuccessful: J. M. Gillians, 14.

District No. 2, South Northumberland.—Elected: J. C. Aiston, 66. Unsuccessful: J. Wright, 8; R. L. Stoker, 3.

District No 3, Cumberland and Westmorland.—Elected: G. Riddle (unopposed).

District No. 4, West Durham and South Northumberland.—Elected : W. Scott, 40. Unsuccessful : D. Mole, 11 ; J. W. White, 9.

District No. 5, East Durham.—Elected : W. R. Rae, 83. Unsuccessful : J. Ritson, 32.

District No. 6, South Durham.—Elected : J. T. Lowthian, 24. Unsuccessful : H. Collin, 8 ; A. Martin, 6 ; S. Whiteley, 6 ; J. Beamson, 5 ; W. Emery, 5 ; M. Lawson, 3 ; J. Bell, 2 ; W. Jackson, 0.

District No. 7, South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire.—Elected : G. W. Bollands, 38. Unsuccessful : E. Baxter, 32 ; T. W. Brown, 23 ; W. T. Park, 5.

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

District Candidates.

Airedale District.—Elected : E. Hyde, 118. Unsuccessful : S. R. Foster, 33 ; A. Crowther, 4.

Bolton District.—Elected : S. Fairbrother, 85. Unsuccessful : T. Webster, 18 ; C. Rowland, 6.

Calderdale District.—Elected : E. Dawson, 30. Unsuccessful : J. W. Bentley, 13 ; J. Morris, 10 ; A. Jowitt, 1.

Cheshire and North Wales.—Elected : A. Pickup, 101. Unsuccessful : S. C. Hughes, 43 ; E. Seed, 2 ; R. Nisbet, 1.

Dewsbury District.—Elected : S. R. Cocker, 79. Unsuccessful : A. Fenton, 6.

East Yorkshire District.—Elected : G. Goodenough, 41. Unsuccessful : J. Nicholson, 19 ; T. Kirby, 1.

Huddersfield District.—Elected : E. Booth, 43. Unsuccessful : H. Tinker, 9 ; J. E. Bradshaw, 5.

Macclesfield, Crewe, and District.—Elected : F. Hayward, 55. Unsuccessful : G. Travis, 18 ; R. Cheshire, 15 ; H. Redfern, 5.

Manchester District.—Elected : A. Horricks, 137. Unsuccessful : H. Nuttall, 23.

North-East Lancashire District.—Elected : W. Dewhurst (unopposed).

North Lancashire District.—Elected : W. Gregory, 56. Unsuccessful : W. Hoggarth, 17 ; J. W. Anderson, 3.

North Lonsdale District.—Elected : W. Swindlehurst (unopposed).

Oldham District.—Elected : F. Houghton, 28. Unsuccessful : J. W. Frost, 27 ; W. Whittaker, 19 ; S. Crabtree, 5.

Rochdale District.—Elected : A. Johnson, 31. Unsuccessful : T. B. Parkinson, 23 ; S. Rawstron, 17 ; C. A. Cook, 5.

Rossendale District.—Elected : T. Howorth (unopposed).

South Yorkshire District.—Elected : G. Major, 175. Unsuccessful : G. H. Tomlinson, 6.

Sectional Candidates.

Elected : G. Briggs, 1,041 ; T. Redfearn, 911 ; J. Johnston, 883 ; J. Thompson, 749.

Unsuccessful : Mrs. A. H. Nevitt, 469; J. Dimberline, 319; G. J. Wilkinson, 232; J. Upson, 184; C. Gregory, 165; J. E. Parr, 41; H. Scott, 40; J. W. Lowe, 17.

SCOTTISH SECTION.

Elected : J. Deans, 480; J. Downie, 420; P. J. Agnew, 417; J. Lucas, 399; G. Wilson, 394; P. Loney, 358; D. Palmer, 339; N. McLean, 327; A. M. Welsh, 326; J. Patterson, 324.

Unsuccessful : J. W. Thompson, 167; Mrs. R. A. C. Tulloch, 159; D. Mason, 109; R. Burnside, 80; E. Young, 50; W. Anderson, 43; A. H. Gillespie, 34; A. Sempie, 33; H. Lyon, 29; J. Muir, 27; A. Little, 22; R. Stewart, 19; R. S. Hunter, 17; D. Gordon, 15; J. Traile, 14; T. McMillan, 10; J. Teevin, 2.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Elected : T. M. M'Giff, 385; J. Dickinson, 327; Mrs. M. A. Gasson, 310; W. J. Salmon, 299; R. Hibberd, 297; E. King, 278; M. H. Clear, 275; J. H. Bate, 257; W. Resbury, 166.

Unsuccessful : J. Maton, 127; C. Pulham, 116; T. S. Reeve, 74; W. H. Barton, 60; Miss E. E. M. Allen, 50; A. Gore, 48; E. L. Cooke, 45; H. C. Kille, 45; F. W. Francis, 40; G. A. H. Marshman, 29; H. Dolling, 28; S. Fenby, 21; W. H. Gough, 19; T. Hussy, 18; S. G. Tydeman, 12.

SOUTH WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : Rev. G. A. Ramsay, 165; W. H. Watkins, 159; W. Brown, 148; J. T. Davis, 142; W. J. Jose, 123; E. R. S. Mundy, 116.

Unsuccessful : S. C. Pope, 43; R. Andrews, 38; F. Ackland, 10; Rev. J. Stephens, 7.

WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : D. Williams, 111; J. P. Davies, 103; R. R. Chappell, 94; D. Evans, 91; J. L. Powell, 62; J. Morgan, 46.

Unsuccessful : C. J. Cole, 45; S. Davies, 45; W. Edwards, 34; D. E. Evans, 32; F. J. Hyett, 29; T. R. Williams, 25; M. T. Evans, 24; T. H. Roberts, 24; A. E. Price, 22; J. Lloyd, 21; D. Powell, 20; J. Harrison, 15.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of the voting for members of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union for the Congress Year 1920-21.

May 17th, 1920.

T. Wood, Scrutineer.

The Congress then proceeded to discuss the report submitted by the Central Board.

This report was as follows :—

Report of the Central Board.

INTRODUCTION.

The first year of peace has been marked by a great increase in the work of the Co-operative Union. At Holyoake House and in the various sectional offices there has been much activity throughout the whole period covered by this report. Indeed, it may be said without fear of contradiction that at no time in its history was the Co-operative Union more frequently called upon to supply information, advice, and assistance helpful to societies in all parts of the country.

This statement is equally true of every department of the Co-operative Union. During the past twelve months the work of every department has been developed and extended in many new directions. The Educational Department has had an extraordinarily busy year; the work of the Statistical and General Publications Department has increased enormously; the Labour Department has greatly enlarged its sphere of activity; the Political Department has made remarkable progress; the Legal Department has been called upon to give assistance to a very large number of societies; and the work of internal administration has been many times multiplied.

The enlargement of the work of the Co-operative Union is itself a sign of the growth of a new spirit of enterprise in the co-operative movement. That spirit is astir in every quarter. In all parts of the co-operative world the year has witnessed the birth of new zeal, energy, and enthusiasm among co-operators, who have taken advantage of every opportunity to advance the co-operative cause.

Never before have the retail distributive societies made such vigorous efforts to increase their membership, trade, and capital, and never before have the productive societies and the co-operative wholesale societies set themselves so determinedly to the task of enlarging the realm in which agriculture, manufacture, and production are co-operatively organised by working-men

co-operators. The same spirit of enterprise has inspired the Men's and Women's Co-operative Guilds, and all other auxiliary bodies engaged in educational and propaganda work, to make greater efforts to spread knowledge of co-operation. As a consequence, great advances have been made in trade, finance, agriculture, manufacture, education, and propaganda, and it is satisfactory to know that all co-operators are now determined to quicken the pace of co-operative progress.

So far as the Co-operative Union itself is concerned, the chief event of the year has been the Special Congress held at Blackpool in February. That Congress—the first Special Congress ever held—was convened for the purpose of enabling the movement to deal finally with the reports of the General Co-operative Survey Committee. It was very well attended, and much important business was transacted by the delegates present. The first important subject dealt with by the Congress was the reconstruction of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. On this, the Congress approved the scheme of reconstruction submitted by the Central Board, and as a result the Co-operative Union will henceforth have a larger representation on the committee, and will also be required to bear a larger proportion of the expense incurred in connection with its work.

The reports of the General Co-operative Survey Committee were discussed at great length by the Congress. Eventually, the delegates approved the proposals intended to increase the authority of the Union, by giving it larger power to enforce its decisions and to deal with recalcitrant members. The delegates also declared themselves to be in favour of the preparation of a scheme for the appointment of a full-time executive committee, whose work it would be to administer the affairs of the Union in the intervals between the meetings of the Central Board.

With the adoption of their final reports by the Special Congress the work of the members of the General Co-operative Survey Committee came to an end. The members of that Committee have undoubtedly earned the thanks of all co-operators. Their complete report is unquestionably the most comprehensive and illuminating document ever submitted to a Co-operative Congress. It not only contains a mass of information which will long continue to be of the utmost value to all students of co-operation, but also a large number of recommendations which all co-operative officials and committee-men will do well to study.

It was not to be expected that all of the recommendations made by the Survey Committee would receive unanimous approval ; but it is not likely that the good seed contained in their reports will fall on stony ground. Many of the Committee's proposals

have already been adopted by societies, and the formation of a National Co-operative Publishing Society is not the least result of their labours. The general co-operative survey thus brought to an end at the Special Congress was the first undertaken during a period of 70 years, but it is evident that a general survey undertaken by the Co-operative Union at regular intervals might be no less beneficial to the national movement.

The issue by the Central Board of an appeal for £50,000 for the purpose of establishing a Co-operative College is also a sign of co-operative progress. Without knowledge co-operators can do nothing; and it is significant that the appeal for funds to establish and endow a College for co-operators should be issued at the close of the greatest war in history. In fact, it is a proof, if proof is needed, that British co-operators recognise that if the world is now to be organised for peace instead of war, they must themselves educate and train men and women for co-operative industry and co-operative life.

No less significant in this connection is the propaganda work undertaken during the year by the Co-operative Union, in conjunction with the Trades Union Congress and the trade union movement generally. It is high time that co-operators and trade-unionists discovered how to co-operate in defence of their common interests and for the advancement of their common cause. Unless they learn to unite for mutual benefit, the workers will for ever be divided in face of their common enemy, and be unable to give one another mutual aid in times of need.

The work of the United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators during the year has therefore been of the utmost value. Nationally, the Council has done much to bring the co-operative movement and the trade union movement into closer association, and locally, by the formation of similar joint bodies, it has endeavoured to develop a spirit of unity and co-operation in all sections of the working class. The assistance given by co-operative societies to trade unions has greatly helped to cement this new co-operative and trade union alliance, which will undoubtedly hasten the growth of better relations between co-operative societies and all sections of co-operative employees.

This closer unity between co-operators and trade-unionists has undoubtedly accelerated the growth of the Co-operative Party during the past year. The Co-operative Party has now established itself more firmly in the political life of the nation. In both the Paisley and Stockport bye-elections, where co-operative candidates sought election, the Co-operative Party enhanced its growing reputation. All party politicians are now compelled to admit that the Co-operative Party is a new power in politics, for the

many successes gained by local co-operative parties at the municipal elections in November is evidence that rank and file co-operators everywhere recognise the importance and value of direct co-operative representation in Parliament and on all local governing bodies.

In fact, there are good reasons for believing that the co-operative movement in politics will be as successful as the co-operative movement in industry when co-operators generally perceive that they must unite, in politics as in industry, in support of co-operative principles. Meanwhile, the fact that the two special schools held for the benefit of co-operative political secretaries and organisers were well attended is an additional proof that those to whom the work of co-operative political organisation has been entrusted intend to master the technique of the very difficult art of electioneering.

The need of direct co-operative representation in Parliament has been made abundantly clear by the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax. The recommendations relating to co-operative societies made by that Commission are fully discussed in the following pages, but the fact that a majority of the Commissioners recommend that a new tax should be imposed upon co-operative societies will convince every co-operator that the co-operative movement must be adequately represented in the House of Commons. Unless co-operators are directly represented in the place where laws are made how can they hope successfully to resist proposals to impose special taxation upon co-operative societies?

The many statements included in this report to Congress cover almost the whole field of co-operative endeavour. They prove that co-operators are attempting to take occasion by the hand, and to seize the opportunity created by the present social crisis to spread co-operative ideas. The times are difficult, but it cannot be denied that they present great opportunities to enterprising co-operative societies.

It is still possible for co-operators to build the new world on a co-operative basis. The lessons of the war are not yet forgotten; its consequences have yet to be faced; its losses have yet to be made good. Co-operators ought therefore to continue to labour in the spirit that inspired their activities during the past year. It is their duty to consolidate their forces, to extend their trading operations, to develop their productive enterprises, and to find employment in co-operative undertakings for the members of co-operative societies by investing more capital in their own societies and by spending more money at their own stores. Above all, it is their duty to spread co-operative ideals among both old and young, and especially to co-operate with the Co-operative

Union in its present effort to organise the coming generation under the auspices of the co-operative movement. Much can be done to educate the present generation; but if the coming generation are attached to co-operative societies in their youth the progress of co-operation in the future will surpass all that has gone before.

1. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1917.

The following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom at the end of 1917 are taken from the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, and are based upon returns made direct to the Ministry of Labour, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. At the time of going to press (November, 1920) the official figures for 1919 have not been published, we, therefore, reprint the statement for 1918, as printed in last year's Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the end of 1917 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,465 industrial* co-operative societies, with an aggregate membership of 3,831,896; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £81,770,273; a total trade (distributive and productive) of £272,746,849†; and a total profit—before deduction of interest on share capital—of £18,023,879.

Excepting for decreases in the number of societies—due mainly to amalgamation—and in the amount of profit, these figures show considerable growth as compared with 1916, there being an increase in membership of 268,127, or 7.5 per cent; in capital of £3,832,537, or 4.9 per cent; and in trade of £35,221,714, or 14.8 per cent. The profit, on the other hand, showed a decrease of £934,509, or 4.9 per cent. As regards the increase in trade, it should be remembered that the higher level of prices has had an important bearing on the increased value of sales and transfers.

The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 156,945†, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £11,611,976,† compared with 154,622 employees and £10,391,245 in wages in 1916.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, however, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1917, 1,339 retail and two wholesale industrial societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership

of 3,790,448; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £73,010,227½; sales amounting to £216,951,643. and a profit on distribution—before deducting interest on share capital—of £17,114,849; while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies was 100,756, and the total wages paid £7,042,322.

In the following table the sales for each of the years 1907–1917 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale industrial societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
		£	£	£
1907	1,432	68,109,376	24,786,568	7,603,460
1908	1,418	69,785,798	24,902,842	7,531,126
1909	1,430	70,423,359	25,675,938	7,457,136
1910	1,421	71,861,383	26,567,833	7,738,159
1911	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,990	7,851,080
1912	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258
1913	1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034
1914	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275

Of the total profit of £17,114,849, a sum of £15,922,596 was made by the retail societies, and £1,192,253 by the two wholesale societies. In the case of the retail societies the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as a dividend on purchases at an average rate of 1s. 8½d. in the £ in England and Wales, 2s. 5½d. in Scotland, and 1s. 1d. in Ireland, the average for the United Kingdom being 1s. 9¾d. Compared with 1916, these rates of dividend showed a decrease of 5½d. in England and Wales, 4¾d. in Scotland, 2¼d. in Ireland, and 5¼d. for the United Kingdom. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half these rates.

The English and Scottish wholesale societies paid to members a dividend on purchases of 3d. and 5½d. in the £ respectively. This was a decrease of 2d. in the case of the English Wholesale Society, and of 2½d. in the case of the Scottish Wholesale Society.

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the total 1,339 retail societies, 132, employing 15,255 persons and paying wages amounting to £1,096,565 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £43,425 to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 4 per cent.

PRODUCTION.

In 1917 there were 1,108 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 985 retail and 2 wholesale distributive

societies having productive departments, and of 121 associations for production only; these consisting of 4 corn-milling societies, 39 breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and 78 associations of workers.

The total number of persons employed by these societies was 56,169, the amount of wages paid during the year was £4,567,288, and the value of productions £55,786,431. Of the 56,169 persons employed in production 43.3 per cent were men, 36.5 per cent were women, and 20.2 per cent were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following table the sales and transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years 1907-1917 :—

Year.	Sales and Transfers				Productions.‡	
	Associations of Consumers.				Associa- tions of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.			
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn- milling Societies.	Baking and other Consumers' Societies.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1907	8,277,974	8,102,980	954,733	762,949	1,319,117	19,417,753
1908	11,085,095	8,464,021	1,048,403	880,670	1,265,796	22,743,985
1909	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,246,879	24,293,324
1910	12,684,996	9,399,283	1,019,569	992,940	1,382,125	25,478,913
1911	12,731,608	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,020,801	1,440,357	25,832,845
1912	13,691,188	10,630,583	1,113,729	1,137,565	1,580,309	28,153,374
1913	14,550,246	11,211,882	1,003,579	1,270,579	1,732,337	29,768,623
1914	15,551,185	12,608,101	1,035,044	1,291,950	1,778,664	32,264,944
1915	19,123,388	17,350,906	304,616	1,508,872	2,399,930	40,687,712
1916	22,592,512	21,742,062	241,894	1,764,125	2,592,210	48,932,803
1917	25,062,446	25,220,294	310,991	1,938,854	3,253,846	55,786,431

The total value of productions increased between 1907 and 1913 by £10,350,870, or 53.3 per cent, the largest increases being shown by the productive departments of the retail societies (75.8 per cent), and by the baking and other consumers' societies (66.5 per cent). Since 1913 the value of the sales has been nearly doubled, but in considering this increase regard should be had to the general rise in prices which has taken place during the war. The decrease, since 1914, in the sales of the corn milling societies is due to the absorption of several of the mills by the English Wholesale Society.

The following table analyses by groups of industries, the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1917 :—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No. of Em- ployés.	Wages paid during 1917.	Sales and Transfers of Produc- tions.	No. of Em- ployés.	Wages paid during 1917.	Sales and Transfers of Produc- tions.
		£	£		£	£
Food and Tobacco..	15,435	1,535,310	42,864,120	167	15,010	192,816
Clothing	21,233	1,455,994	4,620,108	4,036	289,595	1,621,474
Soap, Candles, and Starch.....	1,701	135,578	2,122,604	..	..	..
Textiles	2,641	157,237	1,029,119	1,623	129,672	971,269
Building, Quarrying and Woodwork'g	2,940	356,533	778,888	144	17,021	53,779
Printing	1,853	143,791	543,422	941	87,453	312,486
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	563	59,560	214,144	391	32,428	86,159
Other Industries ..	2,453	147,427	360,180	48	4,679	15,863
Totals 1917 ..	48,819	3,991,430	52,532,585	7,350	575,858	3,253,846
Totals 1916 ..	50,498	3,771,286	46,340,593	7,625	518,942	2,592,210
Percentage, In- crease (+), or Decrease (-)	- 3·3	+ 5·8	+ 13·4	- 3·6	+ 11·0	+ 25·5

A total profit of £908,887 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit, and therefore not separately ascertainable.

Of this total £516,617 was made by the wholesale societies, £3,882 by the corn-milling societies, £149,274 by bread-making and other consumers' societies, and £239,114 by the associations of workers.

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,108 societies engaged in industrial production, 126, employing 10,432 persons in production, with wages amounting to £823,689, allotted a sum of £51,110 to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6·2 per cent. Of the total amount £10,162 was allotted by 81 retail distributive societies, £7,533 by 3 consumers' productive societies, and £33,415 by 42 associations of workers.||

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital, and Management.—Sixty-nine of the 78 associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £3,227,210, or 99·2 per cent of the total sales of the associations at work in 1917, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the 69 associations was 25,279, of whom 4,819, or 19·1 per cent, consisted of employees; 15,884, or 62·8 per cent, of other individuals; and 4,576, or 18·1 per cent, of other societies. Of the 7,254 persons employed by the associations, 4,819, or 66·4 per cent, were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £889,839 share and loan capital, £157,124, or 17·7 per cent, belonged to employees; £340,505, or 38·3 per cent, to other individual

members; and £321,597, or 36.1 per cent, to other societies. The remaining £70,613, or 7.9 per cent, consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committee-men of the associations was 660, of whom 274, or 41.5 per cent, were employees of the associations; 255, or 38.6 per cent, were other individual members; and 131, or 19.9 per cent, were representative of other shareholding societies.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In addition to the above societies there were also at work in 1917 three societies, viz.:—A co-operative cab society in England, and two co-operative motor societies in Ireland, with an aggregate membership of 40, a capital of £2,993, trade amounting to £8,775 and a profit of £143.

* i.e., excluding agricultural societies, credit banks, &c.

† These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by industrial societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce by these societies.

‡ These figures include the capital used in the productive departments of retail societies, and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts of these items not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the wholesale societies, £6,110,193, and the profit, £516,617, are not included.

§ In the case of the retail and wholesale societies the productions are usually transferred from the productive to the distributive departments, for sale by the latter.

|| Twenty-six of these societies and five additional societies (four in England and one in Scotland) allotted in addition £6,513 to Provident Funds for the benefit of their employees.

2. GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

As societies are not required to send in their annual return to the Registrar of Friendly Societies until the last day of March in each year, many do not forward the statistical information asked for by the Co-operative Union until after that date. It is, therefore, not possible for us to submit to Congress statistics relating to the general progress of the co-operative movement during the previous year, although they are included later.

For purposes of comparison, we give below the statistics for the years 1918 and 1919.

Year.	Total Number of Societies.		Number of these Societies to which Figures Relate.		Number of Members.	Shares. £	Trade. £	Surplus. £	Employees. Dis-tributive. Produc-tive.						
	Societies.	Relate.	Members.	Shares.					Trade.	Surplus.	tributive.	tive.			
1918	1,474	..	1,450	..	3,894,999	..	59,250,771*	..	248,990,307*	..	17,702,567	..	101,982	..	62,401
1919	1,467	..	1,459	..	4,182,019	..	71,778,317	..	324,781,079	..	21,809,563	..	109,052	..	78,483
Increase.	—	..	9	..	287,020	..	12,527,546	..	75,790,772	..	4,106,996	..	7,070	..	16,082
Decrease	7	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—

* Corrected figures.

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL RESULTS.

	Year.	Societies.	Members.	Shares. £	Trade. £	Surplus. £
Wholesale Societies	1918 ..	3 ..	1,972 ..	3,842,899 ..	85,601,687 ..	716,058 ..
" "	1919 ..	3 ..	2,063 ..	4,599,064 ..	115,457,164 ..	793,998 ..
Retail Societies ...	1918 ..	1,364 ..	3,846,531 ..	54,039,225 ..	155,168,585*	16,495,642 ..
" "	1919 ..	1,357 ..	4,131,477 ..	65,644,968 ..	198,930,437 ..	20,390,832 ..
Productive Societies	1918 ..	95 ..	37,393 ..	957,859* ..	5,714,041 ..	398,602 ..
" "	1919 ..	95 ..	39,331 ..	1,103,056 ..	7,047,147 ..	487,282 ..
Supply Associations	1918 ..	3 ..	8,349 ..	358,497 ..	1,763,450 ..	58,122 ..
" "	1919 ..	3 ..	8,351 ..	359,001 ..	2,238,312 ..	74,402 ..
Special Societies ..	1918 ..	4 ..	693 ..	20,790 ..	620,947 ..	26,502 ..
" "	1919 ..	4 ..	736 ..	20,871 ..	954,284 ..	62,802 ..

* Corrected figures.

3. THE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

(a) English Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

The position of the Co-operative Wholesale Society is expressed in the following statistical summary for 1919, viz.:—Membership of the 1,209 affiliated societies, 3,088,136; C.W.S. capital funds, £23,640,717; net sales, £89,349,318; productive supplies, £25,885,030; banking turnover (deposits and withdrawals) £522,515,878. A comparison of these figures with those of 1918 shows the advance in the first year of peace on the last year of war, and to what extent is indicated by the increase of 232,552 members pertaining to the affiliated societies; by the increase of C.W.S. capital resources to the amount of £4,957,548; by the increase of trading turnover to the amount of £24,711,791 (or 38½ per cent); by the increase in C.W.S. productive supplies by £8,487,587 (or 48½ per cent); and by the banking turnover, which shows an increase of £152,360,279 for the year—an increase which works out at 41½ per cent.

Turning next to the period 1914–1919 the record of progress is shown in detailed figures, and by a wider comparison. Here, to begin with, are the financial resources of the C.W.S., which, as exemplified in the following table have increased from £9,902,447 to £23,640,717—that is to say, by 139 per cent less a fraction:—

Year.	Share Capital. £	Loans, Deposits, and Thrift Fund. £	Trade and Bank Reserves. £	Insurance Fund. £	Reserve Balances. £	Total. £
1914..	2,180,959	5,748,583	903,355	1,004,954	119,596	9,902,447
1915..	2,284,758	6,696,858	857,335	1,130,881	105,967	11,075,199
1916..	2,653,774	8,747,273	809,686	1,255,918	108,986	13,575,587
1917..	2,981,133	9,227,042	819,725	1,402,405	787,802	15,218,107
1918..	3,195,737	12,521,884	665,797	1,557,158	742,593	18,683,169
1919..	3,898,134	16,808,379	511,484	1,666,329	756,392	23,640,717

Contemporaneously therewith the advance of the C.W.S. is betokened by the membership increase of affiliated societies—an increase of over three-quarters of a million, or 32 per cent—and by the striking augmentation in the trading and banking figures, the trading figures recording an increase amounting to

£54,438,505, or 156 per cent, and the banking figures an enlargement to the amount of £336,057,061 in the turnover—an enlargement equivalent to 181 per cent.

Year.	Membership of Affiliated Societies.	C.W.S. Net Sales. £	Banking Turnover. £
1914	2,336,460	34,910,813	186,458,817
1915	2,535,972	43,101,747	230,600,407
1916	2,653,227	52,230,074	277,349,727
1917	2,748,277	57,710,132	324,217,381
1918	2,854,584	65,167,960	377,803,680
1919	3,088,136	89,349,318	522,515,878

Moreover, the sum total of C.W.S. productive supplies has increased from £9,051,646 in 1914 to £25,885,030 in 1919; or, in other words, to the amount of £16,833,384, or 186 per cent during the last five years.

As to the number of C.W.S. employees, the approximate figure of 40 000 for 1919, as compared with 23,190 in 1914, shows that the staff has been nearly doubled in the interval, while the grant of a 44 hours week to many thousands of employees in the early part of last year may also be mentioned as an indication of the trend of the times.

Meantime, the purchases of land and buildings in Manchester and Salford, in Bradford, Birmingham, Northampton, and elsewhere, and of woollen mills in Devonshire, bear witness to the extensions in progress to cope with the needs of the movement. Needless to say, the continuous enlargement in the circle of operations necessitates resources on a parallel scale, and in this connection the issue of Development Bonds to secure an additional £5,000,000 may be regarded as a felicitous testimony to the expansion in progress.

In this brief survey of the activities of the C.W.S. the assistance rendered to the cause of international co-operation may also be accorded a reference. In this regard the C.W.S. has rendered yeoman service to the movements in many lands—as in Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, Bohemia, Poland, Russia, and Armenia—by lending a helping hand in their restoration, and this by way of credit and commodities amounting in round figures to the amount of one-and-a-quarter million pounds sterling.

A word in conclusion is also befitting as regards the retiring ordinance affecting the Administrative Board of the C.W.S., which came into force last year, since it signifies the passing of well-known figures from the Executive Board (after a career embracing long years of service) and the advent of new men, bespeaking the process of rejuvenation which is also one of the characteristics of the time we live in. Apart from all this, the resignation of the chairman, Mr. Killon, owing to reasons of health, will be regretted on all hands.

(b) Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited was registered in April, 1868, and commenced business in September of the same year.

Distribution.—The society was at first engaged in the distribution of grocery goods solely to the retail co-operative societies then in existence, but gradually this distributive trade expanded, and an extensive trade is now carried on in drapery, boots, furniture, and furnishing.

The trade for the first year (1869) amounted to £81,094, and has gradually increased from then until 1919, the turnover for the latter year amounting to £24,773,381, representing an increase over that for 1918 of 28·9 per cent.

The termination of hostilities has not resulted in a reversion to normal conditions, and Government control is still being exercised in some directions and especially in the flour milling industry, where its continuance deprives the S.C.W.S. of the use of its grain depot and elevators in Canada for supplying its own mills with the necessary requirements of wheat.

Production.—Production was commenced in the year 1881 by the establishment of a factory for the making of shirts. This initial venture proved successful and the productive side of the business has increased with remarkable steadiness until at the end of the year 1919 there were 46 factories in existence, in addition to six service departments, *i.e.*, engineering, electrical, motor engineering building, and two carting departments.

For the first complete year (1883) the transfers from productive departments amounted to £4,094. For the year 1919 transfers from 46 productive departments were equal to £7,413,135, and the value of services rendered by the service departments was £490,304.

Capital of the Society.—The capital of the society is raised in £1 shares, every federated society being required to take up at least one share for every individual member of the society. Deposits are accepted from societies at various rates of interest, and also from employees and members of retail co-operative societies. At the end of the first year (1869) the total amount of all classes of investments in the society was £5,174. At the end of the year 1919 the amount invested was £6,806,534; this sum includes reserve and insurance funds. The number of shares subscribed by societies at the same date was £649,995, and this may be regarded as a fair criterion of the membership of the retail co-operative societies in Scotland which are federated in the wholesale society. In addition to the share capital subscribed by societies there were at the end of 1919 26,946 shares held by 680 employees, the amount paid up in respect of same being £24,736.

Reserves and Depreciation.—Due attention has been paid to the depreciation of all buildings, plant, and machinery possessed by the society, the nominal value of same at present representing a little more than one-third of the original cost. Adequate reserves have also been built up, the total amount of reserve and insurance funds at the end of 1919 being £1,208,744. In addition to the manufacturing establishments there are also buying depôts situated in West Africa and Winnipeg, Canada, and it is hoped that with the abolition of Government control the latter depôt will again serve the useful purpose of supplying the Scottish Wholesale Society's needs in wheat.

The value of property owned by the society has been increased in the course of the year 1919 by the purchase of linen and floorcloth factories situated at

Falkland, Fifeshire, and additional farms at Whithorn, Wigtownshire, the area of the same extending to 364½ acres.

It is pleasant to record that the loyalty of the retail co-operative societies to the wholesale society continues unabated, and with their whole-hearted support the expansion of the society in the future is assured. The cordial relationship existing between the two wholesale societies since their inception is a great source of strength, and is likely to become closer in the years that lie ahead.

(c) Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Limited.

The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Limited was registered in 1897, and commenced business early in 1898. During its earlier years the trade of the society was confined to agricultural requisites, such as seeds, fertilisers, implements, and machinery. The agricultural co-operative movement was then in its opening phase, and only agricultural societies were members of the federation. Gradually the scope of the society's activity widened to embrace every agricultural requirement, and the marketing of agricultural produce for the federated societies was undertaken. Ten years ago a radical change in policy was enforced by circumstances, and a grocery department was established. The rural stores had made the change necessary, and the change being effective brought the definitely urban societies within the scope of the I.A.W.S.

Since 1910 it has been possible for urban and rural co-operative societies to belong to the same central trading federation. At the end of 1919 only two urban societies still remained outside, and these will probably join the federation in due time. In 1910 banking was also undertaken as a counter move to an effort to injure some rural stores by the withdrawal of banking facilities. The banking department has made good progress, being increasingly resorted to by co-operative societies, friendly societies, trade unions, and individuals.

Sales.—The sales for the first year (1898) amounted to £14,500. The sales for 1918 amounted to £914,242, and for 1919 £1,318,806. During the war period the sales increased from £268,384 in 1914 to £1,318,806 in 1919.

Capital.—The capital of the I.A.W.S. is made up of two classes of shares, preference and ordinary. The preference shares, which may be held by individuals, are nominally valued at £5 each, and must be fully paid up. Not less than ten shares may be allotted initially to any applicant, and of course not more than forty may be held. The ordinary shares can be held by societies only. Ordinary shares are nominally valued at £1 each. The basis of membership is that one ordinary share must be held in respect of every member on a society's register, and at least 1s. per share must be paid upon each share held. Both types of shareholders are represented on the board, but the rules are so formed as to keep effective control in the hands of the ordinary shareholders. The preference shares may be redeemed when sufficient ordinary capital is available to work the federation, and the number to be issued is limited by rule. The paid up share capital at the end of 1919 was as follows:—

Paid up on ordinary shares	£16,129
„ preference „	12,640
Total	£28,769

Reserves and Depreciation.—From the beginning special attention has been paid to depreciation of buildings, plant, and machinery, and to the accumulation of an adequate reserve fund. At the end of 1918 the then existing premises of the society were written off out of the reserve fund, which was thus reduced to £2,500. At the end of 1919 the reserve fund stood at £5,000.

Prospects.—The future of the society would appear to be bright. The movement in Ireland is growing rapidly both in extent and intensity, and the wholesale is playing a very important part in this expansion, which will inevitably be reflected in a growth of trade and capital. The society's new premises are nearing completion, and will be fully occupied during 1920. This will aid the society's work very much.

The following figures will illustrate the work of the society during the years 1918 and 1919:—

	Societies in Membership.	Pref. Shareh'ders.	Paid on Ord. Shares.	Paid on Pref. Shares.	Loans.	Sales.
1918 ..	379	132	£14,460	£11,515	£90,486	£914,242
1919 ..	448	140	16,129	12,640	169,675	1,318,806
Increase.	69	8	£1,669	£1,125	£79,189	£404,564

	Interest on Share Capital.	Surplus.	No. of Ordinary Shares Held.	No. of Pref. Shares Held.
1918	£1,300	£7,527	57,558	2,323
1919	1,425	9,168	71,976	2,528
Increase	£125	£1,641	14,418	205

SUMMARY OF THE THREE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

	Society Members.	Shares.	Loans.	Sales.	Interest on Capital.	Surplus.
1918.		£	£	£	£	£
The English Wholesale	1,200	3,195,737	8,701,204	65,167,960	154,931	160,538
The Scottish Wholesale	261	621,187	3,925,109	*19,221,086	30,443	547,993
The Irish Wholesale.....	511	25,975	90,486	914,242	1,300	7,527
	1,972	3,842,899	12,716,799	85,303,288	186,674	716,058

1919.		£	£	£	£	£
The English Wholesale	1,209	3,898,134	11,874,421	89,349,318	183,105	248,168
The Scottish Wholesale	266	672,305	4,845,905	24,789,040	32,302	536,662
The Irish Wholesale	588	28,769	169,675	1,318,806	1,425	9,168
	2,063	4,599,208	16,890,001	115,457,164	216,832	793,998

		£	£	£	£	£
1918.....	1,972	3,842,899	12,716,799	85,303,288	186,674	716,058
1919.....	2,063	4,599,208	16,890,001	115,457,164	216,832	793,998
Increase ..	91	756,309	4,173,202	30,153,876	30,158	77,940
Decrease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

* This amount only includes sales to members and non-members in Great Britain, and is exclusive of sums of £298,399 for 1918 and £529,988 for 1919 due by the Flour Mills Control Committee for Flour Subsidy.

4. DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

	Societies.	Mem- bers.	Shares. £	Loans. £	Sales. £	Surplus. £	Employees. Dis-tributive.	Produc- tive.
1918	1,364..	3,846,531..	54,039,225..	7,355,483..	155,161,963..	16,495,645..	93,535..	26,094
1919	1,357..	4,131,477..	65,644,968..	8,766,338..	198,930,437..	20,390,833..	98,940..	31,681
Increase.	— ..	284,946..	11,605,743..	1,410,855..	43,768,474..	3,895,188..	5,405..	5,587
Decrease	7..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	—

5. CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

We submit a summary of the returns received from the productive societies and the co-operative wholesale societies dealing with their productive activities in 1918 and 1919. Full particulars of the progress made in 1919 by co-operative societies engaged in production are supplied in the Statistics of Societies, Trade, &c., at the end of the Congress Report.

(a) SUMMARISED STATEMENT.

		Number of Societies.	Number of Emp'yes.	Capital Employed.	Trade during Year.	Surplus.	Defi- ciency.
				£	£	£	£
Ireland	1918	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	1919	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales	1918	81	7068	1076292	3739354	258672	306
"	1919	80	7837	1272334	4545454	295177	530
Scotland	1918	14	1912	898187	197467	139624	..
"	1919	15	2299	1027231	2501693	192105	..
English Wholesale	1918	1	16047	6449306	17729568	253981	33573
"	1919	1	27748	9418251	26151947	205702	144397
Scottish Wholesale	1918	1	6849	1231531	5942528	138599	2218
"	1919	1	8743	1655998	7823535	168017	7654
Total	1918	97	31876	9655316	29386137	790876	36097
"	1919	97	46627	13368814	41022629	861001	152581

(b) SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES.

		1918. £	1919 £
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Wool	{ England	1,269,318 ..	1,569,028
	{ Scotland	389,579 ..	482,258
	{ Wholesale Societies	2,445,174 ..	3,728,743
		4,104,071 ..	5,780,029
Boots, Shoes, and Leather ..	{ England	1,123,351 ..	1,419,251
	{ Wholesale Societies	1,523,824 ..	2,057,760
		2,647,175 ..	3,477,011

		1918, £	1919, £
Metal and Hardware	{ England	87,451 ..	98,479
	{ Wholesale Society	71,400 ..	135,364
		<hr/> 158,851 ..	<hr/> 233,843
Woodworking	{ England	51,502 ..	63,614
	{ Wholesale Societies	252,230 ..	432,754
		<hr/> 303,732 ..	<hr/> 496,368
Building and Quarrying	England	5,121 ..	5,702
Printing and Bookbinding ..	{ England	428,639 ..	465,782
	{ Scotland	28,525 ..	38,405
	{ Wholesale Societies	561,027 ..	762,162
		<hr/> 1,018,191 ..	<hr/> 1,266,349
Corn Milling	{ England	266,189 ..	304,105
	{ Wholesale Societies	9,644,461 ..	12,422,603
		<hr/> 9,910,650 ..	<hr/> 12,726,708
Baking	{ England	103,144 ..	100,828
	{ Scotland	1,531,645 ..	1,951,206
		<hr/> 1,634,789 ..	<hr/> 2,052,034
Laundries	{ England	105,048 ..	130,229
	{ Scotland	24,933 ..	29,824
		<hr/> 129,986 ..	<hr/> 160,053
Various	{ England	299,591 ..	388,436
	{ Wholesale Societies	9,173,980 ..	14,436,096
		<hr/> 9,473,571 ..	<hr/> 14,824,532
Total, 1918			29,386,137
„ 1919			41,022,629
Increase			<hr/> 11,636,492

6. FARMING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(See Appendix I., page 212.)

(a) FARMING BY WHOLESALE OR DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

Section.	ACREAGE.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	In Imple-ments, Stock, &c.			Profit.	Loss.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Irish	178	—	10992	—	201	—	—	1591	1
Midland.	10010½	3216½	411404	186717	17803	4972	13492	6602	37
Northern	1017	1832½	43711	32774	2772	3416	6306	—	17
North-Western.	14154½	2189½	759106	114373	27466	4166	3195	21308	50
Scottish	5767	803	164060	102153	7017	5123	17778	199	10
Southern	3668½	317	102221	50114	4584	626	3084	3928	14
South-Western.	3537½	723	128279	50916	7536	1371	636	5513	8
Western.	58	175	800	880	25	204	69	—	4
Total...	38391½	9256½	1620573	537927	67404	19878	44560	39141	141

(b) FARMING SOCIETIES.

Section.	ACREAGE.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested.	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	Imple-ments, Stock, &c.			Profit	Loss.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Southern.....	..	196½	1784	..	58	140	424	..	1
Western.....	..	574	3000	..	1	403	950	..	1
Total...	..	770½	4784	..	59	543	1374	..	2

7. SMALL SAVINGS OR PENNY BANKS.

Below we give particulars abstracted from the statistical returns, supplied by societies, relating to the Small Savings Departments for the year 1919. For purposes of comparison we also give the figures for the previous year (1918).

Section.	Number of Societies with Small Savings Department.		Amount of Small Savings Deposits.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
			£	£
Ireland	7	7	3,936	4,780
Midland	119	125	553,488	642,709
Northern	77	86	203,450	249,161
North-Western	272	299	1 267,013	1,468 394
Scottish.....	114	121	505,242	634,008
Southern	128	130	410,492	456,390
South-Western	50	56	110,079	125,067
Western.....	57	57	158,766	192,073
Totals for the United Kingdom	824	881	£3 212,466	£3,772,582

8. CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The following statistics give comparisons of the business of the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited—the Joint Insurance Department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited—for the years 1915–1919, and a statement of its financial position at December 31st, 1919 :—

COLLECTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	No. of Societies Assured.	Premiums Received.	No. of Members of Assured Societies.	Claims Paid.	
				No.	Amount.
		£			£
1915	506	129,696	1,134,844	19,886	124,121
1916	581	179,700	1,380,139	23,843	147,165
1917	636	226,223	1,578,074	27,746	179,127
1918	710	283,383	1,952,556	35,414	246,232
1919	817	411,387	2,508,190	41,041	313,412

The total number of claims paid since the scheme was originated is 224,644 for the sum of £1,508,424. The average amount per claim for 1919 was £6 14s. 4d.

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS (INDIVIDUALS).

Year.	ORDINARY.			SPECIAL.			INDUSTRIAL.		
	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	£		£	£		£	£		£
1915	38,155	107	8,978	17,353	599	6,001	5,118	285	2,626
1916	45,662	102	16,587	20,604	661	7,473	6,560	297	2,967
1917	56,412	274	22,904	23,873	795	8,729	8,212	369	3,593
1918	87,277	327	28,502	27,702	1,016	11,472	20,944	1,118	11,678
1919	158,872	295	29,711	36,513	868	9,979	102,918	2,661	23,014

In 1919, £1,885 3s. 4d. was received for Annuities granted.

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	FIRE.			ACCIDENT AND GENERAL.		
	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received. †	Claims Paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	£		£	£		£
1915	64,173	1,816	15,282	20,395	1,442	6,977
1916	65,945	1,800	15,022	25,561	1,845	10,245
1917	73,636	2,025	26,494	29,737	1,696	12,798
1918	81,605	2,119	38,422	34,536	1,721	12,239
1919	97,950	2,907	46,552	49,039	1,907	21,397

† Accident, Burglary, Fidelity, Plate Glass, Motor Vehicle and Live Stock Insurances are included in the Accident and General Account.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.			
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	No.	Amount.
	£				£
1915	32,864	21	2,375	2,397	16,381
1916	34,111	21	2,319	2,340	16,085
1917	36,642	22	2,159	2,181	17,429
1918	50,842	24	1,917	1,941	18,273
1919	65,502	25	2,194	2,219	21,655

In 1919 the total premium income in all departments amounted to £924 066.

The claims paid were 52,037 in number, amounting to a total of £466,649.

INSURANCE FUNDS.

Year.	Life (Four Sections).	Fire.	Employers' Liability.	Accident and General.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1915	323,004	189,760	48,754	35,649	597,167
1916	372,853	197,894	53,356	40,025	664,128
1917	436,767	209,911	59,331	46,430	752,439
1918	495,653	219,482	73,026	56,255	844,416
1919	690,651	215,297	90,836	65,015	1,061,799

Out of the Profit and Loss Account, after paying interest on capital at the usual rate of 5 per cent, dividends of 2s. in the £ to members and 1s. in the £ to non-members upon their fire insurance premiums in 1918 were declared."

COMPARISON OF PREMIUM INCOME, 1919, WITH 1909.

	1909.	1919.	Increase.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Life (Individuals)	30,640	300,188	269,548	879.725
Collective Life...	22,325	411,387	389,062	1,742.718
Fire	36,023	97,950	61,927	171.909
Accident	15,627	114,541	99,914	639.367
Total	104,615	924,066	819,451	783.301

9. JOURNALS OF THE MOVEMENT.

We have not made application to societies generally for particulars of any local journals and records published by them, but have only sought information relating to the publications included in the following list.

Two new periodicals have made their first appearance during the past year. These are the "Co-operative Official" (published jointly by the Co-operative Managers' and Secretaries' Associations, the National Union of Co-operative Officials, and the Education and Publications Departments of the Co-operative Union) and "The Woman's Outlook" (published by the National Co-operative Publishing Society). "The Co-operative Union News Service," a monthly collection of notes and short articles descriptive of the work of the Co-operative Union, was issued for the first time in June, 1919.

(a) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Circulation.

"The Co-operative News"	125,000
"The Scottish Co-operator"	25,500
"The Irish Homestead"	

(b) PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

"The Co-operative Union News Service"	100
"The Co-operative Official"	3,000
* "The Wheatsheaf"	593,000
"The Producer"	24,500
"Co-partnership"	
"The Millgate Monthly"	14,000
"Our Circle"	24,000
"The Woman's Outlook"	60,000
"The A.U.C.E. Journal"	14,000

(c) PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

"The Co-operative Union Quarterly Review"	6,000
"The Co-operative Educator"	6,000

(d) PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

"The People's Year Book"	22,500
"The Co-operator's Year Book"	12,000

* Localised editions of "The Wheatsheaf" are published by 430 societies, and a special Agricultural edition is supplied to 30 societies, which take 5,500 copies.

10. NEW SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN 1919.

(See Appendix II., page 215.)

We have obtained from the Registrar of Friendly Societies and the Assistant Registrars for Scotland and Ireland a list of new societies registered in 1919. The list is printed in full in the appendix.

The total number for England and Wales is 709, as compared with 384 registered during 1918. It will be noticed from the classification that the societies are very varied in their character, and that registration under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts is still very popular. The following summary shows how the new societies are classified:—

(a) ENGLAND AND WALES.

Distributive	14
Productive	11
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	268
Agricultural, Dairy, and Milk Supply	22
Farmers' and Farm Implement	47
Pig, Poultry, and Live Stock.....	7
Fruit and Vegetable.....	4
Clubs	221
Land	4
Garden City and Village	11
Housing, Co-operative Homes, and Public Utility	47
Fishermen's	14
Unclassified	39
	<hr/>
	709

The new distributive societies are:—Riverside Village; Co-operative Workers (Guernsey); Derval (Merioneth); Beacon Hill (Essex); Trethomas; Goodwick and Fishguard; Jersey; Bridport and District; Barnstaple and District, New; South Carnarvonshire; Co-operative Drug Association; Holden, Slaidburn and District; Machynlleth and District; and United Services (London).

(b) SCOTLAND.

Twenty-one societies have been registered in Scotland during 1919, as against 82 in 1918. The distributive societies are Lewis Provident and Stonehouse Socialist.

These societies are classified as follows:—

Distributive	2
Productive	1
Agricultural and Dairy	10
Farmers	1
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	—
Housing and Public Utility	3
Insurance	1
Unclassified	3
	<hr/>
	21

(c) IRELAND

Eighty-seven societies have been registered in Ireland during 1919, whereas 64 were registered during 1918.

These societies are classified as follows :—

Distributive	9
Productive	1
Agricultural and Dairy	72
Creameries	2
Milling	1
Poultry Keepers	1
Land Bank.....	1

 87

The distributive societies are Adare, Castlecomer Collieries, Coleraine, Wexford, Swords, Kilmacthomas and Stradballymore, Derry, Raheen Workers, Dublin Industrial (shown as re-registered on amalgamation with Dublin Consumers).

11. SOCIETIES DISSOLVED OR AMALGAMATED IN 1919.

(See Appendix III., page 251.)

During 1919, 147 societies were removed from the register. It will be noted that many of the announcements included in the list published in the appendix to the Report are "final notices of winding-up" and the societies named have been mentioned in previous lists as being in course of liquidation. Of the 24 distributive societies that have ceased to exist, 13 have amalgamated or transferred their engagements to other societies.

Distributive	24
Productive	5
Agricultural, Farmers', and Creameries.....	49
Clubs	6
Small Holdings and Allotments	17
Land, Credit, and Tenants'	5
Pig, Poultry, and Live Stock	8
Insurance and Bank	2
Unclassified	31

 147
12. SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE AFFILIATED TO THE UNION.

The following is a list of the societies which have become affiliated to the Co-operative Union since the publication of the last report to Congress :—

Ireland : Coleraine, Irish Clothing Manufacturing, Naas Agricultural, and Wexford.

Midland Section : Braefield-on-the-Green, Co-operative Builders (Birmingham), Leather Supply Association (Leicester), Machynlleth Mickleton Farmers, Murcot, Quorn, and Riverside Village.

Northern Section : Burnopfield.

North-Western Section : Beswick, Deudraeth, Electrical and Mechanical Trading, Flockton, Laxey Industri 1, and Old Laxey Equitable

Scottish Section : Bute, Falkland, and Westerton Garden Suburbs.

Southern Section : Chesham Brush, Co-operative Workers (Guernsey), and Woodbridge.

South-Western Section : Barnstaple and District.

13. SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE WITHDRAWN.

The undermentioned societies have ceased to be members of the Co-operative Union, for the reasons stated, since the publication of the last report to Congress:—

By amalgamation—Accrington Provident, Cwmbwrla, Dublin Consumers, Duffryn, Milnrow, Petersfield, Port Glasgow (Fore Street), Romsey, and Sheerness.

By ceasing to exist—British Flax and Hemp, British Tobacco Growers, Coventry Watch, Dungannon, Sligo, and Whealt.

By being struck off—Carronhall and Kinnaird, Darien Press, Oakhill, Plympton, and Whitland.

14. SUMMARY OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

The following table gives full particulars of the societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union on March 31st, 1920, and also of the societies which are as yet unaffiliated:—

Section.	Total No. of Societies.	Members of Union.	Non-members of Union.	Per cent Members of Union.
Ireland	49	33	16	67·35
Midland	208	186	22	89·42
Northern	138	136	2	98·55
North-Western ..	450	414	36	92·00
Scottish	274	223	51	81·38
Southern	184	162	22	88·04
South-Western ..	79	69	10	87·35
Western	85	81	4	95·29
Totals for U.K. ..	*1467	*1304	163	83·89

Societies Members of the Union in 1920—1,304.*

Societies Members of the Union in 1919—1,307.

* The reduction in the total number of societies, and the number of societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union, is due chiefly to amalgamations.

For purposes of comparison we reprint the figures for the year 1919:—

Section	Total No. of Societies.	Members of Union.	Non-members of Union.	Per cent Members of Union.
Ireland	49	34	15	69·39
Midland	207	181	26	87·44
Northern	139	136	3	97·84
North-Western ..	451	416	35	92·24
Scottish	276	226	50	81·88
Southern	185	164	21	88·65
South-Western ..	78	69	9	88·46
Western	89	81	8	91·01
	1,474	1,307	167	88·67

GRAND SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETIES, MARCH 31ST, 1920.

	Number of Societies.	Per cent of Total.	Membership of Societies.	Per cent of Total.
*Societies Members of Union	1,304	88.89	4,109,843	98.28
*Societies Non-members of Union	163	11.11	72,176	1.72
Total No. of Societies	1,467		Total Membership	4,182,019

* These figures refer only to Societies included in the Statistical Return.

15. THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The Central Board, which is composed of the whole of the members of the eight Sectional Boards of the Co-operative Union, has met on four occasions, viz., June 10th and August 29th and 30th, 1919, and February 11th and April 17th, 1920.

At the first meeting, which was presided over by Alderman F. Hayward, the usual appointments were made to the various committees of the Union, and the sections concerned were instructed to appoint representatives to attend the Trades Union Congress and the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers. Nominations were also taken for the chairmanship of the Central Board. Voting papers were afterwards sent to each member of the Board, with the result that Alderman Hayward was re-elected chairman for the Congress year 1919-20.

At the meeting held on August 29th, 1919, the following matters were dealt with, in addition to ordinary items of business, viz. :—

1.—HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING.

Alderman Johnston (North-Western Section) moved—"That a special committee be appointed to deal with the question of housing and town-planning, to collect information and advise societies as to the best methods of dealing with the question in a practical manner, so far as the co-operative movement is concerned, and that the sectional boards be recommended to appoint small sub-committees to carry on propaganda work for effective housing reform in their respective areas." Alderman Johnston said co-operators had talked a good deal about the housing question, but had done very little of a practical nature. It had been stated that this was a matter which was outside the direct aim of the movement, but he ventured to suggest that it was not; for surely the object of the movement was social welfare, which necessarily involved dealing with the housing problem. He was prepared to admit that at the present time there were certain financial difficulties regarding housing, but, in his opinion, those difficulties would in a very short time disappear, and he thought they should be ready to act when that moment arrived.

Mr. Douse (Midland Section), who seconded the resolution, thought it was their bounden duty to take some specific steps regarding the housing problem. In his opinion, Alderman Johnston had proved his case.

Mrs. Gasson (Southern Section) moved an amendment to the effect that a small committee should be appointed to wait upon the Housing and Town-Planning Association, obtain all the information they could, and the Central Board could then decide whether it was necessary for them to recommend the sectional boards to set up the sub-committees suggested in the resolution.

Mr. Purdie (Scottish Section) seconded the amendment. They all recognised the importance of the housing question, but he believed it should be dealt with by the State and municipal authorities. He thought they would be ill-advised in saddling the movement with this responsibility.

Mr. Agnew (Scottish Section) expressed the view that as the Government were responsible for the present housing conditions they were the people to remedy matters.

Mr. Gregory (North-Western Section) was also of the opinion that it was not their business to build houses for the general community.

On being put to the vote both the amendment and the resolution were negatived.

2.—JOINT DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

The General Secretary reported that the London Joint Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators and the Metropolitan District Co-operative Conference Association had organised a demonstration, to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday, September 21st, 1919, to protest against profiteering in coal, food, and clothing. Copies of the resolutions which it was proposed should be moved at the demonstration had also been sent to the Co-operative Union. One of these resolutions contained the following clause: "To give priority to the Co-operative Wholesale Society as agent for the import and distribution of controlled articles, and to the co-operative movement in the distribution of supplies on the basis of a monthly return of membership."

The General Secretary stated that the Office Committee had considered the matter, and objection was taken to the word "priority" in the resolution, as the co-operative movement had never claimed "priority," but only equal justice and equal treatment at the hands of the Government. He was, therefore, instructed to write to the organisers of the demonstration suggesting an alteration in the resolution, and they had agreed to the following amendment: "and to make use of the co-operative movement as agent for the import and distribution of supplies."

There was a feeling in the meeting that the word "priority" should be retained, and a resolution to that effect was moved. An amendment approving the action of the Office Committee was also moved, and on a vote being taken the amendment was carried.

3.—CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATION ON PROFITEERING COMMITTEES.

The General Secretary read a letter from the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee (Mr. H. J. May), drawing attention to the fact that, in the opinion of the committee, the action which the Co-operative Party had taken regarding the Profiteering Act was outside its province, and asked for the ruling of the Central Board.

Mr. S. F. Perry (secretary, Co-operative Party) stated the case for his committee, and contended that the action which had been taken was justified by the constitution of the Co-operative Party.

After a lengthy discussion, the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

- (a) That the question, as to the responsibility of securing co-operative representatives on committees such as those to be set up under the Profiteering Act, be settled by the Joint Parliamentary Committee dealing with such matters as previously in a national capacity, but the Co-operative Party should endeavour, through the local political councils, to stimulate the appointment of co-operative representatives on the local bodies to be set up.
- (b) That the question as to the functions of each committee be considered at a joint meeting of both committees, with the view to arriving at an amicable arrangement where common action is necessary.

4.—CENTRAL PROFITEERING TRIBUNAL.

A letter was submitted from the Board of Trade regarding the formation of the Central Tribunal, before which alleged cases of profiteering would be heard. A panel was in course of formation, from which members to serve on the tribunal would be drawn, and the Co-operative Union were invited to submit the names of five persons. It was resolved—

That the nomination be made through the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and we recommend that the chairman of the Central Board should be one of the five persons nominated.

5.—IRISH SURVEY.

A request was submitted from the Irish Executive that there should be a special survey of the co-operative movement in Ireland. The matter was referred to the United Board, who agreed to a committee being set up for the purpose named, with the proviso that the expense to the Union should not exceed £100.

6.—LABOUR ADVISER'S DEPARTMENT AND HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

Reference was made to the lack of co-ordination between the Labour Adviser's Department and the Hours and Wages Boards, and it was suggested there should be a definite link created, so that when a strike was threatened prompt action could be taken.

The Board resolved—

That the United Board take such action to link up the Labour Adviser's Department and the Federation of Hours and Wages Boards as may be thought advisable.

7.—REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Co-operative Survey Committee was considered in detail, and resolutions were passed on various matters contained in the report, for submission to the Special Congress, held at Blackpool in February.

The third meeting of the Board was held at Blackpool on Wednesday, February 12th, when the report of the Survey Committee was again considered, and decisions taken as to procedure at the Special Congress which was to be held on the two following days. No other business was transacted at this meeting.

The meeting held on April 17th was held primarily for the purpose of considering the report to be submitted to Congress by the Central Board. This was duly considered and amended where necessary, and finally approved by the Board.

A report was presented of a joint meeting of the United Board and the committees of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, held on April 14th, for the purpose of considering—(1) the decontrol of certain articles of food and other articles, and (2) matters arising out of the Special Congress at Blackpool *re* certain recommendations contained in the Survey Committee's report.

This report was adopted by the Central Board, as were the two resolutions on (1) the Decontrol of Food and other Commodities, and (2) the Ministry of Food, which are included in paragraph 50 of this report. The Central Board also endorsed the proposal to appoint a committee, consisting of three representatives from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, three from the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and three from the United Board of the Co-operative Union, to consider the relationship between the three organisations and to deal with certain matters in dispute. It was agreed that Messrs. Hayward, Millerchip, and Wilson should represent the Co-operative Union on this joint committee.

Other questions dealt with at this meeting were the salaries of the sectional secretaries and the London district organiser; the preparation of a scheme for the appointment of a full-time Executive Committee; and the secretaryship of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It was also decided that the Co-operative Party should be permitted to appoint three representatives to attend the Bristol Congress.

16. THE UNITED BOARD.

The United Board, which is the executive authority of the Co-operative Union, consists of fifteen members. The Sectional Boards appointed the following members as their representatives on this Board for the Congress year 1919-1920 :—

Section.	Representatives.
Irish	Mr. W. G. Kane.
Midland	Messrs. W. Millerchip and J. Millington.
Northern	Messrs. J. Davison and G. Riddle.
North-Western ..	Messrs. G. Goodenough, F. Hayward, G. Major, and W. Swindlehurst.

Section.	Representatives.
Scottish	Messrs. J. Patterson and G. Wilson.
Southern	Messrs. S. Foulger and E. King, and, later, M. H. Clear.
South-Western ..	Mr. W. H. Watkins.
Western	Mr. J. P. Davies.

Seven meetings of the United Board have been held during the past year. These meetings were held on July 12th, September 13th, November 15th, and December, 1919, and January 17th, March 20th, and May 8th, 1920. At the first meeting of the Board, Alderman F. Hayward was reappointed chairman for the ensuing year.

The meeting of the Board held at Holyoake House on Saturday, December 13th, was the usual joint meeting with the Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild, the guild representatives present being Mrs. Williams (president), Mrs. Barton (vice-president), Mrs. Dewsbury, Mrs. Green, and Miss M. Llewellyn Davies (general secretary). The chief subjects discussed at this meeting were:—

(1) "Open Membership and Share Capital." The guild representatives urged that all restrictions upon membership in co-operative societies should be removed, and that a special campaign should be inaugurated for the purpose of increasing the amount of share capital invested in the movement. It was pointed out that this subject had been dealt with at length by the General Co-operative Survey Committee in their report. The guild representatives were also informed that the United Board would be willing to co-operate with the Women's Guild in efforts to remove all restrictions upon membership and to increase the amount of share capital invested in societies.

(2) "Co-operative Policy and the National Milk Supply." This subject was introduced by the guild representatives, who desired to know whether the Board agreed that co-operative societies could undertake the organisation of the milk supply better than local government authorities. It was suggested by them that municipal councils were often captured by interested traders, and that it would be detrimental to the co-operative movement if local government authorities were entirely responsible for the milk supply.

In reply, it was stated that whilst the United Board were anxious that societies should extend their milk departments, they were no less anxious to develop systems of public control.

(3) "The Work of United Advisory Committees of Trade-unionists and Co-operators." On this question the guild representatives stated that the guild desired to be represented on all local advisory committees of trade-unionists and co-operators. In their opinion, the guild should have representation on all joint bodies established in connection with the co-operative movement.

On behalf of the United Board, it was pointed out that the sectional secretaries of the Union had already been instructed to provide for the guild

to be represented on all such joint bodies in their respective areas, and that many guild representatives had already been appointed.

Other matters of importance considered by the United Board are dealt with under separate headings in separate reports to Congress.

17. THE OFFICE COMMITTEE.

During the intervals of the meetings of the United Board the business of the Union is administered by the Office Committee, which is appointed by and from the members of the United Board. The following members have acted as the Office Committee for the Congress year 1919-20 :—

Section.	Representatives.
Irish	Mr. W. G. Kane.
Midland	Mr. W. Millerohip.
Northern	Mr. J. Davison.
North-Western	Messrs. G. Goodenough and F. Hayward.
Scottish	Mr. A. Purdie.
Southern	Mr. S. Foulger and, later, Mr. M. H. Clear.
South-Western	Mr. W. H. Watkins.
Western	Mr. J. P. Davies.

The Office Committee have met on four occasions during the year, and there have also been five meetings of the Sub-Office and Finance Committee. Alderman F. Hayward, J.P., has acted as the chairman of both the Office Committee and the Sub-Office and Finance Committee. In addition to matters of routine administration, the following questions have occupied the attention of the Office Committee, viz. :—Land Nationalisation, the Proposed Extension of Holyoake House, Representation at Foreign Congresses, the Co-operative College Fund, the Hyde Park Demonstration, the Barrhead Case, the Formation of Co-operative Societies in Agricultural Areas, and the proposal to form a Special Co-operative Society for the Benefit of Variety Performers.

18. COMMITTEES OF THE UNION.

The following is a list of committees of the Union which have been in existence during the past year :—

- (a) Committee on Education.
- (b) Statistics and General Publications Committee.
- (c) Joint Propaganda Committee.
- (d) Joint Parliamentary Committee.
- (e) National Co-operative Representation Committee.
- (f) Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.
- (g) United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.
- (h) Joint Exhibitions Committee.
- (i) Co-operative Defence Committee.

The reports submitted by these committees follow in this report in the same order in which they are included in the above list.

19. CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(See Appendix IV., pages 260.)

The constitution of this Committee for the past Congress year (1919-1920) has been as follows:—

Representing the Sections:

Irish	Mr. H. Archer.	Scottish	Mr. J. Lucas, M.A.
Midland	Mr. J. G. Shacklock, J.P.	Southern	Mrs. Gasson.
Northern	Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.	South-Western .	Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.
North-Western .	Mr. E. Booth.	Western	Mr. J. L. Power, J.P.
	Mr. S. Fairbrother.		

Representing Educational Committees' Associations:

Midland	Mr. T. Hackett.	Southern	Miss J. P. Madam.
Northern	Mr. A. Stoddart.	South-Western .	Mr. W. White.
North-Western .	Mr. T. Anderson.	Western	Mr. A. Morgan.
	Mr. S. Davies.		

Representing the Women's Co-operative Guilds:

England and Wales....	Mrs. Ferguson.
Scotland	Miss K. M. Callen.

Adviser of Studies : Professor F. Hall, M.A., B.Com.

Secretary : Mr. C. E. Wood.

Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P. (Northern Section), was appointed chairman for the eighteenth year in succession.

The committee, at its first meeting, formed itself into two sub-committees each containing approximately half the number of the full committee. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, as one of the sub-committees of the full committee has been able to meet each month and deal with matters needing attention without delay.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The past year has been an exceedingly busy one, the conditions being most favourable for carrying on educational work than in recent years. The number of students attending classes under the committee's scheme has been greater than ever, and in many other ways the year has been one of great activity.

Of the work of the Educational Department itself, it may be said that the usual activities have been continued. Lectures to secretaries and managers have been resumed, the demand for classes for salesmen and managers has revived with the cessation of hostilities and—as far as the availability of teachers has permitted—has been met; and a national Easter week-end gathering of teachers and students after an interval of three years has again been organised. Much new work has been undertaken in addition. New courses of study have been introduced into the programme, and examinations in an additional number of subjects have been arranged. Classes for

apprentices—in the employing societies' time—have been organised at Holyoake House for two societies in the Manchester district; and similar arrangements for the apprentices of another society are being made. Schools for educational secretaries and for political organisers and secretaries, as well as a week-end school for committee-men, have been held, and have met with great success. Work of college type has been undertaken at Holyoake House, and students from Australia, Egypt, Sweden, and Finland, as well as others from various parts of the United Kingdom, have been enrolled. The first two Jubilee Research Scholarship holders, and the first Co-operative Reference Library Scholarship holder, have pursued their investigations under the direction of the staff of the department, and their reports will shortly be completed. The decision of the Carlisle Congress in favour of establishing a Co-operative College has been followed by propaganda. A series of sectional conferences on the subject has been held, and district associations have arranged others. Conferences on the Education Act of 1918 and the organisation of junior co-operators have also been held in eight centres. Summer schools for adults have been held as usual and, for the first time, a summer school for junior co-operators has been held. The available accommodation at this junior school was fully taxed.

With the cessation of hostilities, educational committees have renewed their pre-war activity and are developing their work; but in many cases the reduction of grant due to declining surpluses in a time of rising prices is hampering the committees in their work. Several societies have already adopted the recommendation of the Survey Committee, and are basing their grants for education upon membership instead of profits, and we strongly recommend all societies to adopt this basis. A pleasing sign of the more serious attention given to educational matters is the increasing number of societies which employ whole-time secretaries and organisers for educational work. Nearly a dozen societies have made such appointments during the last two years. The week-end school movement has been developed greatly during the year, and the number held is now well over one hundred per year.

The Educational Associations have continued their good work during the year, but several of them are hampered in their work by lack of funds. An Educational Association for the Western Section has been registered during the year, and an association is in course of establishment in Scotland, whilst the formation of one for Ireland has been discussed during the year.

In the following paragraphs the work of the committee and the department is reviewed in greater detail.

CLASS WORK.

The total number of students enrolled during the session 1919-20 in the 772 classes organised under the supervision of the Education Department was 24,808, as against 664 classes and 20,839 students for the Congress year 1918-19. These figures do not include the students enrolled in the women's classes in Scotland this session, as these classes are only just commencing at the time

of penning this report. New subjects have again been introduced in correspondence and oral classes.

As noted above, in our general review, salesmen's and managers' classes which were suspended during the period of the war, have now been revived. Several of these classes have been held, and more could have been organised had it been possible to supply qualified teachers for the classes.

The committee have been asking for the appointment of travelling teachers, as the appointment of such teachers is the only way in which a sufficient number of teachers for the salesmen's and managers' classes can be provided. So far, their request has not been granted.

The classes for women continue their useful work, and a course for fourth-year students has been introduced. During the past year, 12 classes have been formed in England and Ireland and 349 students have been enrolled.

EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The usual examinations and additional ones in new subjects have been held. Statistics showing subjects and entries are given in Appendix IV, and in the same appendix the names of prize winners and scholarship winners are given. For the first time, the recommendation of the Survey Committee regarding the Blandford Scholarships has come into operation. One-half of the Blandford fund collected at Congress is now devoted to these scholarships which are granted for the purpose of research. The value of the scholarships during the past session has been £20 each. A Teacher's Summer School Scholarship, granted on the results of the examination in Co-operative Stage III., has also been granted for the first time.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The two research scholarships, founded to commemorate the jubilee of the Union, have been awarded for the first time, and were won by Mr. O. Hopkins, of Burry Port, and Miss M. Goulding, of Oldham. The former has investigated the subject of working expenses in retail societies, and the latter has prepared theses on the life and work of three early co-operators, viz., Charles Howarth, Lloyd Jones, and William Cooper. It is probable that the result of their researches will be published. The committee consider that, owing to the rising cost of living, the sum of £25 is now an inadequate amount to cover the scholarship holders' expenses, and have recommended the United Board to raise the amount to £40.

The Co-operative Reference Library, Dublin, have also granted a research scholarship of £25, through the medium of the Central Education Committee, and this was gained by Mr. W. P. Watkins, who has investigated the relationship of the Irish Agricultural Societies and the Distributive Co-operative Movement, and he is preparing a thesis on the subject.

HUGHES AND NEALE SCHOLARSHIPS.

With the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of normal activities at Oxford, Mr. P. H. Smith, of Edinburgh, who won the Hughes Scholarship

in 1915, has gone into residence at Oxford. The Neale Scholarship is to be granted this year, but as the examination is fixed for May 6th, 7th, and 8th, it is not possible to announce the winner of the scholarship in this report.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The committee regret that they were unable to hold a summer school in Scotland during the past year, owing to the difficulties encountered by the Scottish Sectional Board in securing a centre for the school. With this exception, the adult schools of the 1919 session show a considerable development. Schools were held at Armagh, Scarborough, Mitcheldean, Folkestone, and Plymouth, and the average number of students in attendance was 45 students per week, in a season of fourteen weeks. These figures compare with six schools extending over fourteen weeks, and an average weekly attendance of 37 students in 1918.

In addition, a pioneer school for junior co-operators was held for one week at Bradley Court, Mitcheldean, and was attended by 52 students. It was extremely successful, and, encouraged by this success, the committee have arranged two schools for juniors for 1920, one at Bradley Court, Mitcheldean, for a fortnight, and one at Scarborough, for a week. Adult schools for the 1920 season have been arranged at Abbotsview, Galashiels (four weeks), Swansea (three weeks), Scarborough (three weeks), Folkestone (three weeks), Bournville (two weeks), and Plymouth (two weeks).

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

A week's school for educational secretaries held at Otley in May, 1919, was exceedingly successful, and led the committee to arrange another school at Folkestone during the progress of the ordinary summer school, and this, too, was very successful. Another school was held at Otley in April this year (1920), and a further one is being arranged for the South of England for a date later in the year.

A school for political secretaries and organisers, held at Otley in September last, under the joint auspices of the Central Education Committee and the Co-operative Party, was also very successful, and arrangements were made for another at Otley in April last, and for one in Scotland in September next.

A pioneer week-end school for management committees and officials was held during a week-end in April last, and was so successful that other schools are contemplated.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

The decision of the Carlisle Congress to establish a Co-operative College and instructing the Central Board to organise a fund of £50,000 for this purpose, was one of the most noteworthy Congress decisions of recent years. The appeal was issued to societies in December last, and, as reported later, a series of special conferences on the subject has been held. Several district associations have also held conferences on the subject. The response to the appeal has, so far (April, 1920), amounted to £5,300 4s. 6d.; but the

wholesale societies, from whom generous assistance is expected, have not yet notified their decision. The committee, whilst thanking those societies which have so generously responded to the appeal, would take this opportunity of urging upon those which have not done so the great importance of assisting this development of co-operative education.

WORK AT HOLYOAKE HOUSE.

During the past year, there has been a considerable development of work at Holyoake House. Last summer a course of lectures on "The Art of Teaching" was delivered. During the winter the following classes have been held:—Afternoon classes for apprentices and salesmen, and evening classes in economics, elocution, co-operation, and book-keeping; special classes for women; and three day classes for junior employees, the last named being held in the time of the employing societies.

In addition, a commencement has been made with work of college type. The work has been conducted amidst many difficulties, a business office not being a very suitable building for lectures and study. Added to this difficulty is the one arising from shortage of rooms, the students having to carry on their work with many disadvantages and inconveniences. Despite these difficulties good work has been done. Students from Australia—Messrs. Shonk, Clarke, and McKenzie, members of the A.I.F.—have attended for varying periods; Mr. Rashad, from Egypt, spent some time with us after completing his course at Cambridge; Mr. A. Gjöres, who represented the Swedish co-operative movement at the Carlisle Congress, has spent several months studying our movement; Mr. W. Grönlund, from the Finnish Wholesale Society, has also spent several months at Holyoake House; and, in addition, Mrs. Christie (Torquay), Mr. H. Ogden (Swinton), Miss M. Goulding (Oldham), and Mr. O. T. Hopkins (Burry Port), have been among the students. This work can not be fully developed until we have a special college building.

PRIZE ESSAY AWARD.

The subject of the essay for last year was "The Education and Organisation of Junior Co-operators," and the winners of the awards were Miss E. M. Herbert (Hemel Hempstead) and Mrs. M. B. Dewsbury (Walsall). The subject set for this session is "The Educational Basis of Co-operative Progress." A good number of essays has been received.

SPECIAL CONFERENCES.

The committee has found it necessary and desirable to arrange three special series of conferences during the year. In all cases, the assistance of the Sectional Board was sought, and readily given.

One series of eight conferences was on "The Education Act," and was arranged in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association. The purpose of the conferences was to explain, to those attending, the provisions and possibilities of the Act, and to stimulate their interest in the Act. The conferences were held at Reading, Derby, Newcastle, Cardiff, Newton Abbot,

Glasgow, Huddersfield, and Manchester. They were well attended, and we expect good results to accrue; indeed, some good results are already evident.

The second series of conferences was on the "Co-operative College," and these conferences, also, were well attended; in some cases there were record attendances. They were held at Newcastle, Glasgow, London, Leicester, Leeds, Manchester, Bristol, and Swansea. These conferences did good in arousing interest in the college scheme and preparing the way for a sympathetic response to the appeal for the funds for the college.

The conferences of the third series were on "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators," and were held at Manchester, Edinburgh, Sheffield, London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Newcastle, and Newton Abbot. The conference addresses were based upon the Union pamphlet, "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators." The addresses have done something to secure interest in this important subject, and a number of societies have either asked for further information or are attempting to carry out the suggestions contained in the pamphlet or made at the conferences.

ORGANISATION OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS.

Some progress has been made by societies in the matter of providing educational and social opportunities for young co-operators, and the conferences mentioned above have given some stimulus to it; but this work is still inadequate in volume and variety. The Central Education Committee have submitted a scheme outlined in the pamphlet, "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators," and wish to urge societies to undertake the work suggested in as earnest and enthusiastic a manner as possible. The committee feel, however, that this work, as well as other work they wish to see developed, will not be developed as it should be until the committee has the assistance on its staff of one or more organisers, who can visit committees and stimulate them to increased activity.

JUNIOR EMPLOYEES.—EDUCATION ACT.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Some rather disquieting reports having been made by the examiners of the papers submitted by junior employees in the Union examinations, the committee have given some consideration to the serious position thus revealed. They arranged for an address on the subject to be given by the Adviser of Studies at a special evening session at the Blackpool Congress; and they have also issued a special circular on the subject to societies, urging them to impose a selective test when engaging junior employees, and to provide them with educational opportunities in the society's time. Several societies are already taking action on the lines suggested.

The coming into operation of the Education Act will make attendance at continuation schools obligatory upon all juniors between the ages of 14 and 16; and the Central Education Committee, in the circular referred to, has suggested to societies a line of policy regarding the future education of their junior employees.

CONNECTION WITH OTHER BODIES.

During the past year the committee has been represented on the Publications Committee, the Executive of the Co-operative Party, Ruskin College Executive, the Council of the Workers' Educational Association, fourteen Joint Tutorial Classes Committees, the Society for the Advancement of Education in Industry and Commerce, the Y.M.C.A. Universities Committee, and the Provisional Committee established to bring the magazine "Discovery" into existence. The names of the representatives on these various committees are given in the appendix. The committee has also become a subscriber to the World Association for Adult Education.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION AND DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The committee, through representatives, has offered to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, and has given evidence before a departmental committee on Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools.

LECTURES TO MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

During the past session, a course of six lectures for managers and secretaries has been given, each lecture being given in six centres. The lectures and lecturers were: "Legal Points for Secretaries as to Dealing with Funds of Deceased Members," by Dr. San Garde (English centres) and Mr. E. J. Gunn, LL.B. (Scottish centre); "Business Organisation with Reference to Detailed and Departmental Accounts," by Mr. T. M. Young; "Business Statistics and their Preparation," by Professor Hall, M.A.; "Expenses and their Influence upon Trading Results," by Professor Hall, M.A.; "Co-operative Membership and Propaganda from the Officials' Point of View," by Mr. W. R. Blair; and "System in Co-operative Business," by Mr. C. W. Newbold.

STAFF CHANGES.

Several changes and additions to the staff have been made during the year. Owing to the growth of the work of the Educational and Publications Departments, Mr. T. W. Mercer has been put in charge of the work which was formerly in the charge of the Adviser of Studies in the Publications Department, and will give his whole time to the work, and not divide it between the two departments as formerly. Miss M. K. Ashby, B.A., resigned from the staff on being appointed warden of a women's hostel in connection with the Bristol University. To fill the vacancies thus caused, and to augment the staff to meet the increasing demands made upon the department, the following appointments of teachers have been made during the year: Miss E. M. Fountain (Rochdale), Miss J. Edghill, B.Sc. (Hale), Messrs. T. Ellison (Bolton) and W. P. Watkins, B.A. (Plymouth).

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS AT CONGRESS.

The usual educational meetings were held at the Carlisle Congress. On the Saturday afternoon preceding the opening of Congress, the Adviser of Studies addressed a large audience on the Co-operative College, and the

delegates present passed with enthusiasm a resolution favouring the establishment of the college. On the Tuesday evening, Miss Margaret McMillan delighted a crowded audience with an impressive address on the "Education of the Adolescent." This address has since been published in pamphlet form.

At the Congress at Bristol, two meetings will be held, as usual. Viscount Haldane has promised to address the delegates on the Tuesday evening on the subject of "Democracy and Education." On the Saturday afternoon, the Adviser of Studies will speak to a gathering of delegates on "The Co-operative College and the Education of Employees."

At the Special Congress at Blackpool, the Adviser of Studies spoke at a meeting of delegates on the "Education of Junior Employees." The meeting was well attended, and much interest in the subject was displayed. There is evidence that it is already producing good results.

EASTER WEEK-END.

After an interval of three years, due to the war, it has been found possible to arrange once more an Easter week-end gathering. The venue was Cambridge, the meetings at which place, in 1917, were abandoned on account of difficulties of accommodation and travel, due to war-time conditions. An excellent programme was arranged, and, thanks to the co-operation of the University authorities, the Cambridge Society, and other co-operative friends, the gathering was a great success.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year, several new text books have been published through the Publications Department. These include "Sunnyside," a book for junior classes; "Co-operation in Denmark," "Co-operation in Scotland," and "Co-operation in Many Lands," and reprinted editions of "Working Men Co-operators," "The Story Re-told" (this time with illustrations), "Lives of Great Men and Women," "Co-operative Book-keeping," "Industrial Co-operation," and "Our Story." Other text books are in course of preparation.

Publication of the "Co-operative Educator" has been continued, and its circulation has been well maintained, but owing to the increasing cost of paper and production it has been reduced from 32 pages to 24 pages, in preference to increasing the charge. At the Easter meetings at Cambridge a request for a monthly publication of the "Educator" was made by the delegates attending. The "Co-operative Official" has been launched as a joint publication of the Education Department, the Managers' Association, the Secretaries' Association, and the National Union of Co-operative Officials, the Education Department contributing about one-fourth of the matter and editing the journal, which is published through the Publications Department.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILDS: MIXED GUILDS.

With the end of the war and the return to civil occupations of the members of the guild who had been serving with the Forces, the activities of the guild have revived, and renewed interest in the guild has manifested itself. There are now 127 branches, with 4,524 members. A report of the

guild's work is given in Appendix IV. Although the formation of an autonomous guild for Scotland has been suggested and discussed, we are glad to say that the Scottish branches have decided not to form an independent organisation.

During the year much interest has been shown in the formation of mixed guilds, or members' guilds, as they are more suitably named. These guilds admit both men and women to membership, and about a dozen such guilds have been formed. To avoid overlapping and secure harmonious action with the women's and men's guilds, a joint meeting of representatives of the Central Education Committee, the Women's Guilds of England and Scotland, and the National Co-operative Men's Guild was held at Nottingham in October last. The English Women's Guild was not favourable to the formation of mixed guilds, and it was decided to have a further conference in a year's time, in order to see if there was much substance in the demand for mixed guilds, the Central Education Committee agreeing not to take any steps to bring such guilds into existence in the meantime.

CO-OPERATORS' EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

The membership of this organisation continues to grow; and at the end of 1919 there were 1,286 members. There have been meetings of the members in some of the districts, but no steps have been taken as yet to form district organisations, it being thought better to refrain from taking this step until there was a larger membership. The members of the league have done much work in an individual capacity to assist the educational work of the movement, notably in connection with the Co-operative College. At the annual meeting of the League at Cambridge, the members present pledged the members of the League to raise a sum of £500 as their special contribution to the cost of establishing and endowing the Co-operative College. The "College Herald Circle," which was formed by advocates of the college for propaganda purposes, was, by resolution of its members at the annual meeting held at Easter, 1920, merged in the Co-operators' Educational League; and the Students' Fellowship, which, except in one or two centres, has shown little activity during the last few years, was also merged in the league at Easter last. At the same meeting it was decided to change the name of the League to the "Co-operators' Educational Fellowship."

W. R. RAE, Chairman.

F. HALL, M.A., Adviser of Studies.

C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

Resolutions to be moved :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

That this Congress regards with satisfaction the development of the educational work of the Co-operative Union, the Sectional Co-operative Educational Associations, and local co-operative societies, as recorded in the report of the Central Education Committee

and with a view to the further development of co-operative education recommends all societies—

- (1) To appoint a special educational committee on the lines suggested by the General Co-operative Survey Committee, if they have not already appointed one;
- (2) To make definite grants for educational purposes;
- (3) To base educational grants upon membership rather than upon profits; and
- (4) To appoint whole-time educational secretaries where the membership of the society exceeds 10,000 members.

2. THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

That this Congress records its hearty appreciation of the action of those societies which have responded to the appeal for funds for the purpose of establishing a Co-operative College, and urges all societies which have not yet responded to the appeal to do so at the earliest possible moment, in order that the college may be established without delay.

3. THE EDUCATION ACT OF 1918.

That this Congress, recognising with great satisfaction the possibilities of the Education Act of 1918, urges all societies—

- (1) To do their utmost locally to secure for all children the benefits that will follow a full and generous adoption of the Act;
- (2) To make special efforts to obtain, under the Act, the necessary facilities for the training of junior employees; and
- (3) In districts where local education authorities are reluctant or dilatory in putting the Act into force, to make immediate provision for the training of apprentices and other junior employees engaged in co-operative service.

20. STATISTICS AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the committee during the period under review has been as follows :—

United Board Representatives: Messrs S. Foulger, G. Major, and W. Millerchip. Mr. E. King was appointed to take the place vacated by Mr. Foulger (deceased) in November.

Central Education Committee Representatives: Messrs. J. Lucas, M.A., W. R. Rae, J.P., and the Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.

Co-operative Party Representative: Mr. E. Whiteley.

Also Professor F. Hall, M.A., B.Com., and (later) Mr. T. W. Mercer.

Chairman: Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.

Secretary: Mr. C. E. Wood.

Five meetings of the committee have been held during the Congress Year.

GENERAL REVIEW.

During the year, owing to the growth of the activities of the department, there has been a reorganisation of the work undertaken under the auspices of the committee, and a rearrangement of the staff in accordance with it. The Publications Section has been separated from the Statistical Section, and whilst Professor Hall continues to act for the Statistical Section, Mr. T. W. Mercer has been appointed to take up the work which Professor Hall formerly undertook in the Publications Section. Mr. Mercer formerly gave a part of his time to the work of the Publications Department, and part to the Educational Department. He will now devote all his time to the former department. In accordance with the above division, we present our report in two sections.

(a) PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

The growth of the work of the Publications Department has been continuous during the past twelve months. When measured either by the volume or the variety of the output of literature, or by the departmental income and expenditure, it is evident that new records have been established since the presentation of our last report to Congress. A larger number of new books has been published than in any previous year, a greater number of pamphlets and leaflets has been issued, whilst the amount of cash received for publications sold also shows a considerable increase. The cash received for sales of literature during the last three years is as follows :—

1917.		1918.		1919.
£2,379	....	£2,924	....	£4,014

In fact, it may be said that the chief difficulty still to be overcome by the Publications Committee is that of distribution. Within certain limits, the supply of co-operative propagandist and educational literature has now been organised, but little has yet been done to organise the demand for Co-operative Union publications. The issue of a complete catalogue, and two supplementary catalogues of books and other literature published by the department, has done something to quicken the demand. The exhibition of new Union literature at the Blackpool Congress also helped to enlarge the market in which the publications of the Co-operative Union can be sold. It is none the less evident that little can be done to increase the sale and distribution of co-operative literature until many more societies organise bookselling departments and news agencies as a part of their educational and propagandist activities. The committee, in order to increase the opportunities for the sale of co-operative literature, have communicated with the sectional boards and executives of district associations asking them to arrange for the sale of literature at their conferences. Only a few of the bodies communicated with have so far taken any action.

The first number of the "Co-operative Official," a new journal for co-operative managers and secretaries, was issued in November, 1919. This journal is published by the Co-operative Union, in conjunction with the National Co-operative Managers' and Secretaries' Associations and the National

Union of Co-operative Officials, and it is the official organ of the last three-named organisations.

The "Co-operative Union Quarterly Review," and the "Co-operative Educator," have been published quarterly as usual during the year. A new departure has also been made by the inauguration of a monthly "Co-operative Union News Service." This Service takes the form of a series of short articles and notes descriptive of the work undertaken by the various departments of the Co-operative Union, and other matters of interest to co-operators generally, and is intended to assist the editors of local co-operative "Records" and similar magazines. It is supplied to about one hundred local editors, many of whom have expressed their appreciation of the help given by the department.

BOOKS, BOOKLETS, PAMPHLETS, AND LEAFLETS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) GENERAL.

Books.

The following books and pamphlets have been published by the department during the year :—

- (a) Report of the 51st Annual Congress, held at Carlisle, Whitsuntide, 1919.
 - (b) "Sunnyside," a Story of Industrial History and Co-operation. By F. Hall, M.A., B.Com. (Although mentioned in our last report, the publication of this book was delayed until the autumn.)
 - (c) "Co-operation in Many Lands." Volume I. By L. Smith-Gordon, M.A., and Cruise O'Brien, M.A.
 - (d) "Co-operation in Denmark." By L. Smith-Gordon, M.A., and Cruise O'Brien, M.A.
 - (e) "Co-operation in Scotland." By J. Lucas, M.A.
 - (f) "The Co-operative Union Quarterly Review," 1919. (Bound volume.)
 - (g) "The Co-operative Educator," 1917-19. (Bound volume.)
- Reprints of "Our Story" (25,000 copies), "Co-operative Book-keeping" (2,000 copies), and "Industrial Co-operation" (1,000 copies) have been published during the year.

New or revised editions of the following books, published by the department, are in the press and will be published shortly :—

- (a) The Story Retold." By Miss J. P. Madams. (The new edition of this book will be illustrated.)
- (b) "Working Men Co-operators." By A. H. D. Acland, M.P., and B. Jones. (New Edition; entirely revised by Miss J. P. Madams.)
- (c) "Lives of Great Men and Women." By Miss C. Webb.

Booklets.

Questions set at the Union Examinations, March to May, 1919.

General Co-operative Survey: Third (Interim) and Fourth (Final) Reports.

Supplementary Catalogue and Price List.

Pamphlets.

Inaugural Address, 51st Annual Congress. By Alderman F. Hayward (President of Congress).

"The Social Implications of Co-operation." By G. W. Daniels.

"The Education Act of 1918, and the Attitude of Co-operative Societies towards it." By W. R. Rae, J.P.

"Co-operators and the New Education Act (Scotland), 1918. By R. Donaldson.

"Co-operation and Labour Unrest." By Miss M. Llewellyn Davies and Others.

"The Co-operators' Fourteen Points." By J. R. Raynes.

"Co-operation: What it has done," &c. (Propaganda pamphlet with local matter.)

"Now the War is Over." (Propaganda pamphlet with local matter.)

"Report of the Survey Committee on Constitution and Administration." By W. Gregory, J.P.

"A Review of the Fourth (Final) Trade Report of the Survey Committee." By F. Hall, M.A., B.Com.

"Commercial Trusts and Trade Combinations." By W. H. Watkins. (Men's Guild Pamphlet.)

"United Action: Trade-unionists and Co-operators Combine to meet the Capitalist Menace." (An account of the first National Joint Conference of Co-operators and Trade-unionists, March, 1919.)

"The Organisation of Junior Co-operators."

"A Co-operative College." (Reprint.) By F. Hall, M.A., B.Com.

"The Future of Education among Adolescents." By Miss M. McMillan.

"Rural Worker and Co-operation." By B. Williams.

"Co-operation and Trade-unionism." (Reprint.) By F. Hall, M.A., B.Com.

Men's Guild Pamphlet, No. 1. (Reprint.) By W. Chas. Potter.

"The Consumer and the State." By D. Carmichael.

Leaflets.

"Co-operation for Agricultural Workers."

"To Men Co-operators." (Men's Guild Leaflet.)

"Opinions of Eminent Co-operators." (Co-operative College Leaflet.)

"The College as a Centre for Research." (Co-operative College Leaflet.)

"The College as a Centre for Technical Instruction." (Co-operative College Leaflet.)

"Reasoned Loyalty: A Talk about the Co-operative College."

"The Co-operative Party's Municipal Programme." (Political Leaflet.)

In addition, several stock leaflets have been reprinted with minor revisions.

The Department was also responsible for the preparation and publication of two special issues of "The Stockport Labour and Co-operative Election News," issued during the Stockport Bye-election.

BOOKS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Several new books are now being prepared. The following books are now being printed, and these will be published shortly :—

- (a) "Co-operation in Ireland." By L. Smith-Gordon, M.A., and Cruise O'Brien, M.A.
- (b) Local Government." By J. J. Clarke, M.A.
- (c) "Consumers' Co-operative Societies." By Professor Charles Gide, being a translation from the French of the book entitled "Les Societies Co-operatives de Consommation."

It is hoped that several other volumes, now in course of preparation, including "The Co-operative Committee-men's Handbook" and "The Jubilee History of the Co-operative Union," will also be published during the coming year.

(b) STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has proceeded on normal lines during the year. The usual statistics have been completed for the Congress Report, and statistics have also been compiled for the use of the Income Tax Committee and the Labour Department. A request for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of producing various articles and commodities could not be met, on account of the lack of adequate staff, but two additional assistants have since been appointed and the department will now be able to undertake work of a much wider scope and render to societies some of the services outlined when the establishment of the department was agreed upon. It is gratifying to know that societies already are utilising the department, which receives and answers many questions. The demand has grown since the delivery of lectures on "Statistics" and "Working Expenses" to managers and secretaries by lecturers under the auspices of the Education Department.

The committee have offered to place the resources of the Statistical Department at the service of the United Board, if the Board should decide to organise the suggested Trades and Business Congress.

The joint research scheme, organised in conjunction with the Labour Research Department (London) and the Co-operative Reference Library (Dublin), has been continued during the year. There are now 230 co-operative organisations affiliated with the scheme.

W. R. RAE, Chairman.

T. W. MERCER, Publications Department.

F. HALL, M.A., Statistical Department.

C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

21. JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Joint Propaganda Committee for the year has been as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union: Messrs. W. Gregory, J Thompson, and W. Warren.

Representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society: Messrs. A. W. Golightly, T. E. Shotton, A. Varley, and G. Woodhouse.
Mr. G. Woodhouse was appointed chairman for the year, and Messrs. T. Brodrick and A. Whitehead joint secretaries.

The committee met at sufficiently frequent intervals throughout the year, but whilst the gradual relaxation of Government restrictions on food supplies and trade generally gives prospect of greater activity, sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the improvement began to turn the relief to immediate advantage in the field of propaganda.

For the greater part of the year the committee were without the services of a propagandist-organiser. Several local propagandists and canvassers, however, have been at work in different parts of the country, viz., Mrs. Adamson in Somerby and Gedney Drove End districts; Mrs. Hunt and Mr. A. Hainsworth in the Southern and Metropolitan areas; Mr. Geo. E. Griffiths in Devon and Cornwall; whilst Mr. E. L. Griffiths, our retired propagandist, has visited at several places in North Wales as well as in Shropshire and Mid-Wales.

Special grants have been made to the Midland Section for propaganda work on behalf of the Halesowen Society; to the South-Western Section for work undertaken in Cornwall by the Devon District Organiser; to the Southern Section for work at Crowborough and Thaxted; and to the Shropshire and Mid-Wales District Association for propaganda work at the following places:—Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Ironbridge, Welshpool, Prees, Chirk, St. Martin's, Oswestry, Aberystwyth, Oakengates, Ellesmere, Machynlleth, and Llandrindod Wells.

Full reports have been received from Mr. A. Hainsworth, the London organiser. A very large measure of the success achieved in the Metropolitan area is due to the efforts of Messrs. Hainsworth and Williams. Outstanding features of this work were: A joint conference on January 25th in the Newington Hall, Walworth, attended by 600 trade union and 350 co-operative delegates; the establishment of a London Joint Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators; a great joint demonstration at the Albert Hall on May 3rd; nearly one hundred meetings with trade union branches and trades and labour councils; a large number of public meetings of a general co-operative character; and a big open-air demonstration at Hyde Park on September 21st, 1919.

The report of the Devon District organiser covers eleven months of the year only, Mr. Griffiths resigning the position of local organiser at the end of November to take up the duties of propagandist-organiser to the co-operative movement. A journey into Cornwall was justified by the result of a month's successful propaganda carried out at Truro, St. Austell, and Lostwithiel. Co-operation has gained a footing in several fresh places in Devon, among which Barnstaple, Braunton, South Brent, and Totnes may be specially mentioned. A new society has been established at Barnstaple, whilst at the other places referred to branches of existing societies have been opened. In

the South-West, as elsewhere, there are indications of a steadily growing interest in co-operation on the part of the organised workers, and many co-operative successes, particularly at Barnstaple, South Brent, and Totnes, were largely due to the ungrudging support given by individual members, as well as officials, of trade union branches and trades councils.

Several trade unions catering for agricultural and general workers have taken definite steps to interest their members in the co-operative movement, one of them going so far as to issue from its central office to its branches special leaflets urging their members to take up co-operation. This action has been of material benefit to our movement, and shows the close natural inter-relationship between the organisation of workers and the practice of co-operation.

At a meeting held on September 18th it was decided to advertise in the *Co-operative News* for an organiser to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. E. L. Griffiths. At the next meeting, held on October 30th, four candidates were interviewed by the full committee, and Mr. Geo. E. Griffiths, organiser for the Devon District Association, was appointed to the position of propagandist-organiser for the co-operative movement. Mr. Griffiths took up his duties at Holyoake House on December 1st. The places already visited by him include a number of towns and villages in Anglesey, several towns in North Wales, and Halesowen (near Birmingham). The work in Anglesey and North Wales is as yet incomplete, but we are pleased to record that new societies have been started at Beaumaris, Llangefni, and Gwalchmai in Anglesey, and Pwllheli and Blaenau Festiniog in North Wales; whilst there is a movement towards co-operation in a number of other places in the same area. All the societies mentioned, with the exception of Beaumaris, hope to commence business very shortly. The Halesowen Society has reaped undoubted benefit from our agent's help and advice, the membership having improved, and a branch of the women's co-operative guild having been inaugurated.

A special propaganda effort is now being undertaken for the Rossendale District Association, and this, with the cordial support of the societies concerned, should strengthen the movement in the Rossendale Valley.

The South-Western Sectional Board applied for sanction for the appointment of a full-time organiser for the whole of the South-Western Section in place of Mr. Geo. E. Griffiths. We have agreed to the appointment of a sectional organiser, and have undertaken to pay half the cost of such appointment.

It is expected that we shall soon be in a better position to advise by correspondence inquirers seeking information regarding the starting of societies. We hope also to be able materially to assist, through the same channel, societies already in existence, but needing help in particular directions not sufficiently urgent or of a nature to require a personal visit. We are also desirous of developing a department for the circulation of special propaganda literature. In this connection it may be noted that general interest was manifested in the bookstall at the Special Congress, held at Blackpool, and that the substantial sales to delegates more than justified the effort made.

Now that there is hope of some degree of settlement in our national life greater activity may be looked for, so far as this committee is concerned, and, with the appointment of a propagandist-organiser whose headquarters will be at Holyoake House, it is hoped to establish the propaganda department on a broader basis and, as far as possible, to systematise the work with a view to greater efficiency and closer organisation.

G. WOODHOUSE, Chairman.
 T. BRODRICK, } Joint
 A. WHITEHEAD, } Secretaries.

22. JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee is at present constituted as follows :—

- Co-operative Union : Messrs. W. T. Charter, G. Goodenough, W. H. Watkins, and G. Wilson.
- Co-operative Wholesale Society : Sir T. W. Allen, Messrs. P. Coley, W. E. Dudley, and W. Lander.
- Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. W. Archbold, W. Gallacher, T. B. Stirling, and G. Thomson.
- Messrs. T. Brodrick and A. Whitehead (honorary secretaries).
- Mr. H. J. May, secretary.

GENERAL.

The special war work of the Parliamentary Committee has greatly diminished during the past year owing to the gradual relaxation of Government control of food and many other commodities. On the other hand, private and domestic legislation has not yet resumed its normal position in the work of Parliament. It follows, therefore, that our Parliamentary Committee has had chiefly to watch the processes of decontrol and to endeavour to secure equitable treatment for our societies in the rapidly changing circumstances. This has been one of the most difficult and, at the same time, least satisfactory years we have had. The steady dissolution of the departments, involving appeals in some matters to three different chiefs in the course of a week; the constant modification of regulations, and the failure to deal with urgent cases because of the anticipation of immediate changes in the regulations, have combined to neutralise our efforts. This was particularly the case with regard to coal.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Probably upon no question with which it has dealt during the war has the committee made so many or so frequent representations to the Department. Certainly in no case has its efforts met with less practical result. For at least three years we have been endeavouring to make some impression on this Department, but it seems impervious to any appeals or representation.

On the other hand, disputes amongst the miners, the railway strike, and the control of transport have all been exploited to the advantage of probably the worst organised administrative department of the State during the war. Our principal representation to this Department during the period under review was by a deputation which waited on Sir Evan Jones, at that time Coal Controller, in August last, when we again urged (1) the abolition of the datum period, and (2) the distribution of supplies on the basis of registered customers.

Sir Evan Jones, in the course of his reply to the very full case submitted to him, said :—

“He gathered from the statements made that the grievance is the lack of supplies, and that the committee did not object to any system so long as societies received supplies to meet their needs. Therefore, if the datum period does not interfere with that they would not object to a continuation of that system. So far as could be ascertained from documents he had seen, he assumed that if the Department could devise some means of societies getting sufficient coal to meet the needs of their registered customers they would be satisfied. He would undertake to make some special arrangements outside the general system by which the societies would get, as far as possible, their fair share. If, however, for any reason production is reduced, then all societies and consumers must be reduced accordingly.

“Some time ago he had gone very carefully into the question with a view to the abolition of the datum period, which he realised was not a good system, the best system being the basis of registration. The datum period had become stereotyped, and so when it was decided to continue control he went carefully into the question and found that the only practical course would be to maintain it as a system, but endeavour to equalise distribution within the system. He assured the deputation that he and his staff would do their best to meet the needs of the movement.”

The promised scheme was several months in maturing, throughout which period we were in constant communication with the Department. Meanwhile, Sir Evan Jones resigned and a new Controller was appointed, with whom the process had to be recommenced, always, be it remembered, with the sturdy opposition in the background of the coal merchants, local and national.

The futility of the Department has been equalled only by its professions of goodwill towards co-operative societies, but the real hindrances to equitable administration have been the factors and traders who manipulated the actual machine of local areas of administration. We have little to record of success in this matter, except that in many specific cases of hardship we have been able to secure some relief by the diversion of supplies from other districts, a haphazard, hand-to-mouth method, which is characteristic of the Department. At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that certain circumstances have militated rather against than for us. The prospect of early decontrol

and the mildness of the winter have had no inconsiderable effect in mitigating any cases of hardship arising from unequal supplies. In such circumstances it is difficult to give point to any keen agitation for reform.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD.

The most vital matter which has occupied the attention of the committee during the year has been the attitude of the movement towards Government control of food. We have never deceived ourselves into the belief that the Ministry of Food exercised its functions unfettered in the sole interests of the consumer, but we have been convinced that Lord Rhondda and Mr. Clynes did what was possible to stem the tide of profiteering and to organise the Ministry on lines which would secure something like equitable distribution of maximum supplies at prices which, to say the least, were irksome to the profitmaking individualists who were willing to make fortunes out of the sufferings of the people. On the whole, they succeeded better than any other Ministry in Europe, and deserve well of their day and generation for their self-sacrificing endeavours.

As we point out elsewhere in this report, co-operation secured a large share in control, if only in an advisory capacity, and our movement nobly bore its part in the responsibility for the restrictions imposed upon the community. We were fairly unanimous in the belief that our system of commerce superseded the commercial instincts which generally prevailed, and also in the confidence that what had been found essential in the regulation of distribution during a time of great national emergency could not be disadvantageous in normal times of peace.

We, therefore, strongly urged the Prime Minister, through a deputation which met him in August last, to continue the Ministry of Food as a permanent Department of State, charged, not with the fixing of prices and the rationing of commodities, but with maintaining standards of quality, purity, and true weight or measure, and of assuring to the country adequate supplies for a population which draws 70 per cent of its foodstuffs from other countries. We also desired to bring order out of the present chaos of administration which leaves part of our needs to be cared for by the Home Office, part by the Board of Trade, and still another part, which is chiefly conspicuous by its absence, by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. We desired especially to put an end to the moribund existence of this latter body, which was, and is, largely a parasite on the State, instead of being a healthy contributor in the wellbeing of the people.

Food control in its aspect of a war emergency measure, in which the Government acted as a huge wholesaler and distributor, was never in our mind save as the exceptional measure demanded by temporary conditions. That all the advantages of the application of the co-operative principle to food distribution applied nationally during the war should automatically evaporate with the signing of the Peace was equally unthinkable. Hence our representations to the Prime Minister, which were received with the promise

of serious consideration. Nothing has since transpired to encourage the belief that the consideration of the Cabinet was favourable to our proposals even on the most general lines. On the contrary, the Government appear to have adhered to the policy made apparent immediately the armistice was concluded, of relaxing control and leaving the supply of necessities to the unbridled competition of profiteers.

A resolution supporting the action of the committee was passed by the Carlisle Congress, and we continued to support our proposals to the Prime Minister. On the other aspect of the question, viz., the immediate control of supplies and fixing of prices to the consumer, the Parliamentary Committee received in September last representations from the Co-operative Wholesale Society urging that Food Control should cease at the earliest possible moment, so far as it concerns importation, manufacture, and wholesale dealing. The Parliamentary Committee asked the Co-operative Wholesale Society to supply them with reasons for their proposal, and, eventually, the question was decided on November 18th, when, by a majority, the following resolution was passed :—

That the control of food should cease at the earliest possible moment, so far as concerns importation, manufacture, and wholesale dealing, and that maximum retail prices be fixed for the principal articles of food and rigidly enforced.

Some controversy has taken place in the movement since that decision, but, in coming to a judgment on the case, the Congress should clearly discriminate between the continuance of the Ministry on the lines indicated above and its attitude towards the proposal to discontinue the special measures of national defence for which the Ministry was originally constituted. There is nothing essentially inconsistent between the two proposals, and there seems to be a general agreement throughout the movement that the practical point involved is whether November, 1919, or November, 1920, was the proper date for such a resolution. In other words, it was not a question whether such emergency control should continue indefinitely, still less permanently, but whether the resolution of the Parliamentary Committee was premature or not.

RUSSIA.

The momentous decision of the Allied Governments on the question of opening up trading relations with Russia through co-operative organisations was considered by the committee at its meeting on February 3rd. The vital passages of that historic document are as follows :—

“With a view to remedying the unhappy situation of the population in the interior of Russia, which is now deprived of all manufactured products from outside Russia, the Supreme Council, after having taken note of the report of a committee appointed to consider the re-opening of certain trading relations with the Russian people, has decided that it would permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and the allied and neutral countries. For this purpose it has decided to give facilities to the Russian co-operative

organisations, which are in direct touch with the peasantry throughout Russia, so that they may arrange for the import into Russia of clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery, and the other necessities of which the Russian people are in sore need, in exchange for grain, flax, &c., of which Russia has surplus supplies."

A report of the steps which were being taken by the Government to put this decision into operation was submitted by the secretary. After considerable discussion it was resolved—

That we place on record our hope that the great opportunity opened up to co-operation by the present circumstances may be taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent by the co-operative movement as a whole, and by the Co-operative Wholesale Societies in particular. Further, that a letter be sent to the two wholesale societies conveying an expression of our appreciation of the importance of the present position and our confidence that the matter is receiving their best attention.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INCOME TAX.

The Royal Commission, which commenced its sitting in April, 1918, completed its labours and signed its report on March 11th, 1920. Its recommendations with respect to co-operative societies are as follows :—

"That any part of the net proceeds which is not actually returned to members as 'dividend' or 'discount' is a profit which should be charged to Income Tax."

"That the income derived from invested reserves should, irrespective of the particular mode of investment, be subject to tax."

The majority of the Commissioners further say—

"We recommend, in effect, that a society should be treated exactly as a limited liability company trading in similar circumstances and under similar conditions, and if our proposals are acted upon it will be necessary to amend the existing law in so far as it confers special exemption on co-operative societies."

"We recommend that wholesale and productive societies should be treated on exactly the same basis as distributive societies."

Of the twenty-two Commissioners who sign the main report, no less than nine have signed "reservations" against the proposals of the majority with respect to co-operative societies. The principal reservation is that signed by own own representative—Mr. H. J. May—and Sir E. E. Nott-Bower, Sir N. F. Warren-Fisher, Prof. A. C. Pigou, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Brace, M.P., and Mr. William Graham, M.P. The text of this reservation, which is quoted in full in the Report of the Special Income Tax Inquiry Committee, on page 164, shows the position taken up on behalf of the movement.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE AND THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

During the year a difference of opinion arose between the committee of the Co-operative Party and the Parliamentary Committee as to the functions of

the former in matters outside the actual work of organising co-operative representation in Parliament and on municipal and other local governing bodies. The matter was referred to the Central Board, who suggested that a joint conference of the two committees should be held to discuss the whole question. Meanwhile, it was agreed by the Central Board that the responsibility for securing co-operative representatives on Government nominated or administrative committees should remain as hitherto upon the Parliamentary Committee, who should deal with them in a national capacity.

The proposed joint conference was held in Manchester on December 9th, and in the result adopted the following resolution :—

That the work of the Co-operative Political Party shall be to secure representation upon all bodies to which representatives are publicly elected; and the work of the Congress Parliamentary Committee shall be to secure representation upon all national or central committees to which representatives have to be nominated or are privately selected.

HISTORICAL AND VALEDICTORY.

As this report will bring to a close the existence and unified action of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, which for twenty years has voiced the needs of the movement at the door of Parliament with increasing success, it may be well to recall, be it ever so briefly, the circumstances and reason for its establishment. Previous to 1892 the Parliamentary Committee of the Union was composed of the members of the Southern Sectional Board only. Following the Perth Congress in 1897, the Central Board decided to appoint the Office and Parliamentary Committee from the members of the United Board. The report to the Congress of 1900 contains the following statement :—

As many of the questions dealt with by Parliament affect societies as traders and manufacturers more than in any other direction, it was deemed advisable for our Parliamentary Committee to act in conjunction with a sub-committee which had also been formed by the English Wholesale Society to deal with Parliamentary matters which touched their interests. We, therefore, agreed to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee to consist of representatives of the Co-operative Union and the two wholesale societies so that all the various interests would be fully represented.

In the 1901 Congress Report the Parliamentary Committee blossomed out into its present composition of four representatives from each of the two wholesale societies and the Union. It will thus be seen that it came as a natural development of our national work and wisely took into account not only the varied aspects of the work of the movement, but also the need of unified action. It is not too much to say that the decision of that period has been increasingly justified as the years have passed by, and whatever may be thought as to the actual proportions of the representation of the respective bodies the advantage of their unity is beyond dispute. During the war this

has been remarkably demonstrated. For the greater part of a year, after the introduction of food control, we made no progress with the Government and its various forms of special administration, the chief reason being that our unified representation had not grasped the new conditions of Government control brought about by the war, and the several parts were operating on what we may call the outer rim of affairs, quite independently of each other. The hopelessness of our task became mutually apparent, and before the end of 1916 the comprehensive unity of the Parliamentary Committee had been extended to embrace the whole field, with the result that since that time the movement has exercised a steadily increasing influence in the affairs of the nation and, in spite of all obstacles, has made real headway.

The spade work which the Parliamentary Committee has done during the past fifteen years has borne its fruit during the war, and especially in the period of compulsory rationing of food. It is not too much to say that its steady persistence in keeping the claims and rights of co-operators before the various Administrative Departments of the State, to say nothing of the House of Commons itself, paved the way and opened the doors to that fairly large measure of Government recognition which the movement has received.

At the outset, there were undoubtedly difficulties to be overcome, not only in the way of official ignorance of our methods, but also in the prejudice engendered by our trading rivals, who, from the first outbreak of the war until now, have clung tenaciously to the authorities in order to preserve their vested interests. Within our own ranks, too, there has sometimes been a lack of cohesion and confidence in our representatives which has increased the labour of securing justice for our societies and the application of our principles to the needs of the community. Our ranks, however, were closed effectively at the Emergency Conference at Westminster in October, 1917, and all have since moved forward, a solid phalanx, to the achievement of a larger measure of non-profit-making control than the country had previously dreamed possible.

One cannot enumerate here a tithe of the results which have been obtained by the influence of the whole movement, centred as it has been in the work of the Parliamentary Committee. The brief outline of each year's work which is presented in their various reports to Congress shows how wide a field has been covered. It must also be remembered that the work of the movement in this respect has not been either sectional or selfish. The whole community has benefited by our action in the national emergency just as it stands to gain individually and collectively by the extension of co-operation under normal conditions.

The Government subsidised the ninepenny loaf, and the work of the Wheat Commission on the whole worked wonders in keeping the nation from even the shadows of famine as regards the "staff of life." But in the decisions of the Commission and the shaping of its policy co-operative representatives have contributed real service to democracy.

Next to bread, perhaps the workers of Britain cling most closely to tea. In the manipulation of that commodity the speculators and profiteers would

have had a happy hunting ground had it not been for the vigour and persistence of our representatives and the magnificent demonstration which our great wholesale federations were able to give of the true situation. The half has never been told of the weight which the co-operative movement successfully brought to bear upon the Ministry of Food in order to secure the people's tea at a reasonable price and something like an equitable system of distribution.

Sugar shortage at one period of the war brought us to the verge of revolution and threatened to make shipwreck of the noble aspirations with which we entered the conflict. From the inception of this difficulty, and of the Ministry of Food, we were on the doorstep of the Department, and the first Food Controller paid tribute to the fact that the only organisation to provide him with exact data was the Co-operative Parliamentary Committee. Nor have his successors been any less appreciative of the value of co-operative experience and organisation.

Through the Consumers' Council, which largely consists of our directly appointed co-operative representatives, we have exercised an influence on the later policy of the Ministry which is still far from exhausted and which will, we hope, carry into the period of peace those aspects of control which can only be of advantage to consumers. So we might continue in the enumeration of the services to the nation which have been performed during the period of trial, but the examples given will illustrate the whole.

The cumulative effect of this work is seen not only in the direction of prices and distribution of food, but in nearly every aspect of Government control. Official prejudice has been largely broken down, and in places where our entry was wont to cause a frown co-operative representatives are now welcomed and even sought. The real principles for which we stand, shortly described in official terms as "the non-profit-making character" of our organisation, has at last been realised by all sorts of people in authority. Those who have the most difficult tasks to perform turn most readily to co-operators for a solution. The national and international economic tasks which confront the world are not only receiving the aid of co-operative ideas, but will also be found seeking their practical solution through our system.

We hail this success with appreciation, but if we have made advances they have not been unobserved by the forces arrayed against us. The testing time has yet to come, though it may be soon. It is essential that we should preserve the unity we have achieved during the war; we shall need it for the new economic struggles which await us. The tendency in commerce, in national and international affairs, is towards unity. In matters co-operative the principle is the same. If we are to survive not only the troubles of Food Control and Taxation, but the greater tasks of Reconstruction, unity and confidence, and not dissipation of energies, must be our motto.

Such are a few of the recent results of our war-time work, no adequate idea of the full extent of which, either during the war or in its normal operation, can be conveyed in such a report as this. Briefly put, the Parliamentary Committee under its old constitution has built up an asset for the movement

with untold pains and effort, the value of which neither the societies as a whole, nor, indeed, those more intimately acquainted with our organisation, fully appreciate. We have ceased to go "cap in hand" either to Parliament or the Government, but, on the contrary, we are frequently welcomed for the sake of the accumulated experience of the movement, and even when only tolerated it is with the respect involuntarily drawn to those who know their case and make demands, reasonable in themselves, backed by commonsense and practical knowledge, and, above all, promising the wellbeing not of individuals or a section, but of the community as a whole.

T. W. ALLEN, Chairman.

H. J. MAY, Secretary.

23. RECONSTITUTION OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the decision of the Carlisle Congress the recommendations of the Central Board relating to the reconstitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, were duly considered at the Special Congress held at Blackpool in February, 1920, when it was decided :—

- (a) That the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be composed of twelve persons, to be appointed as follows :—Six by the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, two by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, two by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, one by the Co-operative Productive Federation, and one appointed jointly by the Secretaries' and Managers' Associations
- (b) That the representatives of the Central Board be nominated by the Sectional Boards at their first meeting after Congress, and that a voting paper be then sent to each member of the Central Board.
- (c) That each organisation represented on the Joint Parliamentary Committee be responsible for paying the expenses of its own representatives in attending the meetings of the committee.
- (d) That all other expenses incurred by the committee be allocated as follows, viz. :—For the present, the sum of £100 be paid by the Co-operative Productive Federation, the balance to be paid as to three-fifths by the Co-operative Union Limited, and two-fifths by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies in the proportions of two-thirds by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and one-third by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee for the forthcoming year will therefore be constituted in accordance with the scheme approved by the delegates attending the Special Congress.

24. THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

During the Congress year 1919-20 the National Committee of the Co-operative Party has been constituted as under :—

Representing the Sectional Boards :

Mrs. Found, Messrs. J. C. Aiston, M. H. Clear, R. R. Chappell, G. Goodenough, W. Gregory, A. H. Jones, and N. Maclean, M.P.

Representing Subscribing Societies :

Messrs. W. Abbotts, S. J. Davies, F. Holmes, C. W. Newbold, W. J. Petherick, E. J. Smith, A. M. Welsh, and E. Whiteley.

Representing other Bodies :

Central Education Committee : Mrs. M. A. Gasson.

Co-operative Wholesale Society : Sir T. W. Allen.

Mr. J. W. King.

Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society : Mr. H. Campbell

Joint Parliamentary Committee : Mr. J. Bardner.

Mr. W. H. Watkins.

English Women's Guild : Mrs. Blair.

Scottish Women's Guild : Mrs. MacDonald.

National Men's Guild : Mr. W. Chas. Potter.

Productive Federation : Mr. H. J. Potter.

Secretary : Mr. S. F. Perry.

The following were appointed as an Executive Committee :—Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Found, Messrs. Jones, Goodenough, Maclean, Welsh, Watkins, and Whiteley. Mr. W. H. Watkins was unanimously appointed chairman. During the year five meetings of the National Committee were held, in addition to twelve meetings of the Executive Committee.

The work of establishing the Party has proceeded steadily during the past year. The building up of a new organisation is no light task, but co-operators have responded to the appeal and the establishment of effective machinery in all parts of the country has proceeded satisfactorily. In the year 1918, 563 societies became affiliated to the scheme for securing political representation, and subscriptions to the amount of £7,139 17s. 4d. were received, which included £1,000 and £500 subscribed by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies respectively, with an addition of £12 10s. received from individual subscribers. The total income from all sources, including bank interest, was £7,352 19s. 11d. It is gratifying to record that in the year 1919 532 societies paid their affiliation fees to the Party. In addition, the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies again subscribed £1,000 and £500 respectively. The total income from all sources, including bank interest, was £6,079 14s. 1d.

In view of the difficulties many societies have to face on account of their rules not allowing them to subscribe to the Co-operative Party, and the strength of the opposition against us, we have every reason to be encouraged by the result. At the same time, the committee recognise that during the

coming year a special effort must be made to bring into line those societies which have not yet become affiliated to the Party.

THE OFFICE STAFF.

The work of the Party is still carried on at 19 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2, though the development of the work will shortly necessitate removal to more commodious premises. The organisers, Messrs. S. Rees and D. C. Howie, have been fully employed in organisation work, and up to the time of her resignation in January, 1920, Mrs. Dora Taylor rendered splendid service. The committee regret that on the grounds of ill-health Mrs. Taylor tendered her resignation, and they desire to place on record their appreciation of her work during her connection with the Co-operative Party. The services of Mr. S. F. Perry, secretary, have been in constant demand by societies, and much has been gained by interviews and intercourse with societies. The extension of our activities has also necessitated an increase of the office staff in London. During the year the National Committee made a request to the Central Board for permission to appoint an additional organiser during 1920, but the Central Board declined to accede to the request. The ever-increasing demand from societies for the services of the national organisers makes it essential that the matter shall be reconsidered, and, it is hoped, with more favourable results in the near future.

LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE COUNCILS.

The number of local Co-operative Councils or Parties established in the country is steadily increasing, and at present 132 parties have registered with the National Committee. If direct representation in Parliament or on local administrative bodies is to be secured it is essential that societies should realise the necessity of establishing local Co-operative Parties in order to create the organisation necessary for carrying on the work. Parliamentary or municipal elections are rarely won by spasmodic effort, and it is hoped that societies will realise this and create their local organisation.

MR. A. E. WATERSON, M.P. : WORK IN PARLIAMENT.

During the year 1919 Mr. Waterson was engaged with his Parliamentary duties, and he has lost no opportunity in putting forward the views of the co-operative movement on many important matters that have come before the House of Commons. He was fortunate in obtaining an early place in the ballot for the right to introduce private member's bills, and had the honour of bringing forward a Bill for the Prevention of Unemployment. His speech in introducing this Bill to the House received warm commendation, and Mr. Waterson was strongly supported by all the members of the Labour Party and a few independent Liberals. As was to be expected in a House largely composed of vested interests, the Bill was rejected, but there is no doubt that this subject will demand the serious attention of Parliament in the near future.

Mr. Waterson has also taken part in the discussion of Bills dealing with the Coal Industry Commission; Rent, Interest and Mortgage; the Government of India; Ways and Communications; Police; the Church Enabling Bill; the

Army Vote; and Supplementary Estimates. He took an active part in demanding the withdrawal of the Defence of the Realm Regulations affecting the development of trade by granting of licenses to various trade organisations and co-operative societies. Questions have also been asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Waterson on the following subjects:—Demobilisation, Russia, India, Old Age Pensions, Treatment of Ex-soldiers, Ireland, Removal of the Datum Period, Coal Supplies, Distribution of Coal Supplies to Co-operative Societies, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, Limitation of Shareholders' Capital, International Co-operation, Profiteering, Supplies of Sugar, Milk, Margarine, Standard Clothing, and many other commodities. Other subjects dealt with include the Treatment of Soldiers on Hospital Ships, Housing, Co-operative Societies and the Public Utility Societies Act, Education, Teachers' Pensions, Railways, Baking Trade Dispute, &c.

Many societies have utilised Mr. Waterson's services, and he has accompanied deputations to various departments of the Ministries of Health, National Service, Labour, Pensions, and the War Office. The results of these deputations have been satisfactory on the whole, and experience has proved that the presence of even a single member of the House of Commons on a deputation adds to the value of the representations put forward by co-operative societies. Many tributes have been received from societies in regard to the work done by Mr. Waterson on their behalf. One of the most effective consequences of Mr. Waterson's presence in Parliament is that he was able, after receiving the support of Labour members, to secure representation for the co-operative movement on the Royal Commission set up to inquire into the incidence of the Income Tax.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC OR PEOPLE'S PARTY.

As instructed by the Carlisle Congress, the National Committee entered into negotiations with the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee with a view to carrying out the resolution dealing with the proposed Democratic or People's Party. Our friends in the two organisations named have entered into the discussion in a sympathetic spirit, and a general desire has been expressed to bring about a closer unity of the three bodies. To facilitate matters and establish machinery for conducting the negotiations, a joint committee, consisting of three members from each organisation, was appointed. The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., was elected chairman, and Mr. S. F. Perry secretary. Periodical meetings have been held, and the results may be seen in the concerted action taken by the three bodies in many bye-elections. The results have fully justified the steps already taken. It has been agreed to recommend to the affiliated organisations that a Labour and Co-operative political alliance should be formed. The constitution is set out below. It is hoped that the formation of this alliance will help on the work of consolidating all progressive forces and open the way for further consideration of that part of the Carlisle Congress resolution which deals with the ultimate object of forming a United Democratic or People's Party. The National Committee, therefore, hope that Congress will unani-

mously support the proposal to adopt the constitution of the new Labour and Co-operative Alliance.

THE LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

1. *Name*.—The Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance.

2. *Membership*.—The Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance shall consist of the affiliated organisations of the Labour Party, Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Co-operative Party.

3. *Objects*.—To correlate and co-ordinate the forces and activities of the labour and co-operative movements in respect to representation in Parliament and on all local administrative bodies, and to sustain and support one another in their respective and combined efforts to set up the new social order, and with the ultimate object of the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

4. *Joint Committee*.—There shall be a joint committee of the alliance consisting of nine members, three to be elected by each of the bodies represented in the alliance.

5. *Procedure*.—With a view to securing concerted action on political matters, and to avoid a clashing of interests represented in the three affiliated organisations, the joint committee shall be empowered—

- (a) To make declarations of policy on political matters in harmony with the decisions of the conferences of the three bodies.
- (b) To arrange conferences to consider candidatures in Parliamentary contests with a view to avoiding any clashing of interests.
- (c) To endorse, on behalf of the joint committee, officially nominated Parliamentary candidates of the Labour Party or the Co-operative Party.
- (d) In all elections steps to be taken to secure concerted action in favour of the candidates nominated, in accordance with clause (c).
- (e) To recommend to local Labour Parties and Co-operative Parties that a similar procedure be adopted in connection with candidates nominated for local administrative bodies.
- (f) And to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to achieve the objects of the Labour and Co-operative Alliance.

REPRESENTATION AT CONGRESS.

Prior to the Carlisle Congress the National Committee made a request to the Central Board that provision should be made for them to attend Congress in an official capacity. Charged as they are with the responsibility for carrying on the work of the Party, and being directly responsible to the Central Board and to Congress, it was felt that an opportunity should be given for the committee to be present at Congress in an official capacity to defend their work and explain their policy. The Central Board rightly pointed out that no provision is made for this in the rules of the Co-operative Union, but the National Committee hope that steps will shortly be taken to allow the National Committee, or any other responsible committee, to have the right of attending the annual Congress.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

During the war period the municipal council elections were temporarily suspended, but they were resumed in November, 1919. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Carlisle Congress, representation was made to the Government that all members of the councils should retire and the new councils be elected on the principle of proportional representation. The Government declined to accede to the request, with the result that elections were resumed in the ordinary way, one-third of the members retiring. Co-operative Parties and societies in many parts of the country for the first time nominated men and women as co-operative candidates, and in other localities agreements were made with the local trades councils and labour parties and candidates nominated under the title of "Labour and Co-operative" were supported by the three organisations. In towns where co-operative societies had become affiliated to local labour parties the persons were nominated as Labour candidates, and the forces of Labour and Co-operation united to secure their return. The results are most encouraging and speak for themselves :—

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1919.

Persons nominated as "Co-operative" candidates only—

Nominated 224

Elected 151

Persons nominated as "Labour and Co-operative" candidates—

Nominated 287

Elected 165

Persons nominated as "Labour" candidates and supported by local co-operative parties or societies—

Nominated 341

Elected 240

In all, 240 replies were received from societies and local co-operative parties, of which 81 reported "no action taken."

The co-operative candidates fought on the following municipal programme, drawn up by the National Committee in harmony with the decisions of our annual Congresses :—

- (1) Municipal control of lighting, electric power, water, tram and omnibus services, public markets, abattoirs, baths, laundries, and wash-houses.
- (2) Free education in all stages, the establishment of nursery schools and kindergartens, and the compulsory provision of free meals for necessitous children attending schools.
- (3) The efficient administration of all laws affecting public health, the taking advantage of the powers conferred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the development of a public health service of nurses, and the extension of facilities for recreation, such as open spaces and provision for the enjoyment of music, art, and literature.
- (4) The adoption and carrying out of the Housing and Town Planning

Acts, houses to be built on lines that will secure healthy, decent, and suitable accommodation at reasonable rents.

- (5) Collective control of the distribution of a supply of pure milk.
- (6) The establishment of municipal kitchens where required.
- (7) The establishment of municipal works departments, the observation of trade union regulations in all public services, and the recognition of the claims of trade unions to a share in controlling the conditions of labour.
- (8) The election of aldermen and councillors by proportional representation.
- (9) The adoption of uniform rating.
- (10) The extension of allotments and small holdings with fixity of tenure.
- (11) The safeguarding and keeping clear of all rights of way and footpath.

OTHER LOCAL ELECTIONS:

In view of the success which attended our efforts in 1919 in nominating candidates for Urban District Councils and Boards of Guardians, it is not surprising that a large number of co-operative candidates are again coming forward. At the time of drawing up this report the whole of the results are not to hand, but evidence is forthcoming that further victories have been gained.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Efforts to secure co-operative representation on magisterial bodies have been steadily pursued during the year. Many additions have been made to the bench of magistrates in counties and county boroughs, and the experience gained by co-operators in administration has proved of real service to the community. Though many recommendations have been made to the Lord Chancellor for appointments to the Magisterial Advisory Committees, which have been set up in the counties and county boroughs, no great headway has been made. Whilst full consideration of our recommendations was promised, the results have so far not been to our satisfaction.

THE BARRHEAD JUDGMENT.

The decision in the Barrhead case has made it clear that societies are entitled to make grants for political purposes, providing their rules are drawn up to permit of this being done. This point cannot be too strongly emphasised, and societies are urged to seek the advice of the Co-operative Union if they are in any doubt as to the powers given under their rules. The position in Scotland is far from satisfactory, and a good many societies are being compelled to seek an amendment of their rules. This procedure has aroused keen opposition on the part of those who realise that the advent of the co-operative movement into politics means an attack on the vested interests represented in Parliament and on local authorities. In many places where societies have tried to secure an amendment of their rules at members' meetings, Liberal and Conservative opposition has been strongly organised to defeat the proposal. On the other hand opposition has had a stimulating effect on our members,

who are realising that we can only secure our emancipation by sustained and well organised effort.

CONSCRIPTION.

The emphatic declaration of the Carlisle Congress against the policy of conscription, as applied to this country, was referred to the National Committee. Circulars were issued to all co-operative societies appealing to them to pass similar resolutions to the one adopted at Carlisle, and forward copies to their local member of Parliament. The response was splendid, and there is no doubt that co-operators realise the danger of conscription becoming part of the permanent policy in our country. The policy of the Coalition Government in regard to this question has been most unsatisfactory, and has called forth strong condemnation from the workers. We are not yet clear of conscription and the attempt to form a "Civilian Guard," and, later, to extend the conditions of service for the Territorial Army by requiring Territorials to undertake Continental service is evidence of the Government's desire to retain some form of conscription. It will demand all our efforts to defeat the military policy of certain members of the present Government and to prevent conscription becoming a permanent part of our national policy. The experience of other countries has taught us that when once the policy of conscription is adopted by the military rulers of a nation there inevitably comes a desire to use the weapon. The National Committee feel that any movement in this country towards conscription will eventually bring about a repetition of the tragedy of the last five years. It is hoped that there will be no relaxation on the part of the co-operative movement to oppose in and out of season efforts made to institute a system of militarism in this country.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

With a view to assisting local co-operative parties in their selection of Parliamentary candidates a list of representative co-operators has been drawn up by the National Committee. The Co-operative Wholesale Societies, the Sectional Boards, District Conference Associations, and Women's and Men's Guilds were invited to submit names of persons to be included on the panel of candidates. Many nominations were received, and a panel of representative co-operators has now been formed. The two Wholesale Societies regretted that the heavy responsibilities of their directors and the demands upon their time prevented them from acceding to our request that the names of their directors should be included in our list. The National Committee appointed a deputation to wait upon the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, but, although we were sympathetically received, it was submitted that the heavy engagements of the directors would not permit them standing as Parliamentary candidates under the present arrangement. The directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society are also prevented by a resolution of their shareholders' meeting from allowing their names to go forward. The National Committee recognise that under the present constitution of the Wholesale Societies the demands upon the time and energy of the directors are such as to

make it impossible for them to undertake additional responsibilities as members of Parliament, but it is hoped that in the near future some scheme may be considered under which members of the board of directors of the Wholesale Societies may be available for adoption as Parliamentary candidates.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

With the return of our first co-operative member of Parliament to the House of Commons, the necessity for complete co-ordination between the Parliamentary Committee and the Co-operative Party has been more manifest than ever. Our experience of the past year has proved that representation in the House is a great asset, and Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., has rendered splendid service to the movement. At the same time, the need for a better understanding and harmonious working between the two committees has been increased. The National Committee contemplated taking certain steps in connection with the Profiteering Bill when it was before Parliament, which were looked upon by the Parliamentary Committee as overlapping the work of that committee. The Parliamentary Committee accordingly reported the matter to the Central Board, who suggested a meeting of the two committees in order that an amicable understanding might be arrived at as to the powers of each committee. At the joint meeting a general desire was expressed for closer co-ordination, and although no agreement was reached as to the distinct work of each committee, an understanding was arrived at to prevent overlapping. It is hoped that this will secure unity of action on the part of the committees until the whole question of the relationship of the two bodies has been settled by Congress.

SCHOOL FOR POLITICAL ORGANISERS.

With a view to affording facilities for secretaries of co-operative parties and organisers to become efficient election agents, the National Committee requested the Central Education Committee to organise a special school for political organisers. The Central Education Committee readily responded, and we are indebted to them for the organisation of the first school for political organisers held in this country. Mr. W. R. Rae, Professor F. Hall, M.A., and Mr. C. E. Wood rendered splendid service, and the number of students attending was most encouraging. Lectures were given by Mrs. Dora Taylor, on the machinery of organisation, and by Mr. S. F. Perry, on the various Acts of Parliament dealing with elections. As a result we have now a body of men and women admirably fitted to undertake the work of election agents. The innovation of holding this school received favourable comment, even from the opposition press, and other political organisations have since taken steps to copy our example. The Central Education Committee have arranged to hold two schools in England and one in Scotland during the present year.

SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

Many requests have been received from societies for the compilation of a speakers' handbook, including hints on organisation, and the periodical issue

of facts enabling speakers to deal with the case for co-operative political representation. The National Committee approached the Publications Committee and asked their assistance, and we are glad to report that the Publications Committee have willingly promised to do what they can to help in the work.

SPECIAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCES.

The English and Scottish Women's Guilds were good enough to offer the use of their organisations for the holding of special conferences to deal with the Co-operative Party's policy as specially affecting women. The results were remarkable, as were the attendance at the conferences, the earnestness of the delegates, the keen interest displayed by the women in the subject under discussion and the creation of the Co-operative Party in every way. The co-operative movement has the great advantage that through its women's guilds women have been trained and educated in political and social subjects for many years. The conferences proved that the politicians of the past who talked glibly about the "Empire on which the sun never sets" will have a rude awakening when appearing before women trained in the co-operative movement. Questions dealing with the care of children, housing, education, profiteering, maternity and child welfare, employment, old age pensions, and other matters will then be brought to the front and politicians made to face their responsibilities. The thanks of the National Committee are due to the English and Scottish Women's Guild Central Committee, to the District Associations, and to the women all over the country who worked so hard and unselfishly to make the conferences such an unqualified success.

THE MEN'S GUILD.

During the year opportunity has been taken to interview the Council of the National Men's Guild, with a view to enlisting the support of the Men's Guild movement. In addition, the secretary has attended a special conference of the Scottish Men's Guild, and several guild district conferences in different parts of the country, with the result that the Men's Guild movement is likely to be a great asset in forwarding the work of co-operative political representation. There is no other political movement which has the advantage of such machinery as is possessed by co-operators, and the policy of the National Committee is to utilise to the fullest extent all the machinery available in our movement. The committee are indebted to the National Men's Guild for the work they have rendered during the past year.

RECOGNITION OF LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE COUNCILS.

The United Board have agreed to the request of the National Committee that local co-operative councils and parties should receive invitations to attend sectional and district conferences when political subjects are discussed. This should provide opportunities for men and women interested in the political side of our movement to come into closer touch with the business and educational side of our work.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Following the adoption by the Carlisle Congress of a resolution in favour of proportional representation, the National Committee agreed with the Proportional Representation Society to provide facilities for lectures and model elections to be held at the request of societies. These elections have been in great demand and the attendances very satisfactory, with the result that the question of proportional representation is receiving much attention and consideration by the co-operative movement. The recent successful experiment of introducing proportional representation in the local elections in Ireland has proved the efficiency of the system in securing that representation of minorities which is so essential if governments or municipalities are to have the confidence of the electors. The Langley Mill Co-operative Society have adopted proportional representation in the election of their committee and delegates, and other societies are considering the matter.

LABOUR PARTY ANNUAL CONGRESS.

The Labour Party invited us to send a fraternal delegate to their annual conference held at Southport. Mr. W. H. Watkins, our chairman, was appointed to represent our committee, and was given the opportunity of expressing the co-operative view of national politics and of conveying to the delegates the importance of the resolution adopted at the Carlisle Congress. Events are proving that the understanding and friendly co-operation between the Labour Party and ourselves is having beneficial results in helping to bring about closer unity between the two organisations.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

At the general election of December, 1918, ten Parliamentary candidates were put forward by the Co-operative Party in the constituencies outlined in last year's report. The committee have had under consideration future contests and have already sanctioned candidatures at Bradford, Sheffield, King's Norton, East Ham (South), North Tottenham, and Paisley, and other constituencies are under investigation. Whilst the committee are anxious that no opportunity should be missed, where there are reasonable prospects of success, they strongly urge that societies should create effective organisations in order to ensure victory if a contest is sanctioned.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

The war having left the nation burdened with an enormous debt, which necessitates the raising of a huge annual revenue for the payment of interest and sinking fund, the situation demands the serious consideration of all sections of the community. New taxation in some form or another will be required to place the finance of the country on a satisfactory basis. The National Committee feel that additional taxation must be placed upon those who are best able to meet it, according to their ability to pay. The present arrangement of indirect taxation presses most heavily upon the workers, and especially upon the poorer classes. The proportion of taxation borne by the middle classes is

also an ever-increasing burden. Indirect taxation on food should be abolished and a method adopted of raising taxation by the enforcement of a single tax on income. The National Committee believe that the present financial position can best be relieved by a capital levy, graduated in its application according to the wealth owned by each individual member of the State, and starting at such a point as will protect the hard-earned savings of the workers from assessment. We, therefore, submit the resolution printed at the end of this report for the consideration of Congress.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the agreement arrived at with the National Labour Party in January, 1918, which was ratified by the subsequent Liverpool Congress, meetings between the Co-operative Party and the Labour Party have been continued with a view to preventing a clashing of interests and securing unity of action in Parliamentary matters. One result of these communications has been that at bye-elections every effort has been put forward to organise the co-operative vote in favour of the Labour candidate when no co-operative candidate has been nominated. In the bye-elections at Swansea, Bothwell, Plymouth, Bromley, Wrekin, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Spen Valley splendid service was rendered by the co-operators in the constituencies, and appreciation was freely given by the Labour Party for the help rendered.

At the general election of 1918, Mr. J. M. Biggar, the co-operative candidate at Paisley, came within 106 votes of securing victory in a three-cornered contest. The respective votes of the candidates were as follows :—

McCallum, Sir J. (Liberal)	7,542
Biggar, J. M. (Co-operative)	7,436
Taylor, J. (Coalition National Democratic Party)	7,201

Liberal majority 106

Having regard to the splendid fight made by our candidate the National Committee came to an early decision to contest the constituency again at the next election. Through the death of Sir John McCallum in January, 1920, a bye-election was caused. Immediate steps were taken to utilise all our strength to secure the return of Mr. J. M. Biggar, who was again nominated on behalf of co-operators. The contest soon gained world-wide importance owing to the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith being put forward by the Independent Liberals. The intervention of Mr. Asquith brought into the contest the personality of a great statesman, and all the weight and influence of the Liberal Party was organised in his support. Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Chaplin, too, added their weight to his candidature. On the other hand, the response from all sections of the Labour, Trade Union, and Co-operative movements on behalf of Mr. Biggar was splendid, the result being a contest which will probably rank as one of the most historic of recent years. It was a tremendous task for the Co-operative Party, with less than two years'

experience in political organisation, but we have every reason to be encouraged by the result, which was as under :—

Asquith, H. H. (Liberal)	14,736
Biggar, J. M. (Co-operative)	11,902
McKean, J. (Coalition Unionist)	3,795
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Liberal majority	2,834

One out-standing feature of the election was the way in which a large number of Conservatives voted for Mr. Asquith, thus illustrating that, as the Prime Minister recently said, the great issues of individualism versus collectivism are to be the battleground of the future. It is essential that all sections of the democratic movement shall realise this and arrange their plans accordingly. The National Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the splendid fight made by Mr. Biggar, and of the devoted and untiring services rendered by the leaders of the co-operative and labour movements. The self-sacrifice shown by the rank and file was a remarkable testimony to the power of the co-operative appeal and the future success of the Co-operative Party.

In the Stockport bye-election, which took place in March, 1920, there were two vacancies, one caused by the death of Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes (Coalition-Liberal) and the other by the opportune resignation of Mr. G. J. Wardle, also a supporter of the Coalition. Sir Leo Chiozza-Money was adopted by the Stockport Labour Party as a candidate for the first vacant seat, and after consultation with the local Co-operative Party the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Party decided to contest the second seat.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on March 12th, it was decided to ask Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (secretary of the Co-operative Party), to stand as the co-operative candidate, and Mr. Perry was afterwards adopted by the local Co-operative Party. The Labour and Co-operative Parties co-operated wholeheartedly from the beginning to the end of the election campaign, and each party was supported by the other, to the very great advantage of both.

Mr. Perry stood for the full co-operative programme, and his election address was a clear statement of the aims and objects of the co-operative movement in politics. The election was especially notable, because it was the first in which the local Conservative and Liberal Parties coalesced, in accordance with the new policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech advocating the "fusion" of the two historic parties in opposition to the working-class movement.

When all of the circumstances are taken into account, it will be seen that the result of the Stockport election was very encouraging. Rightly regarded, the result was undoubtedly a great triumph for the Co-operative Party, and Mr. Perry is to be congratulated upon the fact that he succeeded in securing the largest number of votes yet recorded in support of a co-operative candi-

date. At the next general election a co-operative candidate should not find it difficult to gain a seat in Stockport.

The result of the poll, declared on Saturday, April 10th, was as follows :—

W. Greenwood (Coalition-Unionist)	22,847
H. Fildes (Coalition-Liberal)	22,386
Sir Leo Chiozza-Money (Labour)	16,042
S. F. Perry (Co-operative)	14,434
A. G. Kindell (Independent)	5,644
J. J. Terrett (Independent)	5,443
W. O'Brien (Sinn Fein)	2,336
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Co.-Unionist majority	6,805
Co.-Liberal majority	6,344

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

At the Carlisle Congress a resolution was adopted relegating to the Scottish Parliamentary Committee certain parts of our political work in Scotland. Negotiations have been continued since the Congress between the National Committee and the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee, and we are glad to report that an amicable agreement has been reached between the two bodies which should greatly assist the growth of political representation in Scotland.

CONCLUSION.

The National Committee desire to express their high appreciation of the loyal and ceaseless efforts of the ever-increasing numbers of co-operators who have worked so hard to make possible the results already achieved. With such a spirit of service in our movement we look forward with every confidence to the future.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.

S. F. PERRY, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance.

- (1) That this Congress accepts the constitution of the Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance and pledges itself to use every effort to achieve the objects contained therein.

Capital Levy.

- (2) That this Congress supports the proposal to place a levy on capital to clear off the war debt and to reduce taxation, such levy to be on individual fortunes in excess of £1,000, and where applied shall not affect that part of the individual fortune which is below £1,000.

25. JOINT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

This committee is composed of the following representatives, viz. :—

Co-operative Union : Messrs. J. P. Davies, E. King, W. Millerchip, and W. Swindlehurst.

Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. W. Hemingway, J. W. King, and W. Lander,

Co-operative Productive Federation : Messrs. J. Adams, R. Halstead, and A. Mann.

Owing to the war the work of this committee has been suspended during the past five years. Now that peace has been restored there is a desire among the sections to re-commence the holding of joint exhibitions, and a meeting of the committee was held on February 6th, when applications were submitted as follows :—

- (a) From the Midland Sectional Board for an exhibition to be held at Northampton in September.
- (b) From the North-Western Sectional Board for an exhibition to be held at Windhill in September.
- (c) From the Southern Sectional Board, suggesting the advisability of holding an exhibition at Portsmouth during the week when the Trades Union Congress is to be held.

A lengthy discussion ensued, and it was pointed out by representatives of the C.W.S. and the productive societies that they were not yet in a position to exhibit, owing to the impossibility of obtaining all the goods they require for their own members. Further, it was very doubtful whether the transport difficulties which at present exist would be removed by the time the exhibitions were proposed to be held. For the reasons above stated, the committee decided with regret that it was impossible to sanction the holding of any joint exhibitions this year, but they hope to be in a position to resume holding them in 1921.

As regards the holding of an exhibition in the town where the Trades Union Congress is held, the committee are of opinion that this is desirable, but they have no funds which could be used for such a purpose. It would therefore be necessary either for the local society or the sectional board in whose area the exhibition was being held to be responsible for finding the funds if such an exhibition were organised.

W. LANDER, Chairman.

T. HORROCKS, Secretary.

26. JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

The above committee has been constituted during the past year as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union : Messrs. J. P. Davies, G. Good-enough, G. Major, and A. Whitehead.

Representing the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee :
Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., J. W. Ogden, E. L. Poulton,
and W. Thorne, M.P.

Two meetings of the committee have been held, viz., on November 4th, 1919, and March 2nd, 1920. Mr. Ogden acted as chairman at both meetings.

At the first meeting a dispute which had arisen between the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants and the Woking Co-operative Society was considered.

The case was submitted by Mr. Hann, who stated that the co-operative society had refused to consider their demands for increased wages, and gave particulars as to a number of the employees of the Woking Society who were not being paid in accordance with the scale. This was supplemented by Mr. Smith, local district secretary.

Mr. Newbold stated the case on behalf of the Woking Society, and said that they had a resolution standing on their books that everyone in the employ of the society must belong to a trade union, member of the Trades Union Congress. He said that the scale submitted by the Shop Assistants' Union had been considered, but they thought that until the union had made its demands on all traders in the town, the society ought not to be called upon for special treatment. They agreed that if the union would make a demand on all the traders in the town, even should they be unsuccessful, the society should then consider the scale.

Eventually the following resolution was passed, viz. : —

This committee urges the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants at once to submit their scale to the private employers in Woking. In the meantime, the Woking Co-operative Society shall favourably consider the demand of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants. If the society and the union cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the case shall be referred back to this committee within twenty-one days for final settlement.

It is satisfactory to note that an agreement acceptable to both parties was arrived at within the time specified.

At the second meeting a case was submitted by the Midland Sectional Hours and Wages Boards on a demand made by the National Union of Clerks upon the Bulwell and Ten Acres and Stirchley Societies.

Mr. W. H. Summers attended on behalf of the National Union of Clerks, and stated their case. In his statement it was made clear that varying rates were paid in the section by co-operative societies, and he stated his union were anxious to introduce a uniform scale for juniors, although arrangements had recently been made with one co-operative society below the scale now demanded. He explained why a different scale was submitted to the societies concerned.

The representatives from the Bulwell and Ten Acres and Stirchley Co-operative Societies replied on behalf of their respective societies, and after a long discussion the following resolution was adopted :—

That this committee is of opinion that the National Union of Clerks should prepare a uniform scale for adoption by co-operative societies in the Midland Section, and should negotiate for its adoption through the Midland Sectional Hours and Wages Board, and that the Hours and Wages Board be recommended by this committee to enter into early negotiations for a settlement.

C. W. BOWERMAN, } Joint
A. WHITEHEAD, } Secretaries.

27. UNITED ADVISORY COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

The United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, which was formed as a result of resolutions adopted by the Trades Union and Co-operative Congress, has met on five occasions since last Congress.

The Council has been constituted as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union : Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. W. R. Blair, M. H. Clear, G. Goodenough, W. Millerchip, and D. Williams.

Representing the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee : Miss Bondfield, Messrs. J. W. Ogden, E. L. Poulton, G. H. Stuart-Bunning, J. H. Thomas, M.P., and W. Thorne, M.P.

Joint Secretaries : Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and A. Whitehead.

The Council was formed with the object of promoting a better understanding and a closer working between the trade union and the co-operative movements, and, without interfering in any way with the separate and distinct functions of either constituent body, to carry out a joint programme of work for educational and practical purposes on behalf of both trade-unionists and co-operators.

In order to put this programme into operation, the Council arranged a number of conferences in various parts of the country, with a view to the formation of local councils. As a result, many such councils have been formed, but the Advisory Council is by no means satisfied with the number so established. It is therefore again urging representatives from both movements to meet together, and if possible to set up such a local council in every town and village. The initiative must, in most cases, be taken by the co-operative societies, because the trade union organisation is not so complete as that of the co-operative movement. Generally, there is only one co-operative society in a district, but there may be several branches of trade unions working quite separately. The committee, therefore, appeal to co-operative societies to arrange joint meetings, with the object of forming local councils. The objects of these councils are :—The promotion of a better understanding and closer working agreement between the two bodies, and the carrying out of a joint programme for educational and propaganda purposes; to assist in the development of the banking and trading facilities offered by the co-operative

movement, and to see how they can be improved and made more adaptable to the requirements of the working class; to consider the question of the unrestricted distribution of foodstuffs or the payment of benefit during strikes by the issue of food coupons or loans from the Co-operative Wholesale Society's bank or societies on the security of trade union assets.

At such conferences and at the meetings of the United Advisory Council the question of all trade unions banking with the Co-operative Wholesale Society has been fully considered. The Co-operative Wholesale Society prepared leaflets, explanatory of the methods by which the various co-operative societies could be used instead of the local banks by trade unions. These leaflets have been freely circulated, and at the present time there are about two thousand accounts opened by trade unions with the Co-operative Wholesale Society's bank. Many letters of appreciation of the facilities granted have been received by the Council.

The following resolution adopted at the Carlisle Co-operative Congress has received consideration, and was referred to the Trades Union Congress held at Glasgow :—

In the opinion of this Congress, the time has arrived when definite conditions as to co-operative employees being permitted to remain at work during any strike in which any group or groups of employees are called upon to cease work in sympathy with others, should be agreed upon between organised labour and co-operative societies; and it calls upon the Co-operative Union to approach the Trades Union Congress, through the joint committee or otherwise, with a view to such conditions being formulated and put into practice as early as possible.

The resolution was submitted to the Glasgow Congress, and discussed by the delegates, but referred back to the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee for further consideration.

In the meantime the railway strike was entered upon, and the co-operative movement took prompt action, rendering valuable assistance, which caused the National Union of Railwaymen, through its secretary, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., to express its appreciation of what had been done by the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the distributive societies all over the country. The United Advisory Council adopted the following resolution :—

That this Council desires to express its appreciation of the action of the Co-operative Wholesale Society during the recent railway strike, and that a report of the arrangements made by the various societies during the crisis should be prepared for inclusion in the *Railway Review* and the trade union press generally; and issued also in the co-operative press.

A sub-committee was appointed to prepare the report, and the secretaries were instructed to obtain whatever information might be required. This report has now been issued in pamphlet form, and contains a valuable object-lesson

of the power of the two movements when working together to render assistance to the workers.

At the meeting held on March 23rd, 1920, the question was discussed as to the local councils making arrangements for extending the joint working during a strike, and how such councils might prepare a scheme enabling the local co-operative society to distribute goods to its members during a strike by the issue of coupons by the trade unions concerned in or affected by the strike giving to the co-operative society a guarantee as to the payment of the goods so supplied. This method was adopted in the case of the railway and moulders' strikes, and gave general satisfaction.

The Southern Sectional Board has kept the setting up of these councils to the forefront in its propaganda work, and has arranged many most successful meetings through the London Joint Advisory Council; these efforts have resulted in benefits to both movements.

The North-Western Sectional Board is taking up the matter vigorously, and is endeavouring to form local councils or district committees, whilst other sections are also making this one of their main objects in the programme of work set out for the present year.

The United Advisory Council has, during the year, discussed many matters of a general character, and its deliberations have resulted in the settling of points in regard to which, owing to a slight misunderstanding, developments detrimental to either one or both sections might have become acute.

C. W. BOWERMAN,	} Joint
A. WHITEHEAD,	

28. CO-OPERATIVE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

This committee has not been called together during the year as no matter of serious importance has required attention. In response to an application made by the Manchester Co-operative Party, the committee agreed to grant the sum of £20 towards the cost of a demonstration, held in Platt Fields, Manchester, on Saturday, July 5th. This meeting was held to protest against the refusal of the Manchester City Council to permit the local Co-operative Party to hold a public demonstration in Platt Fields, and it is satisfactory to record that despite its refusal of permission the meeting was held at the place and on the day originally appointed.

A proposal has been made that the sum now standing to the credit of the Defence Fund should be used for the purpose of combating the present proposals to impose new taxation upon co-operative societies. If this course is adopted and a national publicity campaign is commenced, it will become necessary to ask societies to make further subscriptions to the national Co-operative Defence Fund.

29. HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The following persons are submitted for appointment as honorary members of the Central Board for the coming Congress year. All have been recommended by their Sectional Boards and approved by the United Board:—

Section.	Members.
Irish	Mr. R. Fleming.
Midland	Messrs. J. Butcher, E. L. Griffiths, D. McInnes, S. Redfern, W. W. Smith, and G. Woodhouse.
Northern	Messrs. W. Crooks, S. Galbraith, M.P., and J. Murdoch.
North-Western	Messrs. J. Greenwood, H. Stuttard, and D. Woolfenden.
Scottish	Messrs. Jas. Allan, D. H. Gerrard, A. Meldrum, and A. Purdie.
Southern	Sir A. H. D. Acland, Messrs. W. T. Charter, A. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, and R. Rowsell.
South-Western	Messrs. A. Bullock and H. Westbury.
Western	Messrs. W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood.

30. DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

We have to record the loss sustained by the Central Board through the death of three of its members and one of its honorary members.

(1) Mr. S. Foulger, of Ipswich, had for ten years served as a member of the Southern Sectional Board. His death came very suddenly. He was in attendance at a conference during the afternoon, and hurrying to the station, collapsed and died immediately. He was a most zealous worker, working quietly but very effectively in the cause of co-operation.

(2) Mr. T. Readshaw, of Bishop Auckland, had only recently been appointed a member of the Northern Sectional Board, although he had for many years taken an active interest in the work of the District Association. He was for 22 years the secretary of the Bishop Auckland Society.

(3) Mr. R. Pearce, of Delabole, was well known to all co-operators in the South-Western Section. He acted for four years as sectional secretary, and his quiet and unassuming character won him the respect of all who came into personal contact with him.

(4) Mr. H. R. Bailey, of Newcastle, who was at the time of his death an honorary member of the Board, was elected to the Board in 1874, and served for over 21 years as an active member. For 20 years Mr. Bailey was secretary of the Northern Sectional Board, and as such played a most important part in the development of the movement in the North of England. In 1894 he was elected an honorary member, and up to the last kept in close touch with the work of the Union. His ripe judgment and wise counsel will be greatly missed by co-operators in the Northern Section.

31. REPORTS OF THE SECTIONS.

Detailed reports of the work of the Sectional Boards and District Associations of the Union are printed at the end of this report. The following statements are a brief summary of the more important matters dealt with in the reports of the eight Sectional Boards :—

(1) IRISH.

(a) *Irish Co-operative Committee*.—In order to meet the many demands for information and assistance in the formation of new societies a joint body, called the Irish Co-operative Committee, has been constituted. This body comprises representatives of the Co-operative Union, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, and the latter body undertook to finance two organisers to help in the work of forming new societies for a period of twelve months.

(b) *New Societies*.—Several new societies have been established and others are being formed. A new productive society formed in Dublin is progressing favourably.

(c) *Irish Survey*.—A special committee, on which all Irish co-operative organisations are represented, has been charged with the duty of undertaking a systematic survey of co-operation in Ireland. It is expected that the committee will submit a report before the end of the current year.

(d) *Special Propaganda Week*.—A special propaganda week, held in the North of Ireland in November last, was very successful. It is hoped to arrange a similar propaganda week in the South of Ireland during the ensuing year.

(e) *Miscellaneous*.—Other matters dealt with are the refusal of the Food Control authorities to allow transfers of sugar cards, the amalgamation of the two Dublin societies, the second Irish Summer School, and the problem of Irish housing.

(2) MIDLAND.

(a) *Conferences*.—Eight conferences have been held in the section, the subjects discussed being "Pensions for Co-operative Employees," "The Final Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee," "The Work of the Co-operative Party," "The Education Act, 1918," "The Co-operative College," and "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators."

(b) *Co-operation in Rural Districts*.—The Sectional Board report that the year has been remarkable because of the development of co-operation in rural districts, especially among agricultural labourers.

(c) *Joint Work with Trade-unionists*.—As the result of a special joint conference, held at Derby in May last, several local joint advisory councils of co-operators and trade-unionists have been formed.

(d) *Week-end Schools*.—A large number of week-end schools have been held in the section, including two successful schools organised jointly by the Sectional Board and the Midland Co-operative Educational Association.

(e) *Sectional Choral Association*.—After a lapse of three years the

Sectional Choral Association was able to organise a successful junior choir festival, in addition to the usual senior festival.

(f) *Hours and Wages Boards*.—The District Hours and Wages Boards have been fully occupied during the year, and particulars are given of the terms of an important agreement made with the A.U.C.E.

(g) *Miscellaneous*.—Other matters dealt with are propaganda work, new societies, two days political schools, and the work of the sectional convalescent fund.

(3) NORTHERN.

(a) *Conferences*.—Four sectional conferences have been held, the subjects discussed being: (1) The Discontinuance of the Sectional Hours and Wages Board and the Mode of Electing the Central Board of the Union; (2) Co-operators and Political Action; (3) Labour Problems in Co-operative Societies; and (4) The Co-operative College.

(b) *Labour Problems*.—The Sectional Hours and Wages Board has been dissolved and other efforts have been made to perfect the wage machinery of the section.

(c) *Dispute with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees*.—A very serious labour dispute, resulting in a withdrawal of labour by members of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees employed by societies in the West Cumberland area, commenced early in December, 1919. A special conference was called for the purpose of enabling the question to be fully discussed, and at this meeting it was decided that the time had come to form a central negotiating body to act for the whole section in labour disputes.

(d) *Legal Advice to Societies*.—The arrangements made whereby a representative of the firm of solicitors which acts for the Union is enabled to give advice to representatives of societies in the Northern Section has been amply justified by results. It is suggested that steps should be taken to enlarge the facilities already provided.

(e) *Amalgamation of Societies*.—Special attention has been given to the problems of overlapping and amalgamation, and some progress has been made in the direction of further consolidating co-operative forces in several parts of the section. In addition, further efforts have been made to promote the formation of local federations for special purposes.

(f) *Miscellaneous*.—Other matters dealt with are the circulation of the *Co-operative News* in the Northern Section, minor labour disputes, interrupted apprenticeships, the Gilsland Convalescent Home, and the Windy Nook Tragedy Fund.

(4) NORTH-WESTERN.

(a) *Conferences*.—Four sectional conferences have been held, the subjects discussed being: (1) Direct Co-operative Parliamentary Representation; (2) The Recommendations of the Survey Committee relating to the Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union; (3) The Desirability of Establishing a New Convalescent Home on the East Coast; and (4) The Annual Report of the Sectional Board.

(b) *Labour Problems.*—Reference is made in the report to the serious dispute with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees and also to the scheme which has been prepared for the purpose of consolidating the work of the District Hours and Wages Boards and the Labour Department of the Co-operative Union.

(c) *Manchester Demonstration.*—In consequence of the refusal of the Manchester City Council to permit the local societies to hold a public demonstration in Platt Fields, Manchester, a successful demonstration was held to maintain the right of free speech.

(d) *Special Propaganda.*—Much useful propaganda work has been undertaken during the year, especially in the North Wales area, where several new societies have been formed.

(e) *Amalgamation of Societies.*—The Sectional Board have continued their efforts to promote the amalgamation of neighbouring societies. These efforts have been very successful, and a number of amalgamations are recorded.

(f) *Choral Association.*—Efforts have been made to revive the work of the Sectional Choral Association, and the first choral contest held since 1913 will be held in Manchester during the month of October.

(g) *Miscellaneous.*—Other matters dealt with are the organisation of sectional conferences, the joint meeting with representatives of the district associations, the transfer of societies, boundary questions, the North-Western Convalescent Homes, and the resignation of two respected members of the Board.

(5) SCOTTISH.

(a) *Conferences.*—Seven special sectional conferences have been held during the year, the subjects discussed being: (1) The Co-ordination of Educational Effort; (2) The Resuscitation of the Educational Committees' Association; (3) The Education Act (Scotland), 1918; (4) The Co-operative College; (5) The Survey Committee's Report; and (6) Food Supplies and Food Control.

(b) *National Propaganda Committee.*—Good work has been done by the Scottish National Propaganda Committee, which has organised a large number of public meetings and distributed a large quantity of co-operative literature.

(c) *Scottish Summer School.*—It was not possible to organise a Summer School in Scotland in 1919 owing to the inability of the Sectional Board to obtain a suitable building. A school will, however, be held during the forthcoming summer.

(d) *New Central Premises.*—A site, on which the new Central premises of the Scottish Section of the Co-operative Union are to be erected, has been purchased in Glasgow, and plans for this building have been prepared. It is estimated that a sum of £20,000 will be required, and Scottish societies have been asked to contribute the necessary amount at the rate of 6d. per member. A sketch of the proposed new buildings, and a financial statement, are included in the report.

(e) *Co-operative Farms and Income Tax.*—Reference is made in the report

to the steps taken by the Sectional Board to obtain the opinion of Scottish counsel *re* the liability of co-operative societies undertaking farming operations to pay income tax. The opinion given was unfavourable to the exemption of co-operative societies, and it has since been decided that a test case shall be tried in the Scottish Courts.

(f) *Miscellaneous*.—Other matters dealt with are the Annual Scottish National Conference, the annual joint meeting of Scottish co-operative organisations, the action against the Barrhead Society, overlapping, and the Scottish Co-operative Convalescent Homes.

(6) SOUTHERN.

(a) *Conferences*.—Six conferences have been held during the year, the subjects discussed being "The Work of Hours and Wages Boards," "The Annual Report, 1918-19," "Pensions for Co-operative Employees," "Co-operative Politics," "The Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee," and "Co-operative Societies and Farming."

(b) *Meeting of District Secretaries*.—A meeting of the district secretaries was held at London in August for the purpose of discussing methods of propaganda and the possibility of introducing co-operation into new areas.

(c) *Hours and Wages Boards*.—Demands made by the A.U.C.E. have necessitated several meetings of the District Hours and Wages Boards and of the Sectional Board also. Efforts have been made to secure the adoption of uniform standards of hours and wages throughout the whole of the Southern Section.

(d) *New Societies*.—Several new societies have been established, including one in the island of Guernsey and another in the neighbouring island of Jersey.

(e) *Amalgamation of Societies*.—Much has been done to promote the amalgamation of neighbouring societies, and considerable success has rewarded the efforts made in this direction. A number of boundary agreements have also been made between neighbouring societies anxious to avoid overlapping.

(f) *Co-operation in Rural Areas*.—Special efforts have been made to extend co-operation in rural areas, and valuable help has been rendered by many branch secretaries of the National Agricultural Workers' Union.

(g) *Co-operation and Trade-unionism*.—The London Joint Advisory Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators has been very active. Local joint advisory committees have been formed in several parts of the section.

(h) *Miscellaneous*.—Other subjects dealt with include propaganda work undertaken during the year, the organisation of educational work, summer and week-end schools, political schools, and the increased sale of co-operative literature.

(7) SOUTH-WESTERN.

(a) *Conferences*.—Several conferences have been held during the year, the subjects discussed being "Co-operative Parliamentary Representation," "The Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee," "The Education Act, 1918," and "The Co-operative College."

(b) *General Progress*.—Good progress has been made by societies in the section. Steps are being taken to form new societies, and new branches have been established by many of the societies already in existence.

(c) *Week-end School*.—A successful week-end school, organised by the Sectional Board, in conjunction with the South-Western Co-operative Educational Association, was held at Torquay, at Easter, 1919.

(d) *Direct Representation*.—Four members of the Sectional Board have been approved as Parliamentary candidates by the Co-operative Party. At the municipal elections held in November many co-operative candidates succeeded in gaining seats.

(e) *Miscellaneous*.—Other subjects dealt with include the amalgamation of societies, joint work with trade-unionists, the work of the sectional hours and wages boards, and the work of the Devon district organiser.

(8) WESTERN

(a) *General Progress*.—The Sectional Board report that good progress has been made during the year in all parts of the section.

(b) *Conferences*.—Several conferences have been held, the subjects discussed being (1) "The Proposal to Form a Western Co-operative Educational Association," (2) "The Report of the General Co-operative Survey Committee," and (3) "The Work of the Western Sectional Hours and Wages Board."

(c) *Educational Association*.—During the year a Western Co-operative Educational Association has been formed and is making good progress. An account of the work already undertaken by the association is included in this report to Congress.

(d) *New Societies*.—New societies have been formed at Fishguard and Kilgetty. Business has already been commenced by the first of these new societies.

(e) *Miscellaneous*.—Other matters dealt with in the report include the dispute between the Cwmbach and Aberdare societies, the establishment of a co-operative laundry in East Monmouthshire, and various negotiations with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees.

32. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The usual summary is given below, showing the principal items included in the accounts of the Co-operative Union for the year 1919 as compared with 1918. Details of the receipts and expenditure appear in the balance sheet at the end of the report.

	RECEIPTS.					
	1918.			1919.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Donations	20171	16	4	21100	11	7
Sale of Publications	2924	7	9	4070	12	7
Advertising	37	15	0	59	8	6
Dividend and Interest received	202	11	10	189	0	8
" " " credited	813	11	3	805	19	10
Balance of Bank Interest, Dividend, and Commission	189	5	2	122	11	2
Rent of Rooms—Holyoake House &c.....	70	2	0	416	1	7
	£24409	9	4	£26764	0	11

EXPENDITURE.

	1918.				1919.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Congress	1328	11	11	....	1615	3	5
United Board and Office Committee	508	14	11	....	522	17	3
Central Board Meetings	401	11	1	....	466	15	5
Joint Parliamentary Committee	2169	16	0	....	320	10	5
Education Committee	2752	18	2	....	3570	0	3
Joint Propaganda Committee	159	2	10	....	287	18	3
Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators	27	3	2	....	86	6	10
General Survey Committee	135	0	1	....	141	19	5
National Conciliation Board	57	4	11	....	47	15	9
Conferences and Meetings attended on behalf of United Board	260	5	4	....	391	12	10
Subscriptions and Grants	507	2	0	....	405	0	0
Legal Advice	228	16	4	....	347	8	2
General Printing	1606	15	4	....	1323	6	5
Printing—Publications, &c.	4009	17	6	....	3625	18	9
Central Office Expenses	3844	10	11	....	4863	5	11
Publications Committee	643	7	2	....	1253	19	2
Labour Department	306	5	9	....	530	0	4
Central Parliamentary Representation Committee	855	3	9	....	1468	10	8
Joint Advisory Council (Trades Union Congress)	127	4	8	....	216	7	6
Foreign Congresses and Inter-Allied Council .....	—	—	—	....	240	1	2
Shares called up .....	—	—	—	....	50	0	0
Subscription returned .....	—	—	—	....	5	3	0
	£19924 11 11				£21730 0 11		

Sectional Expenses:—

	1918.				1919.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ireland	458	4	4	....	640	15	6
Midland	791	10	10	....	1299	3	9
Northern	734	2	4	....	823	11	1
North-Western	1507	1	6	....	1278	5	3
Scottish	1600	6	3	....	1777	10	10
Southern	1443	13	1	....	1718	8	5
South-Western	433	8	5	....	524	1	5
Western	243	11	8	....	390	16	10
	7211 18 5				9052 13 1		
	27136 10 4				30732 14 0		
Balance of Expenditure over Income	2727 1 0				4018 13 1		
	£24409 9 4				£26764 0 11		

33. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOCIETIES.

Owing to the loyalty and appreciation of the societies the income of the Union shows an increase of £928 15s. 3d. for 1919 as compared with the previous year.

The following is a summary of the contributions received from the societies in the various sections, and also the amounts received from publications, advertisements, dividends, and interest:—

	1917.				1918.				1919.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from Societies:—											
Ireland	143	19	3	..	152	16	9	..	162	14	0
Midland	2,518	5	6	..	2,667	8	0	..	2,711	9	9
Northern	2,111	0	9	..	2,245	17	10	..	2,377	19	5

	1917.				1918.				1919.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
North-Western	7,540	9	10	..	7,899	14	5	..	8,294	16	8
Scottish	2,672	4	11	..	2,898	14	7	..	3,009	16	11
Southern	2,558	10	3	..	2,800	17	8	..	2,875	17	2
South-Western	714	0	4	..	778	16	10	..	820	18	2
Western	701	7	1	..	727	10	3	..	846	19	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>		
	18,959	17	11		20,171	16	4		21,100	11	7
Other Receipts—											
Publications, Adver-											
tising, Dividends,											
Interest, &c.	3,464	18	7		4,237	13	0		5,663	9	4
	<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£22,424	16	6		£24,409	9	4		£26,764	0	11

34. INVESTED FUNDS.

The following is a summary of the investments made by the Union of its surplus funds :—

	£	s.	d.
English Co-operative Wholesale Society—Shares..	1,359	13	0
" " " " Loans ..	11,908	13	6*
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society—Shares..	979	2	8
Co-operative Printing Society—Shares	50	0	0
Co-operative Newspaper Society—Shares	100	0	0
" " " Loans	10	19	7
Kinning Park Society—Shares and Loans	27	19	4
Manchester and Salford Society—Shares	6	5	10
	<hr/>		
	£14,442	13	11

* Includes £7159. 4s. 6d. Belgian Distress; French and Belgian Societies; and Anglo-Russian Hospital Funds in the hands of the Union.

35. CENTRAL PREMISES OF THE UNION.

Reference was made in the report presented to the Carlisle Congress of the need for enlarging Holyoake House, the central premises of the Co-operative Union.

The matter has now become urgent, inasmuch as the increase of staff and the new activities undertaken during the year make it impossible for the work to be satisfactorily dealt with within the limits of the present accommodation.

It has been suggested that the National Co-operative War Memorial should take the form of enlarging Holyoake House, and it is believed that societies would willingly subscribe the necessary funds for this purpose. In any case, attention must now be given to the question, as it is imperative

that the present buildings should be extended in accordance with the original plan to cover the whole area now vacant in Hanover Street, Manchester. It is estimated that the cost of such extension would be approximately £40,000.

36. INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Towards the latter end of the year 1919 several inquiries were received from societies seeking information relating to the Government scheme dealing with apprenticeships interrupted by military service during the war. Unfortunately, few co-operative societies showed any eagerness to secure the grants offered by the Government, and it was therefore decided that a special circular should be issued to them by the Union. This circular was in the following terms:—

1. For some time past the Co-operative Union has been in negotiation with the Ministry of Labour, with a view to securing for co-operative societies the benefits obtainable under the Government scheme for the training of those apprentices whose apprenticeships have been interrupted by their service in H.M. Forces.

2. The Co-operative Union submitted proposals dealing with the matter. These schemes provided for the setting up of special local committees for co-operators, which were intended as a substitute for the local employment committees of the Employment Exchanges, administered by the Ministry of Labour. These proposals were not accepted by the Ministry; but a satisfactory arrangement has since been entered into by the Co-operative Union and the Ministry of Labour.

3. Under this arrangement, any co-operative society affiliated to the Co-operative Union having in its employ any apprentice—whether indentured or not—whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by service with H.M. Forces, can, by making application to the nearest Employment Exchange for a copy of Form A.T.S.3, No. 32, and other Forms of Application, become entitled to the grant made by the Government. This particular form is issued under the general scheme (A.T.S.3. No. 32), and will cover all employees engaged in the distributive trades usually carried on by co-operative societies. The grocery, butchery, drapery, fishmongery, and other trades, are covered by this arrangement; whilst apprentices employed with boot repairers, tailors, jewellers, &c., are provided for under the schemes appropriate to their respective industries.

4. The Forms of Application to be filled in by the society and the apprentice and copies of the scheme A.T.S.3. No. 32 (with the agreement on back thereof) may be obtained from any Employment Exchange. When these forms have been completed they should be returned to the exchange, which will forward them direct to the training department of the Ministry of Labour. When the case has been accepted by this department, a notification will be issued to both the society and the apprentice indicating the period of renewed apprenticeship, and giving instructions in regard to the reclaiming of the State grant.

5. This arrangement is retrospective as from January 1st, 1919. Grants will be made equal to one-third of the fully qualified journeyman's rate, including war bonus (if any). In co-operative societies where a uniform district scale of wages is in operation, the rate will be that fixed for employees of 23 years of age, as we have informed the Ministry of Labour that it is generally understood that all co-operative societies will pay the full rate, and not any reduced rate quoted as a minimum in the Form of Application.

6. It is provided that all co-operative societies making applications under the scheme must notify the Co-operative Union, stating the number of employees for whom claims are being made. This information must be supplied, as we have undertaken to submit reports to the Ministry of Labour.

7. Should any society have difficulty in obtaining proper consideration locally, the Co-operative Union should at once be informed. We shall then be prepared either to take the matter up with the Ministry or to advise a suitable course of action.

Since the issue of the above circular, many additional requests for information have been received from societies, and it is hoped that many will now take full advantage of the Government scheme.

37. NATIONAL POLICY.

At the Swansea Congress the Central Board submitted a statement of National Co-operative Policy and a National Co-operative Programme for the ensuing Congress year, and at the Liverpool Congress the policy and programme were further considered and amended, the Central Board recommending the concentration of the movement during the year on certain items in the programme. In issuing the programme for a fourth year the Central Board recommend the concentration of effort upon the items indicated by italics during the coming twelve months. This statement may be taken as a declaration of policy which, in the opinion of the Co-operative Union Congress, should guide co-operative societies in their various activities. It is not put forward as a complete statement of the points upon which a national policy might be declared; but as the beginning of the formulation of such a policy. Revision and addition from time to time will, of course, be necessary.

(a) NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE POLICY.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

Membership of a retail distributive society should be open, *i.e.*, membership should be permitted to as many members of a family as care to join.

2. ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance fees should be low.

3. CAPITAL.

No restrictions on the accumulation of capital, either by fixing a limit to the amount a member may hold or in any other way.

Members to be required to hold at least the minimum amount of share capital required by the rules of their society.

The removal of the £200 limit now imposed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts upon members' share holdings.

The development of small-savings banks.

The removal of the restriction of £20 limit on small-savings deposits or the increase of the present maximum to £50.

4. PRICES.

Prices not to exceed the current prices of the district.

5. RESERVE FUNDS.

Reserve funds to equal at least 20 per cent of share and loan capital.

6. CREDIT.

Cash payments in all transactions.

7. DEPRECIATION.—

Depreciation to be at the rate of at least 2½ per cent on buildings and shops; 10 per cent on fixed stock and plant; and 20 per cent on rolling stock. Depreciation to be based on original values.

8. LABOUR.

The payment of at least the trade-union district rate of wages for the occupation, or the minimum rates as approved by Congress from time to time, which ever is higher. The recognition of the trade-union local standard of hours and general conditions of labour as a minimum in each occupation.

9. OVERLAPPING.

The removal of overlapping. The marking of boundaries or the amalgamation of competing societies where boundaries cannot be fixed or where amalgamation will lead to greater efficiency.

The consolidation of the movement by removing overlapping, securing greater efficiency in societies, greater loyalty in providing capital and trade, more co-operative employment of capital, and greater unity in action.

10. RAW MATERIALS.

The acquisition and co-operative ownership of sources of supply of raw materials.

11. EDUCATION.

The encouragement and development of co-operative and general education.

12. HOUSING.

The better housing of the people.

13. POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

The achievement of the co-operative political programme adopted at the London Emergency Conference, October, 1917, and as since revised.

14. DIRECT CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The direct representation of co-operators in Parliament and on local governing and administrative bodies.

(b) POINTS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONGRESS YEAR 1920-1921.

(It is suggested that attention during the year be concentrated on the items given in italics.)

MEMBERSHIP.

Open membership to be encouraged. Societies to be circularised and visited. Efforts to be made to increase membership.

CAPITAL.

Societies to be urged to persuade members to deposit capital and leave their dividends and interest with their society. Societies to be pressed to establish or develop small-savings banks, and to remove all restrictions on the accumulation of share and loan capital.

TRADE AND LOYALTY.

Societies to be urged to appoint canvassers to keep in touch with their members, particularly when the purchases of these members are falling; and to stimulate loyalty by educational work and by improving business efficiency.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.

Societies to be urged to improve the efficiency of their business administration by keeping in touch with new and improved methods, by encouraging the technical training of their employees, and by securing better co-ordination between various departments.

DEPRECIATION AND RESERVES.

Societies to be urged to depreciate liberally and increase their reserves.

DIVIDENDS AND PRICES.

Societies to be recommended not to increase dividends, but to keep prices down.

EXTENSIONS.

Societies to consider the possibility of extending co-operative distributive and productive activities.

INSURANCE AND BANKING.

The undertaking of propaganda for the extension of co-operative insurance and banking.

EDUCATION.

Stimulating all forms of educational effort, including salesmen's classes, lectures to managers, and lectures to committees.

Securing a better connection and greater co-ordination of effort between the general committee, the educational committee, and other organisations of retail distributive societies.

Propaganda to be carried on to create public opinion in favour of a greatly improved system of national education.

PROPAGANDA, ORGANISATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.

Arrangement of a national propaganda to increase membership, capital, and trade (see special scheme presented to Swansea Congress).

Appointment of organisers on the Union staff for propaganda, organising, and administrative purposes.

The greater consolidation of the movement by removing overlapping, strengthening the financial resources of the movement, increasing efficiency, securing greater interest and loyalty of members, and a larger measure of co-ordinated activity on the part of the various sections of the movement.

HOUSING.

The creation of opinion in regard to the better housing of the people.

INCOME TAX.

Preparation and circulation of literature on this subject.

Arrangement of meetings, lectures, and classes on this subject.

Arrangement of training classes for speakers and teachers to be employed for lectures, conferences, and classes on Income Tax.

LITERATURE.

The preparation of necessary literature required for carrying out the above programme, and particularly the preparation of papers on—

(a) Income Tax.

(b) The Consolidation of the Co-operative Movement.

(c) Co-operative Capital.

GENERAL.

The programme to be first discussed by the United Board, the Sectional Boards, and Congress; and afterwards by the Sectional Boards with their District Association Executives, and by these executives with the committees of the societies in their district.

The General Secretary of the Union to confer with Sectional Secretaries and explain and discuss methods of carrying out the programme.

The papers prepared on the programme to be discussed at least once by each section and district conference association. Organisers to be appointed on the Union staff and to be employed in visiting societies in the various sections to assist in carrying out the national programme, keeping in touch with the sectional boards and the Union headquarters. Frequent conferences to be held of all sectional secretaries and organisers with the Union's headquarters staff.

RESOLUTION.

That, in view of the necessity for increased capital required for the immediate development of the productive, wholesale, and retail enterprises of the movement, this Congress urges every society to abolish all restrictions placed upon the investment of share capital under the £200 limit, to provide

facilities for small savings bank and loan deposits, and, where necessary, to increase the rate of interest in order to encourage the investment of capital.

Further, this Congress requests the United Board of the Co-operative Union immediately to take all necessary action to direct the attention of the movement to this important question, and urges the Joint Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps to secure the amendment of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts by the deletion of the £200 limit placed on individual shareholdings and the removal of the £20 restriction placed on small savings bank deposits.

38. LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

In view of the Ministry of Labour having decided to establish Trades Boards for the whole of the distributive trades and of the many questions that arise dealing with national rates of wages, the United Board, during the current year, increased the number of representatives on the sub-committee of the Labour Adviser's Department, in order that every section should have a representative on the sub-committee. At their meeting held on January 17th, 1920, the United Board appointed the following members to act as a sub-committee for the Labour Adviser's Department:—Mr. J. Millington (Midland Section), Mr. G. Riddle (Northern Section), Mr. F. Hayward and Mr. G. Major (North-Western Section), Mr. J. Patterson (Scottish Section), Mr. M. H. Clear (Southern Section), Mr. W. H. Watkins (South-Western Section), and Mr. J. P. Davies (Western Section), with the Labour Adviser (Mr. J. Pollitt).

During the past year, the co-operative movement, in common with all other employers of labour, has been affected by the industrial unrest which exists all over the world. As one of the results of the war, strikes to an extent never before known in the movement have taken place in different parts of the country.

The experiences of the past twelve months have shown that the machinery in existence for dealing with disputes is slow, cumbersome, and out of date, and that there is not that cohesion between the societies, on the one hand, and the sections of the Co-operative Union, on the other, which is desirable and which must obtain if the interests of societies are to be safeguarded.

The Sub-committee of the Labour Adviser's Department have given careful consideration to this matter, and after consultation with representatives of wages boards in the various sections have prepared a scheme for co-ordinating the work of the Hours and Wages Boards and the Co-operative Union, which will make it possible for matters in dispute to be dealt with more speedily than they are by the present methods.

This scheme has been submitted to the various Hours and Wages Boards. They have since sent representatives to a national conference, which has considered the whole position, and resolutions embodying the findings of the conference will be submitted to Congress in due course.

The formation of trade boards for the distributive trade, which has been under the consideration of the Ministry of Labour for a long time, has now taken definite form. One or two boards have been formed, others are in course of formation, and it is expected that before long there will be a board for every branch of the distributive trade.

The work of the trade boards and their decisions are of great importance to our movement. By fixing a minimum rate of wages for all employees in a given industry, which, whilst it may not be so high as those which obtain in our societies, is considerably higher than what is paid in many competitive traders' shops, a trade board is able largely to eliminate the unfair competition between co-operative stores and private traders so far as wages are concerned. Judging by the difficulty we have had in obtaining particulars from societies for the purpose of enabling the movement to have its fair share of representation on the boards, it is safe to infer that committees have not realised the important part trade boards will play in the future management of societies in so far as it relates to wages and labour conditions generally.

The period under review will be remembered in connection with two of the most serious disputes that have ever occurred in the co-operative distributive trade. The first dispute covered the whole of the North-Western Section, and although the original demand was ostensibly for increased rates of wages, matters were brought to a crisis by the demand of the A.U.C.E. that it should negotiate rates of wages for what are termed craft workers.

This question is a most important one for co-operators. They are desirous of bringing about a closer relationship and a more harmonious working with the trade union movement, and it was known that to allow the A.U.C.E. to cater for craft workers would be looked upon as an unfriendly act, seeing that it is this question that has brought about the estrangement between the A.U.C.E. and the Trades Union Congress. Strike notices were handed in, but through the intervention of the Manchester Trades and Labour Council a stoppage over the whole area was averted. In the settlement that was arrived at, the position regarding the craft workers was left as it was prior to the dispute.

Although not covering so large an area, the strike in West Cumberland was a much more serious one, and led to the societies' shops being closed for over eight weeks. Many attempts were made to find a solution of the difficulty. Arbitration in various forms was suggested, but the parties could not agree upon terms of reference. Ultimately this difficulty was overcome, and the case was heard by Sir W. J. Collins, who had as assessors Messrs. Charter and Hayward, representing the societies, and Messrs. Bell and Hallsworth as representatives of the employees. The court not being able to arrive at an amicable decision, it was left to the chairman to make an award which has since been announced.

During the year the department has undertaken the preparation of cases for arbitration for societies, and has appeared on their behalf before the arbitrator. Another pleasing feature showing the confidence of both societies and trade-unionists in the department is that on two occasions the Labour Adviser was agreed upon by both parties as the person to arbitrate upon a dispute between the society and the trade union concerned.

The outlook at present is not a pleasing one. Prices are still rising, and as the cost of living increases, we may expect frequent applications for increased wages. Under present conditions these cannot be long refused, and as the profits on controlled articles are small, societies will find their expenses mounting higher and higher. This condition of affairs makes it imperative that in their own interest wage applications should be dealt with over as large an area as possible, and that no society should take any step on its own behalf that would in any degree be to the disadvantage of neighbouring societies.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

1.—THE NATIONAL CONCILIATION BOARD.

Only one meeting of the National Board has been held during the current Congress year. This took place at Holyoake House on August 14th, 1919.

The Board met to consider the application of the A.U.C.E. made to the Bristol Society for increased rates of wages, which had been remitted to the Board by the South-Western District Board. The Ministry of Labour appointed Mr. W. A. Willis, K.C., to be the independent chairman. As no amicable agreement could be arrived at, it was left to the chairman to make an award. An important clause in the award reads as follows :—

“The application before the Board, and this decision, do not include any classes of employees concerned in special trades not peculiar to the co-operative industry, such employees to participate in the advances given from time to time under general awards or agreements, with respect to such classes of workpeople, and as from the dates provided for in such awards or agreements.”

2.—DISTRICT CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The following cases have been considered during the year by the District Conciliation Boards :—

(a) NORTH-WESTERN.

This Board met on April 4th, 1919, to consider and determine several points that had arisen out of an award given on March 4th upon which the trade union and the societies could not agree. After hearing the parties concerned, an award was made which was accepted.

(b) SOUTH-WESTERN.

The A.U.C.E. having made a demand for increased rates of wages upon the Bristol Society, and the matter having been referred to the District Conciliation Board, a meeting was called, to be held at Bristol on July 26th,

1919. Through some misunderstanding as to who were members of the Board representing the societies, and also as to who was the secretary of the Board, the required number of members did not attend, and the meeting had to be adjourned until August 1st, 1919.

At the adjourned meeting the case was fully gone into, and after a prolonged sitting, as no agreement could be arrived at, it was decided to remit the whole case to the National Conciliation Board.

No cases from any of the other sections have been reported to the Central Office.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

(a) RELATION OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT TO THE HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

As evidence of the desire and necessity that the work of the Labour Department of the Co-operative Union and the Hours and Wages Boards should be consolidated and placed on a constitutional basis, the Committee of the Labour Department have met on a number of occasions to consider the best means of achieving this object, and have also met representatives of the various Hours and Wages Boards at an important conference held on February 20th, 1920. At this conference the undermentioned proposals were agreed to, and these were forwarded without delay to the secretaries of each Hours and Wages Board, with the request that they would at once issue them to all the societies in their districts, asking at the same time for suggestions, amendments, &c., to be sent to the Hours and Wages Boards, when each could be considered along with the proposals. The Boards were then requested to forward amendments (after consideration of the proposals and the amendments from the societies), and appoint two representatives to attend a conference at Manchester on April 10th, 1920, to which the proposals were submitted for approval, either in their existing or amended form, in order that they could be placed before the delegates to Congress.

A considerable number of amendments were received from the District Hours and Wages Boards, several of which were accepted by the conference. The resolutions printed at the end of this report for submission to Congress are those finally approved by this conference.

(b) HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

The work undertaken by these boards during the year has been of great importance. In almost every section, agreements have been made with the A.U.C.E. covering the whole section; when such has been the case the executive authority was composed of a representative from each district Hours and Wages Board, such representative keeping his board fully informed of what was being done by the executive. This manner of dealing with demands covering a large area has many advantages, as it prevents one district being played off against another. The most important of the sectional agreements is that of the North-Western Section. In this area both strike and

lockout notices had been handed in, and at one time it looked as if the co-operative movement would be involved in the largest dispute that has ever arisen in the distributive trades.

This disaster was, however, obviated by the timely intervention of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, and, under the chairmanship of the president of the council, an agreement was arrived at.

This attempt at fixing uniform rates over a large area, where previously rates and conditions varied in almost every district will not only stabilise grades of employees, but in many cases bring about a desirable reorganisation of staff. This is evident from the very large number of questions that have arisen out of the agreement and the numerous requests for definitions of the status of certain employees covered by it.

In the Northern Section there are seven district Wages Boards. No attempt was made to deal with the A.U.C.E. demand upon a sectional basis, but each district was dealt with separately through the Central Wages Council. Agreements were arrived at in four districts, but in the West Cumberland area an amicable settlement could not be agreed upon, with the result that the employees of several societies came out on strike, and the shops were closed for many weeks. Various attempts were made to find a solution of the difficulty, but without avail. Ultimately, through the intervention of the Mayor of Workington and the member of Parliament for the division, it was agreed to submit the points in dispute for arbitration. The case was heard in London and an award made. It is only fair to add that the societies had, some weeks previously, offered arbitration as a solution, but the offer was declined by the employees' union.

In the Midland Section, an agreement covering the whole section was arrived at on August 25th, 1919. Under this settlement the societies are arranged in three groups; the rates of wages in group one correspond with those in the North-Western Section; those in groups two and three are $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 10 per cent respectively lower than the rates in group one.

An agreed rate has been determined for the Southern Section, with the exception of the Metropolitan area. In this section there are two groups, and the rates in group two are $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lower than in group one.

In Scotland, the district boards have made agreements covering the particular district only, but the rates in several of the districts are very similar.

Owing to certain difficulties the boards in the Western Section have not made much headway. At present an attempt is again being made to get them into working order, as the results in the other sections show that it is desirable that this should be done as early as possible.

The South-Western Section is the only one in which there are not district boards, the Sectional Board acting for the whole area.

Many district boards are of the opinion that their work is only in connection with the A.U.C.E. This is not so, and the boards should keep in touch with every union catering for the different classes of co-operative employees, and thus extend their sphere of usefulness.

With a view to co-ordinating the work of the various Hours and Wages Boards and the Labour Department of the Co-operative Union, the Labour Sub-committee decided to invite the Bristol Congress to approve the four resolutions appended to this report. These resolutions were approved by a meeting of representatives from the various Hours and Wages Boards held at Holyoake House, on Saturday, April 10th, 1920, and have their unanimous support. It is imperative that the labour machinery of the co-operative movement should be improved, and it is believed that the adoption of the resolutions attached will greatly facilitate the efforts now being made by the Labour Department to construct a system of negotiation in which every society will have the fullest confidence.

RESOLUTIONS.

- (1) That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the wages board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.
- (2) That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (ex-officio) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union. Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the council.
- (3) That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two. One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body. Also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.

- (4) That the District Boards shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds. The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Council shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.**

39. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

From the formation of the Central Board in 1869, one of the principal functions of what is now the Co-operative Union has been to advise societies on legal matters. For many years the late Edward Vansittart Neale, who was a barrister, was the legal adviser to the movement. On his retirement, in 1891, Mr. Henry Harwood, M.A., of Manchester, was appointed to advise societies in England and the late Mr. P. G. Keyden, of Glasgow, was appointed to act in a similar capacity in Scotland, followed later by Mr. E. J. Gunn, who is our present adviser.

The work of this department has grown enormously during the past few years, with the result that consultations are now held daily, and arrangements have been made whereby representatives of societies can consult our legal advisers on any day in the week.

The main work of the department during the past year has consisted in advising societies on (a) the construction and interpretation of rules; (b) assessments to and claims for income tax; (c) cases of accident to employees; (d) procedure on the death of members on paying out capital; (e) cases of alleged libel, or slander; (f) cases arising under the Shops Act; (g) cases arising out of Food Orders, and a variety of other matters too numerous to mention in detail.

INCOME TAX ON LOAN INTEREST.

Many inquiries have recently been received from societies asking for information relating to income tax payable on loan interest, and we have advised societies that if they have any loanholders or small savings bank depositors, who appear to be in receipt of incomes of £130 and upwards per annum, their officials should supply the local surveyor of taxes with a list of such persons, stating the amount of interest paid to each. In cases where societies have no loanholders or small savings bank depositors, H.M. Inspector of Taxes shall be informed accordingly, and at the same time he should be supplied with a copy of the society's rules and latest balance sheet.

It is important that co-operative officials should observe that the above advice applies only to interest paid to depositors and loanholders, and has nothing whatever to do with share interest, and no information should be given regarding interest paid on shares.

THE USE OF CO-OPERATIVE FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

Arising out of the judgment of Lord Ormisdale in the Barrhead case, a circular was issued to societies containing proposed amendments of rules, for the purpose of enabling societies to make grants for political or any other

purpose. In giving his decision in the action brought in the Scottish Courts against the Barrhead Co-operative Society, Lord Ormidale expressed the opinion that societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act could by a properly framed rule apply sums of money taken from the profits for any purpose whatsoever, including the "promoting of the return of co-operative candidates to Parliament and Local Government bodies."

In order to make societies secure on this question, the legal advisers to the Co-operative Union carefully considered the matter, and as there appeared to be a slight doubt expressed in the wording of the general rule, they drafted an amended rule, in order to get rid of the uncertainty. The Union therefore suggested that societies should, at the earliest opportunity, amend their rules, and in cases where societies have adopted the general rules of the Union, the adoption of the amendments printed in the circular will enable them to meet the situation.

These amendments provide for grants being made from the reserve fund and direct from profits. If any society should desire a further special rule making provision for the creation of an "election fund," a draft rule to meet this need is already prepared, and copies may be had on application to the Co-operative Union.

It is suggested that societies which have not adopted the general rules might adopt the second part of the proposed amendments, but to do so it may be necessary for them to rescind some portion of their present registered rules. If they will submit the rule in question, the Union will be pleased to advise and prepare the amendment in proper form for submitting to the members for approval and for registration in due course.

In case of doubt on the part of any society as to the powers conferred by its present rules, the Co-operative Union should at once be consulted. Neglect on the part of societies to bring their rules into line with Lord Ormidale's decision, by the adoption of a properly framed rule, may cause them much trouble and inconvenience in the future. Co-operative secretaries and officials will therefore be well advised if they give this matter immediate attention. It is clear that the law permits societies to apply sums of money taken from their trading surplus for any purpose whatsoever, so long as provision is made in their rules enabling them to do so.

We are pleased to state that since the issue of our circular a large number of societies have consulted us with regard to altering their rules in the way suggested.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS.

We have had numerous inquiries from societies with respect to the above Acts. Many societies are owners of property, and in order that they might know their position under the Acts mentioned, we published a special article, prepared by our solicitor, in the *Co-operative Union Quarterly Review* for July, 1919.

SPECIAL VISITS TO THE NORTHERN SECTION.

In order to meet the needs of societies in the north, arrangements were made for Dr. W. A. S. San Garde (Mr. Harwood's partner) to visit our Newcastle office on the first Wednesday in each month. This arrangement has met with the full appreciation of secretaries and managers in that area, who have taken full advantage of the facilities provided.

40. THE INCOME TAX INQUIRY.

The Special Committee of Inquiry on Income Tax, which was established by the Central Board to inquire into the question of taxation and assessment of co-operative societies, submitted a short report of its proceedings to the Carlisle Congress held last year.

The committee originally consisted of the following members :—Alderman F. Hayward (chairman), Sir Thos. W. Allen, G. Briggs, N. H. Gooper, J. Deans, Prof. F. Hall, M.A., H. J. May, Dr. W. A. S. San Garde, J. Sharples, and A. Whitehead (General Secretary). The following were subsequently added :—Messrs. T. Brodrick, W. T. Charter, W. Gallacher, T. Goodwin, and R. Macintosh.

The committee has held many meetings and continued its investigations, accumulating information which was of great assistance when the time came for the preparation of the statement to be submitted by our representatives to the Royal Commission on the Income Tax.

The following is a copy of the statement submitted :—

EVIDENCE IN CHIEF SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By Mr. Newman Hall Cooper, Accountant to the Co-operative Union Limited, who will deal with the general and distributive movement.

By Mr. Thomas Goodwin, Bank Manager, Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, who will deal with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

By Mr. Robert Macintosh, Accountant to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, who will deal with the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited and the distributive movement in Scotland.

1. The Co-operative Union Limited is an organisation which officially represents registered co-operative societies and their work in the United Kingdom. It comprises 1,307 co-operative societies, including the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, with 3,814,437 shareholding members, mainly heads of families; it thus represents, approximately, twelve million persons, equal to about one-fourth of the population. The trade of the distributive societies for 1918 was £155,157,963, that of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society £65,167,960, and that of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society £19,221,086.

2. The Co-operative Union represents only what are generally known as *Working Men's Industrial or Co-operative Societies*. Owing to various causes, there are several other forms and kinds of societies and organisations registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, but the Co-operative Union only takes cognisance of that kind of society for which the Act was originally intended, viz., associations or societies of working men formed to carry on in common the trade or business of dealers in provisions and other necessities of life, and to produce or manufacture any of the goods or articles so dealt in.

3. These societies, in some form or other, date back to the early part of the last century, and became more generally established about the middle of that century. They have from time to time formed the subject of legislation in Parliament on the ground that it was wise and prudent to encourage the growth of habits of thrift and business economy amongst the working classes, for whose benefit the societies were established.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACTS.

4. The co-operative position in this respect, as in others, has gradually emerged from the legislation on which the Friendly Societies were at first established, and in this connection it may be noted that the work of registration of societies originally carried out under the Friendly Societies Acts, in a more or less perfunctory manner by the justices, is still under the control of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

5. Industrial and Provident, as distinct from Friendly Societies, were first legalised under the Act of 1852, which made provision for the main points constituting the present rules of our societies. That Act did not contain any specific exemption from Income Tax, but it enacted that all the provisions of the laws relating to Friendly Societies should apply to every society constituted under the Act. At that time Friendly Societies enjoyed an exemption under Schedule C of the Income Tax Acts, which was extended to interest and other profits chargeable under Schedule D. The limitation of the interest of any member in the funds of any society was fixed at £100, plus any annuity not exceeding £30. The Act of 1862 raised this limit to an exclusive total of £200. It also enacted that the provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts in respect of exemption from Stamp Duties and Income Tax, &c., should apply to Industrial and Provident Societies.

6. The Act of 1867 is the first Industrial and Provident Societies Act which mentions the question of Income Tax, and provides that the co-operative societies registered under that Act shall not be chargeable with the duty under Schedules C and D of the Income Tax Acts. The section expressly states as do all subsequent Acts, that such exemption shall not relieve any member or employee of such society of any payment of the tax in any case in which his total income, inclusive of his portion of the "profits" amounts to the sum of £100 or upwards. This provision is limited to the condition imposed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts limiting a member's holding to £200, thus clearly indicating in this earliest provision that no real exemption

was being given, but that simply a different method of collection was being adopted in view of the small sums involved and the consequent non-liability of most of the members. Moreover, it should be noted that at that time the exemption allowed by the Income Tax Acts was £30 below the present standard, at which figure it remained for the following nine years.

7. A consolidating Act was passed in 1876, in which the whole of the provisions for the constitution and control of co-operative societies was elaborated and extended. The Income Tax clause, however, was continued in a briefer and more concise form, expressing the same exemption as the Act of 1867, subject, of course, to the exemption limit of the Finance Acts, which in that year raised the exemption to £150.

8. The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, which is the charter of the movement at the present time, contains, in Section 24, the considered statement of the position on which we rely, with its official interpretations, for the justification of our case.

9. It may be well to reproduce the section here exactly as it stands :—
“A registered society shall not be chargeable under Schedules C and D of the Income Tax Acts unless it sells to persons not members thereof, and the number of shares of the society is limited either by its rules or its practice. But no member of, or person employed by the society, shall be exempt from any assessment to the said duties to which he would be otherwise liable.”

THE PRESENT POSITION.

10. It is impossible to define the actual relationship of our societies to the Income Tax law with greater clearness or accuracy than the Treasury and the Board of Inland Revenue have done in various official memoranda and documents. Where the governmental authorities, who are chiefly responsible for obtaining revenue for the State, so unanimously justify our position, it seems futile to do more than quote their considered pronouncements.

11. In a memorandum printed for general circulation, and issued by the Treasury, the first sentence in a “General Statement of the Law” affecting co-operative societies declares that—“Industrial and Provident Societies enjoy no real exemption from Income Tax.”

12. The memorandum proceeds :—“It is true that societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are by statute, under certain conditions, *exempt from direct assessment to Income Tax* under Schedules C and D; but this is a mere matter of administrative convenience. The exemption is not an exemption from Income Tax on profits. It is merely an exemption from the liability which the Income Tax Acts impose on companies, &c., to account for the Income Tax on behalf of their shareholders. It is, in fact, merely a variation in the machinery of collection, not in the principle of the tax. It is expressly stated in the law that the exemption does not relieve a single member of such a society from any assessment to which he would be otherwise liable.”

13. Again, the same authority says :—“It makes no real difference whether a co-operative society is assessed directly to Income Tax or not; the

distinction simply is, that if the society is *assessed directly*, Income Tax is deducted from each member's *share of the profits* before he receives it, but he can claim repayment afterwards if he is not individually liable. If the society is *not assessed directly* each member receives his share in full without any deduction, but he has to pay Income Tax upon it afterwards if he is individually liable."

14. This statement of the law is largely based on an exhaustive memorandum presented to the Departmental Committee on Income Tax in 1904 by the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

15. It should also be remembered that all the so-called co-operative societies (some of which are registered as joint stock and limited liability companies) which do not fall under the head of exempted Industrial and Provident Societies are liable to direct assessment to Income Tax. The Army and Navy Co-operative Society Limited, the Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Society Limited, the Junior Army and Navy Stores Limited, the New Civil Service Co-operative Society Limited, and the Civil Service Co-operative Society Limited are directly assessed.

16. The Civil Service Supply Association Limited, though registered under the Industrial and Provident Acts, is directly assessed to Income Tax because, while it sells to non-members, the number of its shares is limited.

17. The question as to "whether co-operative societies enjoy any undue exemption from liability to Income Tax" was made the subject of a special inquiry by a Departmental Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1904. The original terms of reference to this committee contained no mention of co-operative societies. The first point on which the committee were instructed to inquire into and report upon was "The prevention of fraud and evasion" in the working of the Income Tax Acts amongst the general body of the people.

18. It is significant that it was while this part of the inquiry was developing that the committee thought it desirable that their reference should be extended so as to embrace the question of the position of co-operative societies in connection with the Income Tax. The matter was referred to the Chancellor, who agreed, and the reference to co-operative societies quoted above was given to the committee.

19. The report says :—"There is, no doubt, some leakage in the assessment and collection of the small sums that become payable under these circumstances. This is inevitable under any system, and is not peculiar to incomes derived from co-operative societies. *The leakage, moreover, is in this case, we are satisfied, very trifling in amount as compared with evasion elsewhere.*"

20. It further says :—"In so far as members of co-operative societies are in receipt of incomes not exceeding £160 a year, and the immense majority of members are in this class, it cannot be seriously contended that they are not as fully entitled to relief as other persons in receipt of small incomes. It follows that if the tax were collected at the source the great bulk of the

members would in any case be entitled to repayment, and the procedure of first collecting and then repaying the tax would involve a large amount of useless and costly labour on the part of the Revenue officials, and of unnecessary trouble to the taxpayer."

21. In connection with this last sentence we refer to an extract from a judgment of Lord Blackmore, given in the House of Lords on an Income Tax Appeal case in 1881 :—"The object of those framing a tax is to grant to Her Majesty a revenue. No doubt they would prefer, if it were possible, to raise that revenue equally from all, and, as that cannot be done, to raise it from those upon whom the tax falls with as little trouble and annoyance and as equally as can be contrived; and, when any enactments for that purpose can bear two interpretations, it is reasonable to put that construction on them which will produce these effects."

22. To return to the Departmental Committee's Report, it further says :—"But this is not all. We also think it clearly established that, in a society of the Rochdale type, the dealings of the society with its own members do not result in anything which can be treated as 'profit' within the meaning of the present Income Tax Acts *or which could in fairness be so treated under any amendment of the law.*"

23. Again, the report says, dealing with the "so-called dividend" :—"The suggestions made to us that the 'dividend' which is paid to members of these societies constitutes a profit which would properly be taxable, rest, we think, on a misapprehension of the nature of the 'dividend.' The so-called 'dividend' arises from the fact that the prices charged by the society to its members are in excess of cost price. If the goods were distributed at the exact cost price, there would be no 'dividend,' and it follows that no question of Income Tax could arise. But the societies, for what they consider good reasons, prefer to fix a scale of prices which leaves a margin over and above cost. Thus an adjustment has to be made periodically, and the balance between cost price and distributing price is divided among the members in proportion to the value of their purchases. This 'dividend' is clearly not profit, but merely a return to members of sums which they have paid for their own goods in excess of the cost price. There can be no doubt that the procedure which we have described—resulting, as it does, in periodical returns to members—is conducive to thrift, and we see no reason for discouraging it."

24. Finally, we have their definite and considered conclusion, which should satisfy the most persistent of the opponents of co-operation :—"We do not think, therefore, that any case for alteration of the Income Tax law was made out by the Traders' Associations; certainly none is required in the interests of the Revenue. Indeed, the particular proposals which have been put before us would not only on general grounds be inequitable or impracticable, but also, by reason of the expense they would entail, actually disadvantageous to the Treasury."

25. On the contrary, we propose to show later in this evidence how, instead

of enjoying any exemption, co-operators are at present paying more than their fair share of taxation in comparison with other citizens.

26. Before dealing with income tax in relation to co-operative societies, we submit the following proposals on some income tax questions which are not peculiar to co-operative societies, but which concern our members as citizens.

LIMIT OF EXEMPTION AND ABATEMENT.

27. In relation to the limit of exemptions, we support the demand put forward that such limit should be raised to £250, which, as shown by the National Insurance (Rates of Remuneration) Act, 1919, represents at the present time the former £160.

28. The Co-operative Congress has on various occasions passed resolutions advocating the abolition of taxes on food and other indirect taxation, and the substitution thereof of direct taxation. As far as possible the needs of the country should be met by direct taxation.

29. In view of the present indirect taxation, we accept Mr. Herbert Samuel's estimate that persons in receipt of £150 a year are already paying their fair share, or more, of taxation without the imposition of income tax. Taking into account the purchasing power of money, we favour the raising of the limit of exemption to £250. We are also of opinion that the limit of exemption and abatement should be fixed at the same figure.

THREE YEARS' AVERAGE.

30. This should be abolished and assessments made upon the profits of the previous year. We make this suggestion for the reasons which led the Income Tax Committee of 1905 to state that such change would on the whole be advantageous.

WAGE EARNER'S ASSESSMENTS.

31. Such assessments should be made under the same rules and regulations as apply to other tax payers, the assessment being made on the income earned during the previous year. Payments should be made as easy as possible, say, quarterly, and the use of Inland Revenue stamps should be encouraged by the sale of same at all post offices.

TRADERS AND ACCOUNTS.

32. All traders, including farmers, should present proper accounts, to be certified, if so required by the inspector, who should have the right to verify by inspection of books; and in the case of traders, an estimate of the goods used for home consumption should be included as is now done with farmers' accounts.

WORKING-CLASS ORGANISATIONS.

33. Where the capital of working-class organisations is found by wage earners, the greater number of whom after making the usual allowance for wife and children are entitled to exemption from the payment of income tax, the income of such organisations in our opinion should not be taxed at the

source, but members liable to payment of tax should be taxed directly on the income they receive.

34. Among such organisations are trade unions, friendly societies, and co-operative societies. If, instead of one schedule for the payment of tax, the present schedules are retained, then in such cases all schedules should be dealt with in the same manner.

POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

35. At the end of 1918 there were 1,365 retail trading co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland recognised by the Co-operative Union in its statistics, with a membership of 3,846,531, a share capital of £54,039,225, and a loan capital of £7,355,483. The interest on share capital paid for 1918 was £2,230,275.

36. These societies possess land, buildings, and house property to the extent of £23,162,589, on all of which Income Tax under Schedules A and B is paid where the land for agricultural purposes is in the occupation of the society. During 1918 the trade of these 1,365 societies amounted to £155,157,963, being an average of a little over £40 per member.

37. The societies take from their members share capital varying in amount from £1 (one share) up to £200 (200 shares), the limit fixed by Act of Parliament.

38. A fixed rate of interest is paid by each society to its members on the capital which they have respectively invested or allowed to accrue. The rate of interest varies in different societies, but it is fixed by each in its rules, and normally does not exceed 5 per cent.

METHODS OF WORKING.

39. After providing for all working expenses, the payment of the interest agreed to be paid on loans, and the interest stipulated by the rules to be paid on shares, the accounts of the society are made up, and any surplus arising from carrying on the business of the society is divided amongst the members in proportion to their *purchases* from the society during the period to which the accounts relate. This in ordinary co-operative language is called a "*dividend*," but it is really a return to the members of the sums which they have paid for their own goods in excess of cost price.

TRADE WITH NON-MEMBERS.

40. We have gone to some trouble to ascertain to what extent this prevails, and from the figures hereinafter given, it is found that non-members' trade is a mere fraction of the total trade of a society, and has, in fact, very little bearing whatever on the profits or losses. In some societies the non-members are allowed a rebate equal to about half the rate in the pound of that accruing to members.

41. The total trade of 830 retail societies which have made returns in answer to our inquiry is £127,275,919, and the non-members' trade done by these societies is £266,312, which is about 0.2 per cent of the total turnover.

The surplus from this trade available for dividend is £14,000,825, which is reduced by £1,857,569, paid as interest on share capital, to £12,169,256, and 0·2 of this is £24,330 profit on non-members' trade, this is again reduced by the dividend paid to non-members.

42. Non-members' trade is therefore so small that for Income Tax purposes it is entirely negligible, and, as the authorities say, would not produce revenue, but rather involve expense to the State if any attempt were made to collect it.

SCHEDULES A AND B.

Co-operative societies do not escape taxation, but are in fact overtaxed.

43. For the purposes of this evidence, we have circularised the whole of the societies as recognised by the Co-operative Union, and have received returns from some 832 societies, giving particulars of tax paid by them in respect of assessments under Schedules A and B for the years as follows:—

	1914 and 1915.	1917 and 1918.
830 Retail Societies :		
Schedule A	£61,662	£182,546
„ B	£1,125	£6,333

44. The membership of these societies was 3,155,994 at the end of 1918, with a turnover of £127,275,919, which includes sales to non-members of £266,312, being about 0·2 per cent of the total turnover.

45. The surplus from this trading was £14,000,825, and the interest on shares held by the members was £1,857,569.

	1914 and 1915.	1917 and 1918.
Two Wholesale Societies :		
Schedule A	£11,540	£43,487
„ B	£101	£1,695

46. The individual membership represented by these two societies was 3,413,763 at the end of 1918, with a trade of £84,389,046, including £6,417,287 with non-members, the latter being about 7½ per cent of the total.

47. The sales to non-members were materially increased owing to war contracts, which were forced upon the societies and which will not recur.

48. The total amount of tax paid was £234,061 for the financial year 1917 and 1918, when the rate of tax was 5s. in the pound, and if one-fifth is added to this amount, a sum of £280,873 will be paid for the financial year 1918 and 1919, against an amount of £74,428 paid for the financial year 1914 and 1915.

49. There has been no change in the method of working co-operative societies since the report of the Commission on Income Tax which reported in 1905 that the surplus arising out of the mutual trading is purely deferred discount. The taxable surplus, if any, of co-operative societies, therefore, is represented by the interest paid to members on share capital and loans.

50. In view of the fact that such interest is taxed in the hands of such of the recipients as are liable to income tax, all tax now charged upon co-operative societies in respect of Schedules A and B is already paid by the members,

and the charging of the same against the societies is to levy the tax twice, and such double taxation is ultimately borne by the members. In view of the difficulties attendant in reclaims and the small sums individually involved (the average of capital invested per member being £17) no reclaim or abatement has ever been made by or to members in respect of such payments under Schedules A and B. The 830 retail societies previously mentioned paid tax in 1917-18 under Schedules A and B of £188,879, and if one-fifth be added this will give an estimated taxation of £226,655 payable for the current year. The interest payable to members was £1,857,569, which represented almost the whole of the true profits of the societies. The tax payable under Schedules A and B is equal to 2s. 4d. in the pound on the aggregate interest paid by such societies. As very few of our members have incomes exceeding £500, and it is estimated that about 90 per cent of our members are exempt, it is evident that such interest has already paid more than its full tax before it is received by the members and again taxed.

51. In our view, the reasons which have in the past led to taxation of the income in members' hands instead of at the source still exist, and such form of taxation is the most convenient. As all income is taxed in the hands of the members there should be no taxation of the same income in the hands of the societies, and societies should not be assessed under Schedules A and B.

52. We contend that in respect to the sale of farm produce we should not be assessed under Schedule B, as our farming operations are an extension of the mutual trading which exists amongst the members, inasmuch as we till the ground to produce food, instead of purchasing the food ready grown. The benefits arising from the occupation of land by co-operative societies is not an economic profit, and, therefore, we ought not to be assessed under Schedule B.

53. We are compelled by law to prepare and issue balance sheets to our members. We also collect and publish particulars of the trade, &c., for each year of all our societies, and the information supplied is far more detailed than that required from any public company.

SUMMARY.

54. On the whole question of co-operative societies and Income Tax we summarise the points :—

1. Co-operative societies enjoy no real exemption from Income Tax.
2. That surpluses arising from the mutual trading of co-operators are not profits and should not be assessed for Income Tax.
3. To tax dividend or surplus on purchases would therefore be to impose upon working-men a charge which is not demanded from any other section of the community, and would therefore be unjust.
4. Their "profits" from non-members' trade is so small as to make the collection of the tax upon it a positive expense to the State instead of a revenue.

5. That co-operators, by paying tax upon share and loan interest and by the payment of their societies of taxation under Schedules A and B, pay too much income-tax, and that the present exemption from taxation at the source, in the case of Schedules C and D, should be extended to the other schedules.
6. That the present method of taxing the members of co-operative societies instead of taxing the societies at the source is most equitable and convenient, and should be retained.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The witnesses who appeared on behalf of the co-operative movement were Messrs. N. H. Cooper, T. Goodwin (in place of Mr. Brodrick, away on C.W.S. business), and R. Macintosh. The statement printed above was forwarded to the Commission about ten days before the hearing, so that every member of the Commission could become familiar with the details and thus be in a position to put to the witnesses any questions thereon.

The examination of the co-operative witnesses was a protracted one, occupying about three hours, and the thanks of co-operators generally are due to them for the admirable manner in which they dealt with the subject and their answers to the numerous questions.

The committee did not cease its labours after the evidence had been submitted, as there seemed to be an impression in the minds of most of the members that the majority of the Commissioners were not favourably inclined towards the co-operative movement after they had heard evidence from about twelve trading organisations. The committee, therefore, kept before them the necessity of prompt action in case of an adverse recommendation being given, and immediately the report was issued a meeting was convened at which a decision was taken that prompt action was necessary by all sections of the co-operative movement, and that the support of other working-class movements should be enlisted in efforts to oppose the adoption by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of that part of the main report relating to co-operative societies.

Before setting out the recommendations of the Royal Commission, it may be useful and interesting to record the terms of reference to the Commission and their remarks upon that part of their report dealing with co-operative societies. The terms of reference were as follows :—

“To inquire into the income tax (including super tax) of the United Kingdom in all its aspects, including the scope, rates, and incidence of the tax; allowances and reliefs; administration, assessment, appeal, and collection; and prevention of evasion; and to report what alterations of law and practice are necessary or desirable, and what effect they would have on rates of tax if it were necessary to maintain the total yield.”

There is no specific reference in these terms to co-operative societies, and such societies are only brought in incidentally. The Commissioners themselves say, in opening that section of the report which deals with the subject (Section 12 of Part 5) :—

“The amount of evidence offered before us, and the number of letters which we have received on the subject of the assessment to income tax of co-operative societies and their members, are greater than the importance of the subject might have led us to expect. The great and rapid growth of the co-operative movement in recent years, the number of individual trading competitors who are adversely affected by its progress, and the large section of the community which is interested in the distribution of the societies’ surpluses or profits, have caused public attention to be drawn to this question in a marked degree, and we have therefore considered the matter at somewhat greater length than is warranted by its importance from an income tax point of view.”

That statement, in which all the Commissioners agree, indicates quite clearly that the co-operative position was only parenthetically a part of the subject which the Commission had to consider. Having agreed to go into the subject, the Commissioners found that “the arguments of the witnesses who represented private traders were directed to convincing us that co-operative societies should be subject to income tax in respect to the whole of their transactions.” “Other witnesses suggested that even if the whole surplus were not taxed as an ordinary trading profit, some alternative method of assessment should be adopted which would not give the same ultimate benefits to members as they at present enjoy.” Knowing that this was the attitude of the enemies of co-operation, it is gratifying to find that the “witnesses on behalf of the societies themselves claimed that the existing direct relief to co-operative societies should be extended.”

IMPORTANT RESERVATIONS.

Of the twenty-two Commissioners who sign the report nine sign special reservations in which they do not agree with the recommendations made in the main report *re* the taxation of co-operative societies. One of these reservations, signed by seven members of the Commission, and the one to which the Special Committee raise no objection, is as follows :—

“We regret that we are unable to agree with our colleagues on the subject of the assessment of co-operative societies.

“The widest issue upon which we have to come to a decision may be stated as follows :—The witnesses on behalf of the traders’ associations maintain that the whole of the receipts of a co-operative society, after expenses of management have been deducted, constitute taxable profit, and that no difference is made to the taxable nature of this profit by the fact that part of it is redistributed in dividends on purchases to the members. Witnesses on behalf of the co-operative societies maintain that the whole of the receipts of a co-operative society from transactions with its members constitute, not profits, but a surplus belonging to the members, and that no difference is made to the non-taxable nature of this surplus by the fact that a part of it, instead of being returned to the members in dividends on purchases, is used by them to increase the society’s reserves. A third view which has been adopted by our colleagues, is that that part of a co-operative

society's receipts (after expenses have been deducted) which is repaid to members as dividends on purchases does not constitute taxable profit, but that that part which is retained by the society does constitute such profit.

“We are cordially in agreement with our colleagues that the first of these three views is untenable. The dividends paid to members on their purchases are not a profit in any sense. They are rather a refund for an overcharge. In order to encourage thrift on the part of the members, co-operative societies prefer, instead of selling an article to them for 5s. (cost price, plus expenses), to sell it to them for 6s. (current trade price), and to return 1s. later on in the year. If they choose to arrange their book-keeping differently, and to sell for 5s. in the first instance, no question of taxable profit could possibly arise. The claim that a taxable profit is created because the form of transactions is modified, though the substance remains exactly the same, must necessarily, we think, be rejected as soon as its meaning and implications are properly understood. Nor is there, in our opinion, any force in the reply that a dividend paid to the purchaser of tea is not adjusted to the surplus accruing to the society in respect of that particular article, but it may also contain elements of surplus derived from the retailing, wholesaling, or even the manufacture of a number of other articles. This is a matter of arrangement among the members. One may be given rather a bigger refund than he is strictly entitled to; another rather a smaller refund. But this does not alter the fact that the sum total of dividends paid on purchases are a refund and not a profit. Our conclusion, therefore, remains intact. These dividends (except in so far as they contain the elements of profit from trading with non-members or from investments) are not taxable profits. If, however, a member of a co-operative society buys from a society (*e.g.*, a farmers' society) some material to be used in his business, he should not, of course, be allowed to deduct as expenses from his own income tax assessment, the full price paid for this material, but only that price, minus the dividend-on-purchase which is returned to him in respect of it.

“The contention of the co-operative societies, that no part of the proceeds of their transactions with their members constitutes taxable profits, is based upon what has been called ‘the principle of mutuality.’ This principle asserts that, when a group of persons club together for a joint undertaking, any payments that they make among themselves are in the nature of transfers, or contributions to a common pool, and cannot, therefore, give rise to any profit. If, for example, the members form an organisation for retailing, say, coal, among themselves, whatever they choose to pay into this organisation, whether or not it leaves a balance over the expenses which the organisation incurs in getting the coal, represent not a profit to anybody, but simply a transfer of income already belonging to members from one pocket to another. The opposing contention, which our colleagues accept, is that a registered co-operative society cannot be regarded merely as a group of individuals, but is a separate legal entity; and that the net receipts left in the hands of this separate legal entity after its trading operations have been completed by the

refund of dividend on purchases constitute taxable profits independently of the way in which they have arisen.

“ If there were in the United Kingdom, as there is in the United States of America, a corporation tax levied specially on corporations as such, it would, no doubt, be proper that a co-operative society should, as a separate legal entity, be made liable to that tax. But the Income Tax is not a corporation tax. It is a tax upon the incomes or profits of individuals, and though for convenience, it is assessed in the first instance upon corporations in which they hold interests, the amount of it is always adjusted to the income, not of the corporation, but of the individual shareholders. It is true that when a company receives profits which it does not distribute, the profits are taxed at the standard rate. But it is universally recognised that the reason for this is, not that the company as such is liable to Income Tax, but that it is impracticable to tax the separate parts of a company's undistributed profit at the rates to which the separate shareholders to whom those parts ultimately belong are respectively liable. The mere fact, therefore, that a number of individuals have formed themselves into a separate legal entity does not constitute the receipts of this legal entity a taxable profit under any part of the British Income Tax Law. We see no reason why it should be made to do so for co-operative societies. But, if it is not made to do so, the circumstances that a co-operative society is a separate legal entity is irrelevant to the question whether its net receipts should be treated as taxable profits. They are or are not taxable profits in the hands of the legal entity according as they would or would not be taxable profit in the hands of the group of individuals who have set it up, had no special legal nexus between them been created. In our opinion, the proceeds of mutual trade are not profits in any sense to the group of individuals among whom the mutual trade is carried on. They are no more profits than the payments to a club by its members are profits.

“ The contention of our colleagues implies that the question whether or not the receipts of a co-operative society constitute a profit depends not on the origin of those receipts, but on the use to which they are put. This test is not employed as regards any other class of receipts, and we cannot agree that it can properly be applied with regard to this particular class of receipts. We conclude, therefore, in agreement with the committee of 1905, that no part of the receipts of a co-operative society which arise from transactions with its own members, whether they are distributed in dividends on purchases or placed to reserve, or disposed of in other ways, are properly assessable to Income Tax. The principle upon which this conclusion is based, and the conclusion itself, hold good of all classes of co-operative societies to which Section 39 (4) of the Consolidated Income Tax Act of 1918 applies.”

This important reservation is signed by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Brace, M.P., Mr. W. Graham, M.P., Sir E. E. Nott-Bower (ex-chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue), Sir N. F. Warren Fisher (secretary to the Treasury), Professor A. C. Pigou, (Professor of

Economics, Cambridge), and Mr. H. J. May. The other reservations are signed by the Right Hon. E. G. Pretyman and Sir J. S. Harwood-Banner.

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The special committee, after carefully considering the whole position, is prepared to advise the adoption of the minority reservation as set forth above. They recommend that the United Board take prompt action, and suggest—

- (1) That a joint deputation from the Co-operative Union, the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Executive of the Labour Party should be arranged to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- (2) That sectional conferences be immediately arranged, at each of which a resolution of protest should be adopted.
- (3) That a circular be issued to all societies urging them at once to convene general meetings of members to explain to them the effect the adoption of the report would have on them individually, and to accept a resolution opposing its adoption, such resolution to be forwarded to their local members of Parliament.
- (4) That steps should be taken to enlist the assistance of the women's and men's co-operative guilds.
- (5) That at all bye-elections this should be made a test question.
- (6) That a national publicity campaign should be inaugurated.

Acting upon these suggestions, a circular was immediately sent out to societies urging them to take action on the lines recommended, and a special leaflet was issued to the delegates attending the April meetings of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Steps were also taken to bring the question prominently before the electors at the Stockport bye-election, whilst suitable leaflets were sent out to societies in constituencies where there has been a bye-election since the publication of the report.

The special committee are convinced that every effort must be put forth and that unless the individual members of societies now interest themselves in the matter the efforts of the Co-operative Union may be ineffective. If every co-operator will take up the question energetically it is almost certain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not venture to accept the recommendations embodied in the main report.

In the event of the report being accepted it will be necessary for the Co-operative Union to advise societies regarding the action they should take to safeguard the interests of their members. This may mean the setting up of Claims Departments in all societies, in order to assist members in reclaiming the portion of the tax paid on behalf of individual co-operators. If this should become necessary, the Union is of opinion that societies will loyally assist them in their efforts, although it may mean much extra work for the officials, and possibly the engagement of a special staff to undertake the work.

In any event, co-operators cannot allow such an injustice to be imposed upon one class of the community as distinct from any other without making every effort to resist its imposition.

RESOLUTION.

That this Congress of delegates, representing four millions of working men and women co-operators resident in the United Kingdom, reaffirms its opposition to the adoption of the recommendations relating to co-operative societies, made in the main report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, on the following grounds, viz:—

- (1) That the proposals violate the principle of mutuality, which is the basis of co-operative trading ;**
- (2) That inasmuch as the economic surpluses resulting from mutual trading are not profits but savings, no part of them, whether it be returned to individual co-operators as dividend upon their purchases or retained in the possession of the society, should be taxable for income tax purposes ;**
- (3) That the proposals are designed by interested parties to cripple co-operative trading by an application of the Income Tax Acts which is not applied to any other ordinary trading organisation :**

It enters its emphatic protest against the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose income tax upon co-operative societies in the form of a corporation tax, and it further calls upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to uphold the position established by the highest judicial authority and adopted for many years past by the Treasury and the Inland Revenue officials, viz., that mutual trading does not produce taxable income.

NOTE.—If necessary, an amended resolution will be substituted for the above.

41. WAR EMERGENCY: WORKERS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Only one meeting of this committee has been held during the year, many of its duties having been undertaken by other organisations.

On the occasion of the meeting named the committee was summoned to receive a report of the work performed by Messrs. Carmichael, Cramp, and Hyndman, its representatives on the Consumers' Council. From the report it was evident that on many occasions our representatives have had a hard struggle to secure common justice, and have not always succeeded. They showed, for instance, that there was a determined and successful effort made to secure unduly high prices for milk, in spite of the figures obtained by a committee of investigation, which proved that milk was being produced at much less cost than the Controller accepted as the basis of his decision.

The committee's representatives recommended that the Ministry of Food should not be disbanded until the world supply of goods had reached at least

something like the normal standard. The Workers' Committee determined to support the recommendation, and at a conference convened by the consumers' representatives on the Council, a resolution to that effect was carried by the votes of eight organisations to three.

M. A. GASSON,	} Co-operative Union
B. WILLIAMS,	
	} Representatives.

42. EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

During the year the United Board has given much attention to the conditions under which disabled soldiers and sailors should be employed by co-operative societies. With a view to giving a lead to societies in this direction, a circular was issued early in December in which the policy of the Union was clearly set forth. This circular was in the following terms :—

“The Co-operative Union has recently received several inquiries from co-operative societies asking for information relating to the rate of wages that should be paid to disabled soldiers and sailors. The United Board has had the matter under consideration, and they desire respectfully to urge societies to employ—wherever possible—men who were in their employment before the war and find them suitable positions according to their ability. Should any such men be suffering from disabilities of such a character that the society concerned cannot pay them the full rate of wages—which the United Board would seriously ask them to do if at all possible—then its management committee should immediately get in touch with the Local Employment Committee.

“The following is an extract from a circular issued by the Ministry of Labour, containing ‘A National Scheme for the Employment, on a Percentage Basis, of Disabled Ex-Service Men,’ of which Clause 7 refers particularly to wages, namely :—

‘The wages of disabled men who have undergone a course of training will, of course, be governed by the conditions laid down for trainees in the agreements made with the Trade Advisory Committees.

‘In trades where special arrangements are in operation for settling questions of wages, the wages of untrained disabled men on work not normally performed by skilled men will naturally be settled in accordance with those arrangements. In other trades it is proposed to continue the system now in force, viz., That disabled men should as a general rule receive the district rate of wages. Experience tends to show that by careful selection of the work, untrained disabled men can be remuneratively employed at the usual district rate.

‘There may be exceptional cases in which the earning capacity is so reduced that the employer cannot, with the best will in the

world, find work upon which a disabled man can be employed at the full rate. In these cases, which should be very few, failing an agreement between the trade union concerned and the employer, the question should be referred for advice to the Local Technical Advisory Committee, the Local Employment Committee, or the appropriate trade body if such exists.

‘Disability Pension should not be taken into account when computing a disabled man’s rate of wage.’”

It is believed that good results have followed the issue of this circular, which makes it clear that co-operative societies should be no less ready than private employers to find employment for men disabled during the war.

43. TRANSFER OF SOCIETIES.

It has been agreed by the Northern and North-Western Sectional Boards to recommend the transfer of the following societies from the Northern to the North-Western Section, viz., Castle Howard, Malton, and Pickering, but before this can be accomplished the formal approval of Congress is required. Congress is therefore invited to pass the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

That this Congress approves the transfer of the Castle Howard, Malton, and Pickering societies from the Northern to the North-Western Section.

44. THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

In accordance with the decision of the Carlisle Congress, a Special Congress was held at Blackpool on February 12th and 13th, 1920, for the purpose of dealing finally with the Report of the General Co-operative Survey Committee. This was the first special Congress ever held by the Co-operative Union, and it is significant that the business transacted dealt with the future organisation and development of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom.

The Congress was attended by about 900 delegates, representing nearly 400 societies, and the chair was taken by Alderman F. Hayward (chairman of the Central Board).

The proceedings of the Congress were continued for two days, the following decisions being taken by the delegates :—

(1) It was resolved that the recommendations made by the Central Board for the reconstitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (as set forth in Report 23) should be approved, and the Central Board were instructed to proceed with the formation of the committee in due course.

(2) The addendum to the report of the Sub-committee on the Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union was withdrawn with the consent of the delegates.

(3) The Congress adopted the resolution submitted by the Stratford Society, instructing the Central Board to prepare and submit a scheme to societies six months before Congress, 1921, dealing with the appointment of a full-time Executive of the Central Board, whose duties shall be to administer the work of the Co-operative Union in between the meetings of the Central Board.

(4) It was resolved—

That the recommendation of the Survey Committee, that the mode of election of the Central Board shall be by sectional nomination and voting, be not approved, and the method now in operation in the Northern Section of district nomination and voting be adhered to.

(5) The recommendations of the General Co-operative Survey Committee relating to the formation of a special society to carry on a mail order business and the establishment of a co-operative bank were disapproved.

(6) The report of the General Co-operative Survey Committee was then adopted, subject to an undertaking, given by the Chairman, that all matters in the report of the Trade Sub-committee affecting the business of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies should be again considered at a joint meeting of representatives of those two bodies and the Co-operative Union.

(7) The Congress unanimously adopted the following emergency resolution, submitted by the Central Board, dealing with the distribution of coal supplies :—

That this Congress expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the failure of the Coal Mines Department to devise any effective machinery for the equitable distribution of available coal supplies, and the consequent hardships inflicted upon householders generally. It particularly protests against the continuance of the datum period as a basis of distribution; the unequal allocation of supplies; and the failure of the Government even to give practical effect to their own allocations. The Congress is further of opinion that the only effective means of overcoming these and other evils of the present system is by the nationalisation of the mines.

At a special evening meeting, held during the Congress, an address on "The Training of Junior Employees" was given by Professor Hall, M.A. (Adviser of Studies). This meeting was well attended, and it is hoped that the discussion which followed the opening address will be productive of good results.

45. RELATIONS WITH THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

A conference of representatives of the Co-operative Union and the Agricultural Organisation Society was held in London on September 26th, 1919, at which the Union was represented by Messrs. F. Hayward, W. Brown, and A. Whitehead (General Secretary).

The first business dealt with at this meeting related to the outstanding case of overlapping, referred to at the previous meeting. Each of these cases was separately dealt with, and it was agreed that in future when any complaints of overlapping arose, which could not be settled locally, Mr. Whitehead, on behalf of the Co-operative Union, and Mr. Carr, for the Agricultural Organisation Society, should get into direct touch with a view of arriving at an amicable arrangement. Should they not be able to bring about an understanding the delegates present at the conference should meet with a view to seeing whether the difficulty could be overcome.

A discussion then took place concerning the spheres of action which should be reserved for the Co-operative Union and the Agricultural Organisation Society respectively. In this discussion Mr. Carr stated that, broadly speaking, the Agricultural Organisation Society would agree to discountenance agricultural co-operative societies dealing in domestic requirements, except with the consent of the Co-operative Union; and suggested that the Co-operative Union should agree to discountenance industrial co-operative societies dealing in agricultural requirements without the consent of the Agricultural Organisation Society. Mr. Carr assured the conference that the Agricultural Organisation Society deprecated agricultural co-operative societies dealing in domestic requirements unless the Co-operative Union first agreed that such action was desirable in a particular case in the interest of the co-operative movement generally. Mr. Whitehead pointed out that the Co-operative Union had no power to bind industrial co-operative societies to such an arrangement; and Mr. Carr agreed that the Agricultural Organisation Society was in a similar position. It was also pointed out that many industrial societies were dealing very largely in agricultural requirements. Mr. Carr stated that the Agricultural Organisation Society could not accept the position that agricultural co-operative societies should be precluded from dealing in seed potatoes and seeds merely because local industrial societies also dealt in these commodities, but agreed that where friction arose in respect of this class of business, the machinery to be set up might be invoked with a view to seeing whether this friction could be obviated.

Mr. Hayward was of opinion that in some cases the best way to meet the difficulty would be to bring about an amalgamation of the industrial and agricultural societies in the area. Mr. Carr pointed out that this would almost inevitably mean that owing to the preponderance of members the control of the joint society would be vested in the industrial members. Mr. Hayward thought this might be overcome by appointing a special agricultural sub-

committee; but Mr. Carr pointed out that ultimate decisions would rest with the general meeting where the agricultural members would be out-voted, and he was not in a position, without further consideration, to agree to the principle involved.

Mr. Brown asked whether agricultural societies did not confine their membership to a particular class, say, farmers, and thought the Co-operative Union before approving the supply of domestic requirements through an agricultural society, in a district where there was no industrial co-operative society, would ask that farm labourers and others should be granted equal trading facilities on exactly the same footing as farmers.

Mr. Carr agreed that, speaking generally, the farmers' societies did not extend membership to farm labourers as such, but pointed out that the agricultural co-operative movement embraced every class of producer from the largest farmer down to the smallest allotment holder. Most farm labourers cultivated a garden or kept a pig, and were, therefore, eligible for membership. In cases where an Agricultural Organisation Society, by agreement with the Co-operative Union, catered for a whole community in domestic as well as agricultural requirements, it would clearly be necessary to arrange to admit workers who are not producers as members of the society for the class of trade in which they were interested.

Mr. Whitehead stated that the Agricultural Labourers' Union was anxious to form co-operative societies in the villages, and that the Co-operative Union was preparing special literature in connection with the matter.

Dealing with the question of intertrading between agricultural and industrial societies, Mr. Carr said that the policy of the Agricultural Organisation Society was to encourage direct intertrading between local agricultural societies and industrial societies in the same area, and then to get societies to sell what might be called their extra zonal produce to the Agricultural Wholesale Society. The Agricultural Wholesale Society could then deal direct with the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Mr. Carr pointed out that the policy pursued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society and many of the industrial societies in regard to the purchase of land, which frequently entailed the dispossession of the independent farmer in favour of the farm bailiff, constituted a serious obstacle in persuading farmers to work in close touch with the industrial movement.

Mr. Whitehead pointed out that this was the agreed policy of the movement, and he did not think there was any hope of the Co-operative Congress making a change in this respect.

A discussion followed as to the possibility of the two movements acting more closely together in cases where co-operative principles were concerned, and the following questions were referred to :—

(a) *Raising the £200 Limit.*—Mr. Whitehead stated that before the war the Co-operative Union had endeavoured to get the limit of individual shareholding raised to £300, but this figure was now too low in view of the depreciation of money. They were prepared to do everything they could

to get it raised to £500, and would welcome the support of the agricultural co-operative movement.

It was agreed that this question should be discussed between Mr. Carr and Mr. May (of the Co-operative Union Parliamentary Committee) with a view to joint action.

(b) *Co-operative Societies and Income Tax.*—Reference was made to correspondence between the Co-operative Union and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society with reference to giving evidence before the Income Tax Commission. Mr. Carr pointed out that the case of agricultural societies for exemption was not so strong as that of the industrial societies, and questioned whether it was wise for the agricultural movement to appear before the Commission, as it would probably be better for the case to be presented by the industrial movement. Mr. Whitehead concurred, and pointed out that though the Inland Revenue authorities worked on the assumption that an industrial and provident society was not liable to income tax unless it both limited its membership and sold to non-members, the strict legal position was that any society of this nature was liable to income tax in respect of sales to non-members. If this position was endorsed, agricultural societies would naturally be in a worse position than the industrial societies, as in dealing with the produce of their members in the ordinary way they had to find outlets by sales to non-members. The industrial movement was considering the question of curtailing sales to non-members, and he thought this was another point in favour of closer relations between the two movements, with the object of keeping the trading as far as possible within the limits of the co-operative movement as a whole.

(c) *Private Traders' Attacks on Co-operation.*—Mr. Carr drew attention to the increasing hostility of private traders to the agricultural co-operative movement and the pressure they were bringing to bear on Government departments, which was resulting in action being taken detrimental to the progress of co-operative principles. He therefore asked whether the industrial movement would be prepared to help them in bringing the necessary pressure to bear on the departments at fault. He referred particularly to the powers given to associations of private traders to control the issue of licences. Mr. Hayward said he felt sure the agricultural movement could depend on the support of the industrial movement in these circumstances.

It was agreed that there was no need to fix a date for another meeting of the conference unless there was some special question to be brought forward. In the meantime any matters arising could be dealt with jointly by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Carr. Mr. Hayward undertook to report the result of the conference to the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, and expressed the opinion that what had transpired would do something to remove the misapprehensions which had arisen.

A report of this conference was submitted to the United Board at their meeting on November 15th, 1919, when it was resolved—"That the report be received."

The question was again discussed at the meeting of the Central Board held on April 17th, 1920. No resolution was adopted by the Board, but it was agreed that the whole question should be further considered by the joint committee composed of representatives of the Co-operative Union and the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

46. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WAR MEMORIAL.

The Carlisle Congress approved the proposal that a National Co-operative War Memorial should be established, and instructed the Central Board to prepare a scheme or schemes for submission to societies.

It has not yet been found possible to formulate a definite scheme for submission to societies, and the consideration of the matter has been adjourned pending a decision in regard to the proposal to establish joint labour and co-operative headquarters in London. This latter proposal is a scheme for the erection of a central building in London, to be owned jointly by co-operative, trade union, and labour organisations. The plans for the building are now being prepared and the United Board have made a contribution towards the cost of their preparation.

Good progress is being made with the fund for the establishment of a Co-operative College, which will also be a national co-operative peace memorial. A full report dealing with this fund will be found in the report of the Central Education Committee.

Pending a decision in regard to the form which the national memorial shall take, it is to be hoped that the proposal to extend the central premises of the Union at Holyoake House will not be overlooked.

47. PROPOSED CAPITAL LEVY.

It will be remembered that the delegates present at the Carlisle Congress rejected a resolution calling upon the Government at once to impose a levy upon individual fortunes of £1,000 and upwards, for the purpose of reducing the heavy burden of war debt. The Central Board had, therefore, no instructions to proceed further with the matter, which was thus left in abeyance, so far as the Co-operative Union was concerned.

At the meeting of the United Board, held on July 12th. however, correspondence on the subject which had passed between the Portsea Island Society and the Labour Party was submitted for consideration. In a memorandum prepared by the Labour Party it was suggested that the levy should not be imposed upon co-operative societies, or that they should only be liable for taxation at a very low rate.

Eventually it was decided by the United Board that the question should be referred to the Joint Committee of the Labour Party, the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Co-operative Party for their consideration.

That joint consultation has since taken place, and as a result the National Committee of the Co-operative Party are convinced that the present financial position of the nation can best be relieved by the imposition of a capital levy, "graduated in its application according to the wealth appertaining to each individual member of the State, and starting at such a point as will protect the hard-earned savings of the workers from assessment."

In these circumstances, the Co-operative Party deem it wise to submit a special resolution on the subject to the Bristol Congress, and the delegates present thereat will therefore be invited to determine the policy to be adopted by the Co-operative Union with regard to the proposed levy on capital.

48. SUGGESTED CONSOLIDATED RESERVE FUND.

At the Carlisle Congress a resolution was adopted approving the principle of a consolidated reserve fund, and the Central Board were requested to consider the question and submit a report to a future Congress. This resolution was in the following terms :—

That this Congress approves the principle of a Co-operative Consolidated Reserve Fund, and requests the Central Board to consider its application and report to a future Congress.

The United Board, at its first meeting held on July 12th, 1919, decided to refer the Congress resolution to the sectional boards for their observations and suggestions; in order that a full report might be presented to the Central Board in due course.

At the second meeting of the United Board it was reported that the Irish, Midland, Northern, North-Western, Southern, and Western Sectional Boards were opposed to the proposal, as they were of the opinion that the formation of a consolidated reserve fund such as that suggested would be equivalent to putting a premium on incompetence and bad management. The South-Western Sectional Board was favourable to the proposal.

In view of this expression of opinion the General Secretary was instructed to inform the Barry and District Society, who were responsible for the resolution adopted by the Carlisle Congress, that the United Board proposed to take no further action in the matter. A letter has since been received from the Barry and District Society protesting against the action taken by the Central Board, and intimating that it is their intention again to raise the question at the Bristol Congress.

49. NATIONALISATION.

Two resolutions dealing with the question of nationalisation were adopted by the Carlisle Congress. These resolutions were in the following terms :—

- (a) That this Congress considers that the present system of private property in land ought to be abolished, inasmuch as it hampers production, taxes industry for the benefit of non-workers, makes land difficult of access and insecure of tenure. It also causes

overcrowding, checks public improvement, and gives to irresponsible private individuals injurious power over the lives and liberties of others. This Congress, therefore, demands that the land be made national property, under the administration of representative local authorities, so that it may be put to the best use in the interests of the whole community.

- (b) That this Congress believes the system of private ownership and exploitation of the country's resources in the coal mines has been proved to be unjust by the evidence already given before the Coal Commission, that it is injurious to the economic stability of the nation, and that it should be replaced by national ownership and control. It therefore urges co-operative societies to join in the demand for nationalisation, and to communicate their wishes to the Chairman of the Coal Commission.

To give effect to the first of these resolutions, a special circular, drafted by the United Board, in conjunction with the Land Nationalisation Society, was issued to societies in August, urging them to convene public meetings, at which the question of land nationalisation might be discussed. A good number of societies took action on the lines recommended, and much useful propaganda work has thus been accomplished.

Some correspondence on the subject has since taken place with the Portsea Island Society, which asked that the Co-operative Union should issue a clear and detailed statement of its policy. In reply to this society, it was pointed out that the co-operative movement had accepted the principle of land nationalisation, and that the questions of detail might be deferred pending the general acceptance of that principle.

The second resolution, dealing with the nationalisation of coal mines, was referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, who have taken suitable action to give effect thereto.

50. FOOD CONTROL.

At the Carlisle Congress it was resolved—

That this Congress records its appreciation of the services rendered to the community by the Ministry of Food during the war. It recognises the enormous difficulties under which the Ministry has laboured, but views with grave concern the proposal to abolish the Ministry and to distribute its functions amongst the older Departments of the State. The Congress therefore strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of continuing the Ministry as a permanent Department charged with the maintenance of proper and adequate supplies, and such other measures, essential alike in war or peace, as may be necessary to prevent profiteering and the exploitation of consumers.

On November 18th, 1919, however, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, by a majority vote, passed the following resolution:—

That the control of food should cease at the earliest possible moment, so far as concerns importation, manufacture, and wholesale dealing, and that maximum retail prices be fixed for the principal articles of food and rigidly enforced.

This resolution was disapproved by many members of the Central Board, and resolutions were passed by the Southern and South-Western Sectional Boards of the Union condemning the policy adopted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It was therefore decided by the United Board, at the meeting held on January 17th, that a joint meeting with the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be held as early as possible, in order that the whole question of food control might be discussed.

To this proposal the Joint Parliamentary Committee replied suggesting that the committees of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies should also be invited to the meeting, and this suggestion was accepted by the United Board.

A joint meeting of the four bodies named was therefore held at Balloon Street, Manchester, on March 17th, 1920, when the action taken by the Joint Parliamentary Committee was discussed at length. Eventually it was decided that a further meeting of the four bodies concerned should be held before the date of the Bristol Congress, for the purpose of deciding what policy the delegates should be asked to support in regard to the continuance or otherwise of food control.

In connection with the same question of food control, a special conference, convened by the Consumers' Council, was held in London on February 19th, 1920, at which the Union Board were represented by Messrs. M. H. Clear, F. Hayward, and the General Secretary. At this conference a large majority of the delegates present were strongly in favour of the continuance of control, and the following resolutions were adopted :—

- (1) This conference, noting that no reply has been received from the Prime Minister to the deputation which waited upon him on August 14th last, and urged that the Ministry of Food should be constituted as a permanent State Department; noting, also, that under the Emergency Laws Continuance Bill it is proposed to continue the powers of the Food Controller only until August 31st, 1920, and, in view of the alarming and continuous increase in the cost of living, are of opinion that the demobilisation of the Ministry of Food is fraught with the greatest possible danger to the community, and again presses upon the Government and the House of Commons the importance of forthwith constituting the Ministry of Food as a permanent Department of the national administration.
- (2) The members of this conference, as delegates of their respective organisations, undertake to commence forthwith a vigorous propaganda in favour of the establishment of the Ministry of Food as a permanent Department of the State.

In accordance with the decision of the Carlisle Congress, the first of these resolutions was supported by the three representatives of the Co-operative Union, but they did not record their votes in favour of the second resolution.

The second meeting of the four above-named bodies was held in Manchester on April 14th, 1920, when a statement was submitted by the two Wholesale Societies, setting forth the reasons why they deemed it desirable, in the interests of the co-operative movement, that decontrol should take place at the earliest opportune moment. Two resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and these were considered by the Central Board at the meeting held on April 17th, 1920, when the question of decontrol was again discussed. Eventually it was decided to take no action pending the Bristol Congress. It therefore rests with the delegates to determine the policy to be adopted by the co-operative movement, and the following resolutions are submitted to Congress for their approval or otherwise :—

The Decontrol of Food and other Commodities.

- (1) That we agree to a recommendation to the Government in favour of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment.

The Ministry of Food.

- (2) That the continuance of a Ministry of Food be agreed to, subject to its powers being limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

51. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CARLISLE CONGRESS.

All of the resolutions adopted by the Carlisle Congress are considered under separate headings in this Report, with the exception of the following, which have been dealt with by the United Board as stated below, viz. :—

(a) The work of the Central Education Committee: Referred to the Central Education Committee.

(b) Economic Reconstruction and (c) Imperial Preference: Referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

(d) Proportional Representation, (e) proposed People's Party, and (f) Conscription: Referred to the Co-operative Party.

(g) International Co-operative Trading: Referred to the International Co-operative Alliance.

(h) Coal Supplies: Referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

(i) The Housing Problem: Referred to the Co-operative Party.

52. THE BLANDFORD MEMORIAL.

(a) LIVERPOOL.

The amount contributed on behalf of this fund by the delegates attending the Liverpool Congress was £76 18s. 2d. Of this amount £20 was allocated for scholarships awarded by the Central Education Committee, thus leaving a balance of £56 18s. 2d. It was decided locally to divide this sum between Liverpool and Birkenhead. The sum allotted to Liverpool was used in purchasing a couch for the Children's Hospital, and this was presented to the hospital by Alderman Hayward on behalf of the movement.

The amount allocated to Birkenhead was utilised in purchasing a bed for the Birkenhead Borough Hospital, and another bed for the Victoria Hospital at Wallasey. These were presented to the institutions named by Messrs. W. Gregory and T. Horrocks (Assistant Secretary). Representatives from the Birkenhead Society attended the presentations.

The amount at our disposal was not sufficient to meet the expenditure on the articles mentioned, but we are pleased to state that in each case the local societies contributed the balance necessary to meet the full cost.

(b) CARLISLE.

The total sum collected at the Carlisle Congress for the Blandford Fund was £89 6s. Of this, the sum of £49 6s. was available for a local memorial. It has been decided to present an Aseptic Instrument Cabinet to the Cumberland Infirmary, but at the time of writing this report the presentation had not been made.

53. THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN HOSPITAL FUND.

It will be remembered that a fund was inaugurated with the object of helping to establish an Anglo-Russian Hospital at Petrograd, but owing to the revolution in Russia it was not found possible to proceed with the project. The sum of £1,314 7s. was subscribed by societies, and it has now been decided by the United Board to use the money for the purpose of assisting to establish hospitals in North-East and Southern Russia, where the distress amongst the refugees is very great.

A committee has been formed in London to deal with the matter, and the General Secretary of the Co-operative Union has been appointed to act on this committee.

54. THE BELGIAN DISTRESS FUND.

At the outbreak of war an appeal was issued to societies for donations to assist in housing refugees who were then coming to this country, and at the close of 1919 there was a balance in hand of £3,193 1s. 9d. In addition, we also had a balance of £2,651 15s. 9d. from the Belgian and French Fund, which was subscribed on behalf of the co-operative societies in the devastated areas of France and Belgium.

In agreement with our French friends, and owing to the dire needs of the Belgian movement, the two sums mentioned above, amounting to £5,844 17s. 6d., have been paid in to the credit of the Belgian Wholesale Society, to enable them to make purchases from British co-operators.

55. WAR-DEVASTATED AREAS FUND.

In June last an appeal was made to all societies for generous assistance in the work of rebuilding the co-operative movement in those countries where the war has destroyed or damaged co-operative societies.

Since the signing of the armistice, representatives of the Co-operative Union have visited some portion of the devastated areas, and from their report we feel that it is quite impossible for anyone in this country who has not been over the ground to comprehend the amount of desolation and misery which has been caused. In many districts whole towns and villages have been destroyed, and nothing remains but debris to indicate that a town once existed.

The North and North-East portions of France, which was the district chiefly affected, were the most co-operative part of the country, and represented about one-third of the strength of the French co-operative movement. In 1914 there were 867 societies comprising 316,000 families and doing a business of 120 million francs, and of that number 650 societies, representing 240,000 families with a trade of 90 million francs, were destroyed or damaged during the war.

The movement in Belgium also suffered very severely, and, in addition to Belgium and France, co-operators in other countries have suffered, especially in Rumania and Serbia, where the whole of the co-operative societies have been totally destroyed.

Representatives from allied countries have met in conference to consider how best to render assistance to societies in the invaded countries, and a special Inter-Allied Committee has been set up, on which the Co-operative Union is represented. To this committee will be entrusted the administration of the funds subscribed.

We are pleased to report that on March 30th the sum of £13,570 5s. 3d. had been received in response to our appeal. In addition, the sum of £5,000 has been voted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

56. CO-OPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In consequence of the war conditions prevailing, no examinations have been held in connection with either the "Hughes" or "Neale" scholarships since 1915. After consultation with the University authorities, however, it has been decided to offer one scholarship again this year, viz., the "Neale" scholarship, which has not been open for competition since the year 1917. At the time of writing, it is not possible to state the number of applicants who desire to sit for the examination, which is to be held early in May. Further reference to both scholarships is made in the report of the Central Education Committee.

Mr. P. H. Smith (of Edinburgh), who was awarded the "Hughes" scholarship offered in 1915, entered into residence at Oriel College, Oxford, in October, 1919, and is now pursuing his studies at the University of Oxford, in accordance with the terms of the scholarship.

57.—FOREIGN CONGRESSES.

(a) Report of the Swiss Co-operative Congress, held at Interlaken, on June 29th, 1919.

By MR. J. BRADSHAW.

The Congress was held on Sunday, June 29th; it began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued all day, with the exception of an interval for lunch. The business was conducted in the French language.

The President of the Congress was Dr. Kündig (Basle). The number of delegates present was from 400 to 500, and there were about 200 visitors, including British, French, Dutch, and Finnish representatives. The representatives from the British co-operative movement were Messrs. W. Clayton, T. Shotton (English Co-operative Wholesale Society), H. Campbell, A. Weir (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), and J. Bradshaw (Co-operative Union).

A great amount of the time of Congress was taken up in discussing the attitude of a certain section of the employees of the Swiss Co-operative Wholesale Society in "downing tools" in sympathy with the strike of railway workers. The result of their attitude was that other employees of the Co-operative Wholesale Society were thrown out of employment. Those who had been thrown out of employment by the action of the extremists were paid their wages by the Wholesale Society, while those who were not in sympathy were not so paid. The discussion naturally centred around this point and was very animated.

The movement in Switzerland, notwithstanding the recent upheaval amongst the European nations, continues to make satisfactory progress. Its membership at the time of the Congress was 341,000, the number of societies is 461, and its turnover has increased from 197,000,000 fr. to 237,000,000 fr. The profits for 1918 were 1,053,461 fr.

It was very pleasing to learn that the Swiss co-operators see the advantage of Co-operative Parliamentary Representation, and at the Congress a resolution was passed to the effect that at the next national elections only those candidates who accept the Co-operative Programme should be supported.

Before the close of the Congress, Lugano was chosen as the venue for the Congress of 1920.

This was the first time that I had had the pleasure and honour of attending a Foreign Congress, and I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Board for appointing me to be its representative. I also desire to express my gratitude to Mr. H. J. May

(London) for his valuable assistance, not only in securing passports, but in many other directions also.

**(b) Report of the Swedish Congress, held at Stockholm, on
July 26th and 27th, 1919.**

BY MR. G. RIDDLE.

The Congress was held in the People's Hall at Stockholm. There were 450 delegates present, and I was the only foreign delegate present except the Finnish delegates. One of the very strong features of the Congress to me was that all their leaders were young men under 50 years of age. The movement in Sweden is very well organised, but is limited in its application, as it only deals in food. I made a strong point in favour of wider scope. The Congress itself rather lacked individuality. It commenced at 12 o'clock on Thursday and sat till 4 p.m., and then re-opened at 9 o'clock on Friday and lasted till 12-30, and they went through all the agenda in that time. There was nothing on the agenda beyond the usual formulæ. One incident of the Congress was the high compliment paid to Mr. Ericson, a member of the Food Commission, by the Government representative present, who referred to our co-operative friend as "the Sir Thomas Allen of the Swedish movement." Several professors from the universities were present.

I cannot say too much about the goodwill, the cordiality, and the generosity of the Swedish people. From arriving on Thursday morning until we left on Sunday night I never heard a discourteous word or saw a discourteous look, and everybody in the country we came in contact with was more than anxious to render assistance and to do all they could to make our visit one long delight. I should like to remark on the almost passionate eagerness there was among the Swedish people to converse with the English; a very great number of the men connected with the co-operative movement are able to talk in the English language, which is taught in the schools.

At December 31st, 1918, 849 societies were affiliated to the Swedish Co-operative Union. Of these, four were insurance societies, and the others ordinary co-operative societies. The members of the latter amounted to 203,600, and the insurance societies counted 120,108 members. The increase since the previous year is 24 societies and 45,087 members. During 1918, 35 new societies have entered the Union, representing a total paid-up capital of above 333,000 kroner.

The wholesale department has a turnover of 27,989,000 kroner, which means an increase of 6,187,000 kroner, or 28·37 per cent in comparison to 1917. Imports almost completely ceased, and only very small parcels of foodstuffs could be brought from abroad last year. That the turnover should show such a considerable increase in spite of the difficulties is due, in the first place, to the thorough reorganisation of the wholesale department. Naturally, the increase must also in some degree be ascribed to the advanced prices. The

gross profit on the business amounted to 1,466,756 kroner, and after deduction of administration expenses and taxes—the latter amounting to 178,180 kroner—there was a net profit of 220,308 kroner. Of this amount, 152,384 kroner have been distributed to the societies.

In the savings bank of the Union were deposited 7,209,000 kroner at the end of the year, divided among 19,438 depositors. The surplus of the savings bank has increased by 1,963,000 kroner.

The staff of the Union at the end of the year totalled 116 persons, and their salaries amounted to 349,146 kroner.

There are 771 societies which have given reports to the Union about their business. Their paid-up capital totalled over 7,688,000 kroner in shares and above 4,749,000 kroner in reserves, or, altogether, 12,437,000 kroner. In comparison to last year, this means an increase of nearly 3,000,000 kroner. The total turnover was 143,871,000 kroner, or nearly 37,000,000 kroner more than in 1917. The chief assets of the societies were the stocks of merchandise, which, at the end of the year, were valued at 23,689,000 kroner. The societies have bought about 18 per cent of their total turnover from the Union's wholesale department. They had, together, a gross surplus of 13,614,000 kroner. Owing to increased salaries and other expenses, the net profit has not increased in the same degree; it amounted to 4,035,000 kroner.

Reckoning on an average, each society has 265 members and a capital of 16,131 kroner. The average stock amounts to 30,725 kroner, or 16·47 per cent of the turnover. The turnover per society was 186,604 kroner, or 702 kroner per member.

The co-operative movement in Sweden has at its disposal a capital, including the reserves of the insurance societies, amounting to nearly 20,000,000 kroner. The kroner—Swedish crown—is about 1s. 1d.

The outward and inward journey was a real education. The train journey from Bergen to Stockholm, amid snow-covered regions, was simply entrancing. The opportunity of associating with four different nationalities for four days will live in one's memory.

(c) Report of the Belgian Congress, held at Ghent on August 31st and September 1st, 1919.

BY MR. P. LONEY.

As the representative of the British Co-operative Union, I attended the Congress of Belgian co-operators, which was held in Ghent on August 31st and September 1st, 1919. This was the first opportunity the Belgian co-operators had of linking again the broken chain of annual gatherings, it being the first Congress held since war broke out in 1914. For five years the representatives of the movement had been prevented from meeting together, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates present.

Along with the English wholesale directors we left London on Friday, September 29th, travelling via Ostend, and from thence to Ghent. We had some difficulty in getting any information as to the Congress, as no one seemed to have heard of such a thing taking place in Ghent. However, after having motored around the greater part of the city (encountering *en route* a rainstorm the like of which one seldom has experience of in this country), we arrived at the headquarters of the movement in Ghent, where we were taken in hand, and conducted to the Hotel de la Poste, where rooms had been engaged for us by our Belgian friends. This was a palatial building, and was, we learned, used as the headquarters of the Germans while they occupied that city.

The Congress was opened on September 31st, 150 delegates being present. The President, M. E. Anseele (president of the "Vooruit" Society of Ghent) extended a hearty welcome to the foreign delegates present, who thereafter tendered their fraternal greetings from their respective national organisations, I having the pleasure of discharging that duty in the name of the British Co-operative Union. The foreign delegates included Sir William Maxwell, K.B.E., International Co-operative Alliance; Messrs. Stewart and Bardner, S.C.W.S.; Messrs. Golightly and Oliver, C.W.S.; and myself.

The first session was devoted to M. Serwy's report on the co-operative movement during the war, and was followed by a discussion of co-operative policy after the war. In this connection M. J. Wanters, the Food Minister (who is also a co-operator), submitted a full and interesting statement with regard to the requirements of the population, which was followed by a long discussion. As a compliment to M. Serwy's report, the following recommendations were submitted by M. L. M. Bertrand:—(1) The requisitioning by the State of the most essential home products; (2) State monopoly for the importation of foreign goods and their sale at fair prices through the medium of co-operative societies, on condition that the societies offer them to all consumers at fair prices; (3) the development and establishment of distributive societies.

In order to give effect to the above programme Congress decided to lay their claims before the public authorities and to bring their programme to the notice of co-operators at the forthcoming elections for Parliament. It was also decided to conduct a campaign against the high cost of living in conjunction with the Trades Union Commission, by means of meetings and the issue of pamphlets. Another important decision was to constitute a National Deposit and Loan Bank for the working classes of Belgium. The Congress at Ghent showed that it is the intention of the leaders of the Belgian co-operative movement to make up for the time lost during the war.

The delegates were entertained at a fraternal dinner on the Sunday evening, when short addresses were delivered by those present. We learned that arrangements were being made to take the delegates over the war-devastated area at the conclusion of Congress, and this created a great deal of excitement amongst those interested. On Tuesday morning the arrangements were complete, and we left Ghent at 9 a.m., motoring through Courtrai, Menin, and passed along Paaschendale Ridge to Dixmude, and from thence to Ypres. And as one stood

there and viewed the ruins around, and gazed on the great number of wooden crosses beneath which so many brave young men—the flower of our manhood—were laid, the prayer that rose in one's mind was that this abomination of desolation, the terrible holocaust of flesh and blood, would never again be allowed, and that the movement we were representing in Belgium would save the world from such a horror ever again being perpetrated.

Leaving Ypres, we drove some distance till we crossed the Yser (a name to be remembered by reason of the fighting which took place on its banks in the early stages of the war), passing through Middlekerk, and bringing our journey to an end at Ostend. Here all who had participated in the excursion had tea together, after which we bade adieu to our Belgian hosts, who set off for their respective homes, we, the British delegates, having to wait overnight in Ostend.

In conclusion, I would like to testify to the very great kindness I received at the hands of the Belgian co-operators, and the memory of my first visit to the Continent will always remain a very pleasant and also a very profitable one.

(d) Report of the French Congress, held at Paris on September 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1919.

By MRS. M. A. GASSON.

As the representative of the British Co-operative Union I attended the sixth annual Congress of the National Federation of French Co-operative Societies, held at Paris on September 27th, 28th, and 29th.

From the moment of arriving in Paris our French co-operative comrades did everything possible to make both myself and Messrs. Shotton and Holt (C.W.S. directors) feel that we were welcome as members of the family of co-operators.

The Congress was timed to commence at 9 o'clock on the Saturday morning, but business commenced some time later with an enthusiastic inaugural address by Professor Gide, who called the meeting a "victory congress," it being the first held since 1914. He said the nation had gained a military but not an economic victory. Co-operation had proved of such value during the war that there was a danger of relying too much on its success. Greater and greater was the need of solving national problems by applied co-operation and extending its operations in all directions. This had been recognised during the war. The 600,000 new members made since 1914 could not have the knowledge of co-operation that the older members possessed, consequently there was a greater need than ever for co-operative education. He urged trade-unionists and co-operators to work together, not only to lower prices but to redouble their efforts to aid their fellows in distress, to unite for the propagation of co-operative principles, the realisation of one common humanity, and to make every effort to bring about peace between all nations.

Representatives were present from Great Britain, Belgium, Norway, and Switzerland. Amongst the 700 present were several Alsatian delegates, who

received a very hearty welcome on this their first attendance. I conveyed the hearty greetings from British co-operators to our French friends, and congratulated them on their great success in trade, membership, and national recognition, and hoped that we should work in unison to bring about international co-operation.

Messrs. Shotton and Holt also gave fraternal greetings. They spoke of our growth and increase in trade, and expressed a wish for further business transactions between the two countries.

The Norwegian, Belgian, and Swiss representatives were warmly applauded for their sympathetic speeches and short résumés of co-operation in their respective countries given in the French language. The whole Congress was carried through with the greatest interest and enthusiasm, the same delegates speaking several times on the same question without any apparent time limit.

One item was of special interest and gained the unanimous approval of Congress—viz., a subscription of 20,000 francs to create a chair of co-operation in the College of France. The great progress made was alleged to be due to the faithful adherence to the principles of the Rochdale Pioneers and to the many services rendered to the nation during the war, among which were the establishment of soup kitchens, stores, and canteens for the soldiers, and assistance in victualling the whole of the country. A sad note was struck by the reports from the devastated areas, where in many places the stores had been totally destroyed, and great distress caused in consequence. The towns of Metz, Lyons, and others were making grants, and the mention of the assistance rendered by the British co-operators was received with vociferous applause.

The suggestion of the revival of the work of the International Co-operative Alliance seemed to bring with it a ray of hope that this would tend not only to increased trade relations but to universal co-operation and international brotherhood throughout the world.

On September 29th the annual meeting of the French Co-operative Wholesale Society was held as a part of the Congress. Its report was most satisfactory, showing a trade increase from May, 1918, to May, 1919, of 41,270,608 francs. Part of this was said to be due to the great co-operative activity in Alsace-Lorraine, where already big societies had grown up amidst the devastation.

The same cry was heard as at home—more capital is needed for developments. Production is being extended; already there are four boot factories and several others engaged in the preparation and conserving of food-stuffs. The banking department has opened many branches, and it is doing a great work among the societies and members by receiving and returning deposits and accepting current accounts. Still, there was a great demand for further facilities.

The whole country is divided into twelve regions, and the principal educational work seems to be carried on by twelve regional agents.

The Congress, which had a different chairman for each sitting, closed with a grand banquet, attended by the majority of the delegates, given on the Monday evening at one of the many cafés owned by the co-operators.

A tour to Rheims on the Tuesday was most thoughtfully and carefully planned. It would have been most enjoyable had it not have been for the close inspection and survey of the demolished city, with its once beautiful cathedral, and other evidences of the great conflict. If more was needed to prove the dire necessity of a league of peoples, surely it was given in the short time spent on the battlefield.

In closing my report I must express my appreciation of the great kindness and consideration extended to us by our French comrades. M. Daudet Bancel and his English-speaking wife and several other persons earned our eternal gratitude for their untiring efforts on our behalf, and the Union and the Wholesale, too, deserve our thanks for their splendid hospitality.

58. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

It was my privilege and honour to attend the British Trades Union Congress for 1919, held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, as the fraternal delegate of the Co-operative Union, and for three days I had the pleasure of watching the conduct and progress of the proceedings. I was profoundly impressed with the exceptional ability and skill displayed by the Chairman, Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning, and by the spirit of fairness and toleration manifested by the delegates during the debates and discussions.

The Congress was held in the largest hall in the City of Glasgow, and with 850 delegates and upwards of 2,000 visitors the scene was of a most impressive character.

During the debates and discussions many friendly and complimentary references were expressed by the speakers to the co-operative movement. The desire for closer and more united action between the two movements was frequently expressed, and in the Parliamentary Committee's Report there were indications that the United Advisory Councils of Trade-unionists and Co-operators are actively engaged in creating the machinery for objects of great value to both movements. The outstanding subject of the debates was that of direct action, and the debating standard of the Congress reached a very high level on this subject.

I had the honour of addressing the Congress with the other fraternal delegates, and conveyed greetings on behalf of the co-operators, and I have great pleasure in reporting that my observations were well received by the Congress. I endeavoured to express the fact that the two movements were one and the same in objects and purpose; that they were bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh of the common people. Cradled together in dark and evil days they had battled against the same difficulties and oppressions, fought for the same ideals, and nursed the same aspirations.

I was brought into contact with Messrs. Bunning (president), Bowerman (secretary), Bramley, and other officials, and received from every one consideration and courtesy.

The Congress was regarded by all who were brought into touch with it as an epoch-making one and worthy of the traditions of the British trade union movement.

P. J. AGNEW.

59. THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

This conference was held at Margate, in the Southern Section, and the Sectional Board appointed me to attend as a fraternal deputation from the Co-operative Union. It was estimated that about 2,000 delegates and visitors attended. The Winter Gardens Pavilion, Margate, is a magnificent hall, practically perfect in its acoustic properties, and the delegates carried on their business under the best conditions.

The Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, Dr. Macnamara, and others attended the opening session. Dr. Macnamara made an interesting speech, which was highly appreciated.

Miss J. F. Wood, B.A., of Manchester, was installed as president, and read one of the finest presidential addresses I have ever heard. It was idealistic, yet practical, striking a forward note in its references to alliance with Labour and other working-class movements. She said the Teachers' Union must press for a better system of free education for all children who showed themselves capable of profiting from it right through to the Universities; all caste distinctions must be abolished.

In my own short speech, conveying greetings from the Co-operative Union, I referred to the president's inspiring address, and said one of the planks of the Co-operative Party was the abolition of both caste and class. *The members of the co-operative movement were thrifty people who organised to obtain supplies at the cost price of production and distribution, but they did not attempt to be thrifty at the expense of their servants. Wages agreements had been ratified which more than doubled the pre-war rates of pay, and these had been recognised by all but a few backward committees. When the teachers were prepared to take stronger measures to improve their own status and the conditions of the children in their charge they could count on the support of the co-operative movement.

Some of the outstanding features of the conference were the opposition to the introduction of denominational religious teaching in provided schools; the disabilities suffered by ex-service men, who are being penalised on account of the time lost in the Army; the recent demonstration by London teachers, which has provoked a reproof by Sir James Yoxall in *The Schoolmaster*, and which in its turn provoked a resolution of censure in the conference. This, however, was not carried, Sir James making an effective defence. Another important matter was brought forward in a resolution moved by Miss Conway, calling for free and full education for all, maintenance grants where needed, complete co-ordination of schools, and uniform regulations for all

types of schools in respect of staff, floor space, air space, playgrounds, playing fields, and swimming baths.

The National Union of Teachers have decided to finance fifteen candidates for Parliament, five to be Conservative, five Liberal, and five Labour. There is, however, a decided swing towards Labour, and the day is not far distant when the National Union of Teachers will come fully into line with all other workers.

The banquet arranged by the Reception Committee was given in the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel. It was distinguished by a lack of speech making, in which it set a worthy example to the Co-operative Congress banquet!

B. WILLIAMS.

60. THE WOMEN'S GUILDS.

(See Appendix V., page 270.)

In an appendix to this report will be found the usual summaries of the reports of their work sent in by the English, Scottish, and Irish Women's Co-operative Guilds.

Grants of £400 to the English, £200 to the Scottish, and £75 to the Irish Women's Guilds were made by the Central Board at its meeting held during the Carlisle Congress.

61. THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

(See Appendix VI., page 288.)

Our last report concluded with an indication that the next event of international co-operative importance would be the Inter-Allied and Neutral Conference to be held at Paris in June, 1919. That conference proved to be the most successful and representative of the three meetings which have been held to prepare the way for the activities of peace of the International Co-operative Alliance. It was held on the premises of the Maison de la Coopération, Paris, on June 28th, 29th, and 30th. More than twenty countries were represented. The International Co-operative Alliance was represented by the Chairman of the Executive (Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P.) and the General Secretary. The programme comprised three subjects:—(1) "After-War Co-operative Programme and the Economic Relations of the Peoples," presented by M. Albert Thomas. (2) "Organisation of Commercial Relations between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Ultimate Extension of the Inter-Allied Co-operative Committee," presented by M. Victor Serwy. (3) "When, How, and Under what Conditions can the Activity of the International Co-operative Alliance be Resumed?" presented by M. E. Poisson.

On the first question, the proposals remitted to the Executive of the International Co-operative Alliance by this conference were as follows :—

(1) That a special meeting of the Executive should be convened for August 19th, 1919, to consider the date, place, and agenda of the next meeting of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, and that the members of the Central Committee should be informed of the special meeting of the Executive in order that they may attend if they so desire.

(2) That the meeting of the Central Committee should be held at the end of the year (1919), and, if possible, at Geneva.

(3) That the agenda of that meeting should include—

(a) The resumption of the work of the International Co-operative Alliance.

(b) The arrangements for the next International Congress.

(c) The consideration of the decisions of the Inter-Allied and Neutral Conferences.

(4) That the central organisations of the newly constituted States be invited to join the International Co-operative Alliance and conform to its rules. Further, that those who so join and pay their subscriptions be invited to send representatives in a consultative capacity to the meeting of the Central Committee.

On the second subject of the third Paris Conference the Executive were asked to convene in London, on August 20th, a meeting of delegates of the various national wholesale societies to consider the resolution passed at Paris, viz. :

That it is necessary to organise as soon as possible international co-operative trading relations for the purpose of establishing an International Co-operative Trading Organisation.

The Executive agreed to convene the proposed meeting on the understanding that the French and Belgian Wholesale Societies would present the case in support of the proposals of the Paris Conference.

The meeting was duly held and a sub-committee appointed to draw up a practical plan of operations. A further meeting of this committee was held at Geneva on April 14th.

The third subject was "The assistance to be given to the societies in the devastated areas." The conference suggested "that a special committee should be constituted to consider the co-operative needs of the nations which have suffered devastation by the war, and to satisfy them by sending goods, opening credits, loans, and by all other means possible, supported in this work by the existing wholesale societies."

It was agreed that this committee should be composed of a delegate from each National Co-operative Union and one from each wholesale society which is included in the International Trading Relationships Committee. The Executive were also requested to convene a meeting on these lines to be held

in London on August 20th, and to include the small committee appointed after the February conference at Paris to deal with this and the preceding subject. This meeting was duly convened, and a further meeting was held at Geneva on April 14th.

It will be for the Central Committee to say whether this committee should now be officially adopted by the International Co-operative Alliance to act on behalf of all its members in the matter of relief. In principle, the Executive have already accepted full responsibility for such work upon an international basis. The action taken on these proposals was as follows :—

The special meeting of the Executive was held in London on August 19th, when, in addition to the Executive, the members of the Central Committee were present from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, and Finland. The main decisions of that meeting were :—

(1) That the meeting of the Central Committee should be held at Geneva in December.

(2) That additional representatives of organisations already represented should be admitted to the meeting of the Central Committee at Geneva in respect of increased subscriptions and in accordance with Article 28 of the rules, but without the right to vote.

(3) That representatives of all national co-operative organisations which may be admitted to the International Co-operative Alliance shall be allowed to send one representative in a consultative capacity.

(4) That the rules of the International Co-operative Alliance be revised with respect to representation and voting.

(5) That the subjects proposed by the Paris Conference should be included in the agenda for the meeting of the Central Committee.

(6) That, in view of the resolution on International Peace passed unanimously at the Glasgow Congress in 1913, and of the failure of the co-operative organisations of the world to prevent the war, and in order to find a common basis on which to resume the work of the International Co-operative Alliance, each central organisation be asked to include in the report on its work during the war (or, if preferred, in a separate communication to the Executive) a statement of its present attitude towards the principles contained in the resolution of the Glasgow Congress.

The whole of these matters have been the subject of considerable discussion since the meeting in August last, and have now been submitted to the meetings of the Central Committee at Geneva.

The Geneva meeting was attended by representatives from twelve of the States in membership with the Alliance previous to the war, and also from four of the new States admitted during the past year. Unfortunately, no representatives from Germany or Denmark were present, but letters were received from them regretting their absence on account of the difficulties of railway communication. Sir William Maxwell, who, in view of the state of

his health, is to be congratulated upon the courage with which he made the journey to Geneva to preside over the sittings of the Central Committee, delivered the opening address. The agenda of business was equal in importance and extent to that of an International Congress. Reports were received from sixteen countries of their co-operative work during the war. The question of the constitution of the Alliance was considered, and a special committee appointed to prepare proposals for the revision of the rules at the next International Congress. M. Albert Thomas (director of the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations), promised that a co-operative representative should be included in the mission which the Allied Governments are arranging to send to Russia. The proposal that co-operation should be represented on the Council of the International Labour Bureau was endorsed by the meeting. Mr. E. F. Wise, the British representative on the Supreme Economic Council, addressed the delegates on the "Economic Condition of Europe," and made an interesting suggestion as to the part which co-operation could play in the solution of the economic problem. A representative of the Economic Section of the League of Nations was also present. He was officially appointed to watch the proceedings in view of the co-operation between our movement and the League, which it is hoped may be strengthened. Interim arrangements were made for the fuller representation of the various countries at meetings of the Executive and Central Committees. The next meeting of the Central Committee is to be held at The Hague in October, 1920. It was decided that the important questions of "International Trading Relations" and the "Economic Relations of the Peoples," following the decisions of the Inter-Allied and Neutral Conference at Paris in June last, should be placed on the agenda for the next International Congress, which is to be held at Basle in August, 1921.

The outlook is full of possibilities; international co-operation is at the threshold of a new era which we believe will be the period of the real world revolution—economic, social, and moral—for which the world has suffered and for which it still waits.

H. J. MAY, Secretary.

The following is the report of the activities of the British Co-operative Union during the period of the War, 1914-1918, submitted by the General Secretary of the Co-operative Union in conformity with the request made by the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance :—

1. In conformity with the request contained in your letter, dated 1st September, 1919, I have pleasure in forwarding the following summary of the general activities of the British Co-operative Union during the period of the war.

2. At the Annual Congress, held in Dublin in 1914, two months before the outbreak of war, it was decided to set up a special committee of inquiry to survey the whole field of co-operative activity in the United Kingdom in

order that the efficiency of the movement might be increased and its progress greatly accelerated. This committee was duly appointed in September, 1914, and, despite the many difficulties created by war-time conditions, continued its work throughout the whole period of the war. The report of the committee, finally adopted at the Special Congress held at Blackpool in February of the present year (1920), is a document of the utmost importance. It is important, first, because it records the position of the British co-operative movement in 1914, when the war began, and, secondly, because it lays down the principles that must be the basis of co-operative reconstruction now that the war is over.

3. The outbreak of war in August, 1914, naturally caused great dislocation in the trade of almost all co-operative societies. In many towns, the Government promptly commandeered horses, vehicles, and stocks of foodstuffs belonging to co-operators. Co-operative halls were seized and used for the purpose of billeting troops, whilst co-operative bakeries were required to produce bread for the supply of the Army.

4. It must be said, however, that most co-operative societies were equal to the emergency. By their firm action in rationing their members, and thus securing an equitable distribution of supplies, they did much to prevent food panics, and consequent social disturbance. Further, by refusing to advance prices unnecessarily, co-operative societies exerted a steadying influence on the prices of commodities, and thus made it impossible for private retailers to exploit working-class consumers.

5. Moreover, co-operative societies in all parts of the country were among the first to support national and local funds opened for the relief of distress. Prior to the end of 1914, co-operative societies thus subscribed nearly £100,000 in cash, in addition to making large grants in kind for the relief of persons thrown out of employment, or in distress because of circumstances created by the war.

6. In August, 1914, the Co-operative Union, in conjunction with other labour organisations, helped to form a special "Workers' War Emergency National Committee." This committee was established for the purpose of dealing with all questions affecting the welfare of the industrial community. Among other matters immediately dealt with by the committee was the question of the rise in the price of food and coal. The committee continued in existence throughout the whole period of the war, giving its attention to all urgent questions as they arose from time to time.

7. At a very early date, the Co-operative Union urged all co-operative societies to do their utmost to keep down retail prices in the interests of consumers generally. Societies were also advised not to increase their rate of dividend, but to strengthen their reserves by putting large sums to their reserve funds and by adopting more liberal rates of depreciation. The policy advocated by the Co-operative Union met with general acceptance, and there was in consequence a considerable reduction in the average rate of dividend paid by societies.

8. The high price of necessities was in due course considered by the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. In March, 1915, this committee called upon the Government to tax all war profits to the fullest extent possible in order to discourage profiteering. It also urged that the Government should fix maximum prices for all necessary foodstuffs, such as sugar, and that, where stocks were withheld, steps should be taken to compel sales.

9. Unfortunately, this policy was not adopted by the Government for many months. Eventually, however, the Co-operative Union, in conjunction with other labour bodies, called upon the Government (a) to purchase all imported essential foodstuffs; (b) to commandeer or control all home products, such as meat, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and milk; (c) to commandeer ships and control freights and freight rates; and (d) to place all supplies on the retail market at prices securing the full benefit of Government action to the consumers.

10. These proposals were at length adopted by the Government. The appointment of a National Food Controller and the establishment of a Ministry of Food followed, and the Co-operative Union then pointed out that, as the co-operative movement was the largest single purchaser and distributor of foodstuffs, it should be represented on all committees—local and national—set up to deal with the distribution of foodstuffs.

11. For a considerable time these representations had no effect. In 1917, however, the Parliamentary Committee were granted an interview with the Food Controller (Lord Rhondda), and this meeting led to satisfactory results. The committee were invited to appoint representatives to serve on a large number of important Government committees responsible for the supply and distribution of foodstuffs. Two representatives were appointed to serve under the Ministry of Food, six secured seats on the Consumers' Council, two were added to the Advisory Council connected with the Ministry of Reconstruction, and many rendered service on minor advisory committees.

12. Later, where local food control committees were set up in every large centre of population, co-operators secured a fair measure of representation. They were thus able to urge upon the Government the necessity for a compulsory system of national rationing and to secure a measure of justice for co-operative societies.

13. Unfortunately, however, private trading interests were able to influence the policy of the Government. The methods adopted by those responsible for the distribution of foodstuffs for a time did much injury to co-operative societies, which were often unable to secure adequate supplies. This caused grave dissatisfaction among co-operators, who naturally felt that private traders were using their political influence to injure co-operative societies.

14. In addition, much dissatisfaction was caused by the inequitable administration of the Military Service Acts, after the Government had adopted a policy of conscription for military service. Local Military Service Tribunals

often dealt harshly with co-operative societies, which were frequently deprived of the services of responsible officials and other employees filling responsible positions; whilst private traders and their employees were exempted from national service.

15. These feelings of discontentment came to a head in 1917. At the Congress held at Swansea in that year, the delegates present (a) condemned the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax on the trading surpluses of co-operative societies; (b) demanded larger representation on all Government committees appointed to deal with the organisation of production, distribution, and exchange during the war; (c) condemned the unsatisfactory methods of the Food Controller; (d) urged that the milk supply should permanently be under Government control; and (e) instructed the Parliamentary Committee to take steps to secure the exemption of responsible co-operative employees from military service.

16. Further, the delegates present at the Swansea Congress resolved that the time had arrived when the co-operative movement should take the necessary steps to secure direct representation in Parliament and on all local and administrative bodies as the only way of effectively voicing its demands and safeguarding its interests.

17. At a national conference held in London later in the same year (1917) this decision was re-affirmed. A National Co-operative Parliamentary Representation Committee was appointed, a political programme was adopted, and at the general election held in December, 1918, ten candidates sought election as co-operative candidates. One of these was elected, so that British co-operators are now for the first time directly represented in the British House of Commons.

18. Considerations of space make it impossible to refer to various other activities of the British co-operative movement in war time. Broadly, it may be said that the co-operative movement did much to protect consumers generally by keeping down prices, by securing the equitable distribution of food supplies, and by forcing the Government to take steps to check profiteering. Although the Government refused to make use of the machinery of co-operation as an agency for distributing supplies, it was at length compelled to recognise the great value of co-operative societies to the community. Co-operative representatives on national and local committees rendered invaluable service to the community as a whole. They helped to shape national policy and to administer national affairs, and, as a result, the co-operative movement has acquired new importance and has gained an enhanced reputation. Above all, inasmuch as war-time conditions and war-time grievances compelled British co-operators to enter the political arena, a new chapter in the history of the co-operative movement has been commenced, the end of which will not be reached until by a combination of industrial, economic, political, and educational activity co-operators succeed in establishing that co-operative commonwealth which is the true goal of all co-operative effort.

19. So far as the progress of the co-operative movement is concerned, it

may be said that there was a great extension of every department of co-operative activity during war time. In production, distribution, wholesale trading, banking, insurance, land-owning, and farming, great strides were taken during the period 1914-1918. Full accounts of these developments are included in the annual reports of the Co-operative Union. The following statistics will, however, indicate the extent of the progress made :—

(a) RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

Year.	Total Number of Societies.		Number of Members.		Shares.
1914	1,391	....	3,054,299	....	£39,573,049
1918	1,364	....	3,846,531	....	£54,039,225
	<hr/>		<hr/>		
Increase ....	—	....	792,234	....	£14,466,176
Decrease	27	....	—	....	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>		
Year	Trade.		Surplus (or Profit).		
1914.....	£87,964,229		....	£13,501,825	
1918.....	£155,161,963		....	£16,495,645	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		
Increase	£67,197,734		....	£2,993,820	
Decrease	—		....	—

(b) WHOLESALE SOCIETIES (3).

Year.	Share Capital.	Trade.	Value of Products.	Surplus.
1914	£2,611,609 ..	£44,604,580 ..	£9,109,318 ..	£1,373,544
1918	£3,842,899 ..	£85,601,687 ..	£17,729,568 ..	£716,058
Increase	£1,231,290 ..	£40,997,107 ..	£8,620,250 ..	—
Decrease	— ..	— ..	— ..	£657,486

20. With reference to the resolution passed by the Central Executive of the International Co-operative Alliance, there has been no change in the policy of the British Co-operative Union since the Congress held at Glasgow in 1913. British co-operators still affirm the principles stated in the resolution adopted at Glasgow by the co-operators of all lands. They are as ready as ever to do their utmost to develop international co-operation; they desire to develop inter-trading with co-operators in every country, and they are prepared to work in harmony, peace, and co-operation with all co-operators who are members of the International Co-operative Alliance.

A. WHITEHEAD (General Secretary).

62. HODGSON PRATT MEMORIAL LIMITED.

The Hodgson Pratt Memorial was formed to keep alive the memory of Hodgson Pratt, who was for many years one of the most active and self-sacrificing workers on behalf of the co-operative movement as well as many other forms of industrial and social reform.

The fund is managed by a committee consisting of representatives appointed by the Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Labour

Co-partnership Association, the Workmen's Club and Institute Union, and other bodies which assisted in promoting the memorial. Its president is Sir H. J. Vansittart Neale, K.C.B., and its honorary secretary, Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G., both of whom were for many years co-workers with Mr. Pratt. Its income in 1919 amounted to £231 16s. 2d., of which £68 5s. 6d. was contributed by co-operative societies, £62 13s. 6d. by workmen's clubs, and £10 13s. 6d. by individuals, the remainder consisting of interest and dividends upon the invested memorial fund, which at the end of the year amounted to £1,742.

During the year a scholarship at Ruskin College of the value of £100 was awarded to Mr. Geo. Jos. Williams, a co-operator and trade-unionist, who is now in residence at the college, and it is hoped that more co-operative societies will subscribe to the fund so that an annual scholar may be sent to Ruskin College, or, when established, to the Co-operative College. A scholarship (Co-operative Summer School) was awarded to Mr. F. Wall, of Plymouth; and grants were made to the W.E.A., the International Co-operative Alliance, the "Servants of India," and to other organisations which the committee are confident that Mr. Pratt would support if he were living.

The Co-operative Union is an annual subscriber to the memorial, and co-operative societies and other labour organisations are earnestly requested to send contributions to enable the memorial to extend its useful work. These should be sent to the honorary secretary, Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G., 60 Knatchbull Road, London, S.E.5, who will gladly acknowledge same and give any further information desired.

63. THE CONGRESS OF 1921.

A joint invitation has been received from the Brightside and Carbrook Society and the Sheffield and Ecclesall Society asking that the next Congress, at Whitsuntide, 1921, may be held in the city of Sheffield. An invitation has also been received from the Scarborough Society, giving the Congress a cordial invitation to visit Scarborough next year. The usual inquiries *re* suitable halls and lodging accommodation have been made, and a report will be submitted to the Bristol Congress.

64. DECEASED CO-OPERATORS.

The following is a list of the names of prominent co-operators who have died since the last Congress was held, notice of whose death has appeared in the *Co-operative News* or the *Scottish Co-operator*. Inasmuch as there has been a change in the method of numbering the pages of the *Co-operative News* it is no longer possible to make reference to the pages of that journal in which particulars of the persons whose names appear in the following list may be found.

Accounts of the lives of the following co-operators have appeared in the *Co-operative News* :—

1919.

Bourne, J. P., Manager, Crewe.
 Butler, J., C.W.S. Boot Department.
 Browne, S. E., President, Eagley.
 Clay, Wm, Leeds.
 Elliott, J., Barnsley.
 Foulger, S., Ipswich (Southern
 Sectional Board).
 Grierson, A., C.W.S. Tailoring Dept.
 Johnson, Mrs., Manchester.

Jarman, J., Secretary, Warrington.
 Kay, Wm., C W.S., Manchester.
 Murphy, Wm., Dublin.
 Parkes, Miles, Crewe (C.W.S. Director)
 Potter, Mrs. S., Stockton-on-Tees.
 Stansfield. E., Morley.
 Salkield, Mrs., Burnley.
 Wood, —, Manager, Heckmondwike.
 Young, Jas., S.C.W.S.

1920.

Anderson, J., C.W.S., Newcastle.
 Bailey, H. R, C.W.S., Newcastle
 (Hon. Mem., Co-op. Union).
 Brown, T., London.
 Bland, H., Walsall.
 Clay, Mrs., Arnold Women's Guild.
 Cooke, Jas., Manager, Congleton.
 Davidson, J., Bishop Auckland.
 Jennings, F., Co-operative Party,
 Leeds.

Kibble, A. W., Clacton-on-Sea.
 Manning, G., Stockport.
 Pearce, R. Delabole (South-Western
 Sectional Board).
 Readshaw, T., Bishop Auckland
 (Northern Sectional Board).
 Sedley, Taylor, M.A. (President,
 Derby Congress, 1884).
 Webb, Mrs., senior, Wimbledon.
 Young, G., Haddington Society.

Accounts of the lives of the following co-operators have appeared in the
Scottish Co-operator :—

1919.

	Page.		Page
Ser.-Major Hew Young, Uddingston	190	Mr. David Gordon, S.C.W.S.	499
Mr. Johnston Norrie, Newburgh..	220	Mr. James Young, S.C.W.S.	503
Mr. James Leggat, S.C.W.S.	227	Mrs. Walter Weir, Kinning Park.	509
Mr. R. Parkinson, S.C.W.S.	243	Mr. James Laird, St. George	525
Mr. A. Hutchison, P.C.M.S.	293	Mr. Joseph Young, Musselburgh .	592
Mr. J. Gemmell, P.C.M.S.	390	Mr. J. Mackay, Leven	682
Mr. Miles Parkes, C.W.S.	407	Mrs. Colin L. Brown	682
Mr. James Hamilton, U.C.B.S. ..	423	Mr. John Scott, S.C.W.S.	683
Mr. J. W. Innes, Portobello	453	Mr. John Elliot, Barnsley	721
Mr. Thos. Todd, J.P., Perth	474	Mr. Robert Shields, P.C.M.S.	736
Mr. David Millar, S.C.W.S.	494		

1920.

	Page.		Page.
Mr. Chas. Workman, Lennoxton	5	Mr. Wm. Greer, Kinning Park ..	105
Mr. John Pettigrew, St. George..	80-105	Mrs. Murdoch, Kinning Park	117
Mr. James Reekie, S.C.W.S.	102	Mr. James G. Clark, Barrhead ...	170
Mr. John Dickson, Cowlairst	104	Mr. Fred Jennings, Leeds and N.C.P.S. Ltd.	238

RESOLUTIONS SENT IN BY SOCIETIES.

The following resolutions have been sent in by societies:—

(1) By the Bristol Co-operative Society Limited.

PROPOSED NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

That in view of the many consolidations that are taking place all round us in the world of capital, the time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to bring itself into closer internal unity by organisation of its forces both wholesale and retail into one National Society, and that we hereby suggest that the Central Board refer this matter to the various sectional boards and district associations for their discussion, consideration, and report at the next Congress.

(2) By the Coventry Perseverance Co-operative Society Limited.

FUSION OF CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR PARTIES.

That this Congress is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the affiliation of the Co-operative Party and the Labour Party, both locally and nationally.

APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
I.—FARMING BY SOCIETIES	212
II.—NEW SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN 1919	215
III.—SOCIETIES DISSOLVED OR AMALGAMATED IN 1919.	251
IV.—CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE	260
V.—WOMEN'S GUILDS REPORTS	270
VI.—THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE ..	288
VII.—LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED FOR "THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE"	291

I. FARMING.

(See Report 6, page 87).

N.B.—Societies holding less than ten acres are not included.

(a) *By Societies.*

Society.	County.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by Return	
		Owned by Society	Rented.	In Land.	In Implements, Stock, &c.			Profit.	Loss.
IRISH SECTION—									
Eelfast	Antrim	178	..	£ 10,192	£ ..	£ 201	£ ..	£ ..	£ 1,591
MIDLAND SECTION—									
Coalville	Leicester ..	397	15	15475	3427	945	15	..	..
Coventry	Warwick ..	952	..	32000	16114	1020	..	..	1084
Derby	Derby	52½	..	5129	1232	255	..	..	..
Desborough Indus.	Northampton	569	..	14993	9528	980	569	72	..
Earls Barton	Northampton	43	..	2179	304	90	..	1	..
Enderby	Leicester ..	301	605	8500	10522	936	889	2528	..
Gainsborough	Lincoln ...	690	68	20250	18000	1591	78	443	..
Gt. Wigston	Leicester ..	120	56	248	..	226	645	734	..
Hucknall Torkard.	Nottingham	..	52½	6217	..	..	..	..	..
Hinckley	Leicester ..	277	..	11012	5200	742	..	..	296
Ilkeston	Derby .....	..	19	..	..	..	55	..	20
Kirkby-in-Ashfield.	Nottingham	..	251	..	3760	188	240	..	244
Langley Mill and Aldercar	Derby	245	84	5678	5920	461	115	..	22
Leicester	Leicester ..	..	205	3000	..	150	256	1010	..
Lincoln	Lincoln ...	1331	148	46774	23342	2468	165	..	923
Long Eaton	Derby	235	243	18248	12639	729	484	624	..
Mansfield and Sutton	Nottingham	..	104	..	3677	143	180	4	..
Market Harboro' ..	Leicester ..	185	..	9410	2800	550	..	244	..
Morning Star Sun.	Leicester ..	573	289	56711	10438	..	177	4315	..
Nottingham	Nottingham	333	106	16667	12741	916	176	..	512
Peterborough	Northampton	594	..	24233	7136	524	..	..	1804
Raunds Distrib. ...	Northampton	417	193	18000	..	900	253	586	..
Rugby	Warwick ..	269	..	1142	..	..	..	..	..
Rushden	Northampton	159	..	5421	3527	378	..	..	213
Saxby	Lincoln ...	..	..	267	13	25	213	..	..
Selston	Nottingham	18	..	1014	393	20	..	43	..
Tamworth	Stafford....	856	190	28298	10803	955	181	2510	..
Ten Acres and Stirchley	Worcester ..	202	..	14140	4781	638	..	..	..
Wollaston	Northampton	15	..	1100	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	284	..	9386	5381	528	..	..	962
Riverside Village..	Leicester ..	..	96½	1921	71	227	138	..	..
Lockhurst Lane ..	Warwick ..	228	..	5174	3558	202	..	..	..
Nuneaton	Warwick ..	116	..	4274	1660	216	200	27	..
Birmingham	Warwick ..	234	..	10038	6746	200	..	..	..
Walsall & Cannock (joint owners) no returns this year									
Annesley Colliery ..	Nottingham	..	13	..	..	..	36	..	..
Oakengates	Salop	60	..	2460	900	168	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester..	255	3	12000	..	600	6	..	522
NORTHERN SECTION—									
Birtley	Durham ...	..	492	..	6818	332	912	2549	..
Bishop Auckland ..	Durham ...	325	275	12000	4284	815	410	571	..
Brandon and Byshottles	Durham ...	..	13	..	..	..	28	46	..
Cornforth and Coxhoe	Durham ...	30	..	1649	..	82	..	23	..
Chester-le-Street ..	Durham ...	..	212	..	1024	50	304	1045	..
Consett	Durham ...	200	..	3831	2212	91	137	11	..
Darlington	Durham ...	..	79	..	230	15	237	286	..

‡ Suspense balance.

Society.	County.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by R' turn	
		Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	In Imple-ments, Stock, &c.			Profit.	Loss.
Derwent Flour Mill	Durham ...	..	144	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Cleveland ...	Yorks.	84	79	5356	2896	..	220	250	..
Hartlepoons	Yorks.	210	..	17550	39.1	223	120	29	..
Haswell	Yorks.	54	..	..	1110	604	..	72	..
New Brancepeth..	Yorks. ....	..	16	..	626	..	154	99	..
Ryhope and	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..
Silksworth	Yorks. ....	..	40½	..	350	17	112	75	..
Seaton Delaval ..	Northumbld	..	242	..	4344	217	375	518	..
Skelton	Yorks. ....	..	220	..	4029	144	389	351	..
West Pelton	Yorks.	25	..	1146	250	42	..	76	..
West Wylam and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prudhoe	Northumbld	89	20	2179	700	140	..	303	..
NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—									
Ashton-u.-Lyne ..	Lancs. ....	..	415	..	9500	..	558	..	258
Barnsley	Yorks. ....	..	139	..	2680	128	152	141	..
Birkenshaw	Yorks. ....	..	21	..	247	13	52	..	41
Bolton	Lancs.	377	67	16726	436	571	125	..	1001
Bradford (City of)	Yorks.	18	75	1800	..	74	97	..	..
Brightside and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbrook	Yorks.	319	14	16556	8101	972	39	..	825
Brighouse	Yorks. ....	..	40	..	..	..	80	126	..
Burnley	Lancs.	77	5	9000	2000	458	100	..	233
Crewe	Chester	346½	..	9296	4589	693	..	..	215
C.W.S.	Lancs.	9790	..	560785	17535	..	..	..	13347
Crown	Derby	73	..	2000	1500	38	..	..	..
Doncaster	Yorks.	95	10	12500	5869	459	10	..	55
Ecclehill	Yorks. ....	..	28½	..	1340	..	70	..	190
Fallsworth	Lancs.	24½	½	3929	3128	75	..	..	781
Farnworth and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kearsley	Lancs.	16	33	800	2250	150	62	..	168
Great Harwood ..	Lancs. ....	..	120	..	4000	..	..	..	..
Honley	Yorks.	17½	15½	892	902	72	46	129	..
Hepworth	Yorks.	28	6	..	..	..	12	27	..
Huddersfield	Yorks.	136	118	3551	8059	..	262	1471	..
Hindsford	Lancs. ....	..	106½	..	3179	160	154	228	..
Hull	Yorks.	500	20	11300	20000	1240	100	168	..
Hyde	Chester	..	15½	..	..	..	40	..	4
Kirkby-in-Furness.	Lancs.	40	..	3075	..	108	121	..	..
Leeds	Yorks.	*572	..	28640	3799	1297	..	..	59
Ilverpool	Lancs.	245	..	11961	3160	770	..	..	1795
Longridge	Lancs. ....	..	12	..	..	..	32	..	67
Masbro'	Yorks.	181½	4½	5700	2383	..	..	..	..
Matlock Bank	Derby	..	120	..	50	3	45	..	..
Millom	Cumberland	22	134	1780	1091	..	199	353	..
Milnsbridge	Yorks.	23	..	3120	80	..	..	..	150
Mirfield	Yorks. ....	..	14½	..	..	..	41	..	..
Nelson	Lancs.	411	45	16887	7735	985	100	..	772
Netherthong	Yorks.	11	15	937	49	79	35	103	..
Pendleton	Lancs. ....	..	36	..	182	..	43	..	197
Radcliffe and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilkington	Lancs.	160	127½	12573	996	500	542	..	77
Preston	Lancs.	13½	..	2110	255	44	..	..	22
Rochdale Equit. ..	Lancs.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Shelley	Yorks.	16	..	1459	..	..	..	26	..
Silsden	Yorks.	167	66	6745	3686	..	143	52	..
Skipton	Yorks.	203	180	7636	4810	581	330	10	..
South Crosland and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherton	Yorks. ....	..	50	..	..	..	90	..	168
Sutton Mill	Yorks. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swarthmoor and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulverston	Lancs.	2	11	300	..	..	45	..	..
Tyldesley	Lancs.	86	..	..	5000	250	150	..	537
Uppertown	Yorks.	15	..	891	34	18	12	17	..
Walkden	Lancs. ....	..	42	..	790	..	95	..	92
Winnington and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwich	Chester ....	..	11	..	..	..	25	44	..

* Only part possession yet.

II.—LIST OF INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1919.

(See Report 10, page 91.)

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C means Co-operative; E, Equitable; I, Industrial; L, Land; and P, Provident. "Limited" is understood after every name, and "Society" where A (Association) is not added.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
Nottingham ..	6784	Boots C. Insurance and Pension .	37 Station-st., Nottingham.
Monmouth....	6785	Oakdale Piggeries A.....	3 Penhriw Villas, Oakdale, Monmouth.
Hertford	6786	Watford Rural City.....	7 Bradshaw - road, Watford.
Northumbrlnd.	6787	North Shields Central Social Club and Institute.	1 Camden-st., North Shields.
Leicester	6788	Melton Mowbray and District Farmers A.	31 Nottingham - st., Melton Mowbray.
Northants	6789	Westfield Allotment A.....	29 Grove-st., Wellingborough.
Cambridge	6790	Manea and District Allotments and Smallholdings.	Wisbech-road, Manea, March.
Derby	6791	Ripley Garden and Allotment Holders' A.	The Horse and Jockey Hotel, Heage-road, Ripley, Derby.
Northants	6792	Weedon and District Smallholdings and Allotment.	46 Church-st., Weedon, Northants.
Northampton .	6793	Wilbarston Smallholdings and Allotments A.	Wilbarston, Market Harborough.
Northants	6794	Staverton Smallholdings and Allotment.	Staverton, Daventry.
Leicester	6795	Quorndon Allotment.....	The Mill House, Quorndon, Loughborough.
Leicester	6796	Whitwick and District Smallholders and Allotments.	138 Leicester - road, Whitwick Leicester
Northumbrlnd.	6797	Haltwhistle and District Working Men's Club and Institute.	Factory House, Aesica-road, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.
Stafford	6798	North Stafford Farmers A.....	4 Commerce-st., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent,
Cambridge	6799	Cambridgeshire Fruit and Vegetable.	47 Bridge-st., Cambridge.
Oxford.....	6800	Heythrop Cottage and Allotment Holders' A.	1 Heythrop Village, Chipping Norton, Oxford.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Montgomery ..	6801	Montgomeryshire Farmers' A. ..	Crown Chambers, High-st., Newtown, Montgomery.
Durham	6802	Ryhope Comrades' Club and In- stitute.	Ryhope Hall, Ryhope, Durham.
Lincoln	6803	Ashby Allotment Holders' A.	Mill - road, Ashby, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Lincoln	6804	Barrowby and District Allot- ments and Smallholdings A.	Malting Yard, Bar- rowby, Grantham.
Warwick.....	6805	Ansley Common Allotment Holders' A.	5 West-view, Ansley New Buildings, Ansley Common, Atherstone.
Stafford	6806	East Fenton Allotment A.	34 Halse-st., Fenton Park, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent.
Northampton .	6807	Desborough Smallholdings and Allotments A.	Council Schoolhouse, Desborough, Market Harborough.
Surrey	6808	Tolworth and District Allotment Holders.	23 Red Lion - road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.
Northampton .	6809	Gayton Gardeners and Allot- ment.	Gayton Rectory, Gay- ton, Blisworth, Northampton.
Derby	6810	Derbyshire Poultry and Live- stock Supplies.	41 O-maston - road, Derby.
Denbigh	6811	Abergele C. Dairies	Ty Mawr, Abergele, Denbigh.
Leicester	6812	Croft and District Allotments ..	28 Dovecote-la., Croft, Leicester.
Northumbrlnd.	6813	Corbridge Allotment Holders' A..	The Wheatsheaf Hotel, Corbridge, Northumberland.
Suffolk	6814	St. Edmundsbury Allotment A..	98 Springfield - road, Bury St. Edmunds.
Durham	6815	Thomas Wilson Working Men's Club and Institute.	Wilson-terrace, Low Fell, Gateshead.
Durham	6816	Central Social Club and Institute.	29 Swan-st., Gates- head.
Derby	6817	Breaston Mutual L. and Building.	Labour Hall, Long Eaton, Notting- ham.
Durham	6818	Southwick-on-Wear Social Club and Institute.	The White House, The Green, South- wick-on-Wear, Durham.
Stafford	*6819	Burton and District Farmers' Dairy.	66 Union-st., Burton- on-Trent
Lancs.....	6820	Liverpool and District Fish Friers' A.	2 Scotland - place, Liverpool.
Leicester	6821	Leather Supply A.....	9 Filbert - street, Leicester.

* Amalgamated with 6872 Derby, 1919.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Yorks... ..	6822	York Burton Lane Club and Institute.	30 Bootham-crescent, York.
Warwick	6823	Temple Grafton Smallholdings and Allotment.	Parish Institute, Temple Grafton, Warwick
Stafford	6824	Elford and District Allotments A.	Wood House, Fisherwick Park, Elford, Lichfield.
Somerset	6825	Easton in Gordans Allotments A	Star Lane, Pill, Bristol.
Notts	6826	Trent Embankment Garden Holders' A.	139 Wilford-crescent, E. Nottingham.
Somerset	6827	Priory Allotments A.	11 St Augustine-st., North Priory, Taunton.
Wilts	6828	Rodbourne, Cheney, and District Allotments A.	12 Haddington - ter., Rodbourne, Cheney, Swindon.
Durham	6829	Kirk Merrington and District Workmen's Club and Institute.	14 South View, Kirk Merrington, Ferry Hill, Durham.
Lincoln	6830	Crosby and District Allotment and Smallholders' A.	19 George-st., Crosby, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Durham	6831	West Hartlepool Victory Social Club.	1 Sandringham-road, West Hartlepool
Durham	6832	New Kyo Central Workmen's Club and Institute.	Club House, New Kyo, Annfield Plain, Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	6833	Northern Agricultural C.....	26 Clayton-st. West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Durham	6834	Tudhoe Colliery Allotment and Live Stock.	18 Front-st., Tudhoe Colliery, Spenny-moor.
Cornwall.....	6835	Redruth and District Allotments A.	Leslie House, Plainangwarry, Redruth.
Lincoln	6836	Gainsborough Allotment Holders' A.	70 Asquith-street, Gainsborough.
Hertford.....	6837	Ashwell and District Small Holdings.	Ashwell, Baldock, Herts.
Leicester	6838	Barrow-on-Soar and District Allotment A.	The House of M. W. James, Warner-st., Barrow - on - Soar, Loughborough.
Yorks.....	6839	New Town Gardeners' A.....	117 Summer - lane, Barnsley.
Durham	6840	Hesleden Workmen's Social Club.	Front-st., Hesleden, Castle Eden.
Essex	6841	Braintree C. Homes.....	61 High-st., Braintree,
Lancs.....	6842	Reddish and District Allotments.	5 Hilda-grove, South Reddish, Stockport.
Dorset.....	6843	Poole Harbour and District Improvement.	102 High-st., Poole.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Yorks.....	6844	Kilnhurst Allotments.....	13 Hooton-rd., Kilnhurst, Rotherham.
Lancs.....	6845	Clubmoor Allotment Garden A...	10 Scotia-road, Liverpool, E.
Durham	6846	Pelaw and District Social Club and Institute.	Plantation Cottage, Shields-row, Bill Q., Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Durham	6847	Hebburn Comrades of the Great War Social Club and Institute.	33 Carr-st., Hebburn, Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	6848	Benwell and District Social Club and Institute.	Springbank, Condercum-road, Benwell, Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Durham	6849	Butterknowle Workmen's Club and Institute.	The Club & Institute, Butterknowle, Durham.
Stafford.....	6850	Wall Heath Food Production A..	The Institute, Wall Heath, Dudley.
Stafford.....	6851	Five Lands Allotments.....	22 Frederick - street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
Stafford.....	6852	Brockmoor Allotment Holders and Gardeners.	69 Cressett-lane, Brockmoor, Brierl'y Hill, Stafford.
Yorks.....	6853	Bingley and District Allotment A.	16 Mitchell - terrace, Bingley.
Devon	6854	Kingsbridge District Allotment Holders' A.	3 Derby-road, Kingsbridge, Devon.
Oxford	6855	Thame and District Allotment...	Lakelash, Thame, Oxon.
Stafford.....	6856	Newcastle-under-Lyme & District Allotment Holders' A.	17 Foden-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford.
Oxford.....	6857	Hook Norton Horticultural.....	Bridge House, Hook Norton, Banbury.
Leicester.....	6858	Riverside Village C.	Riverside Village, Melton Mowbray.
Cornwall	6859	Mullion Fishermen's C.....	Elm-terrace, Mullion, Cornwall.
Cornwall	6860	Mounts Bay Fishermen's C.....	Mount Pleasant, Breage Side, Porthleven, Cornwall.
Northumbrlnd.	6861	Newbiggin Pig and Poultry.....	41 Meldon - terrace, Newbiggin-by-Sea, Northumberland.
Northumbrlnd.	6862	Preston Workmen's Social Club and Institute.	6 Preston - terrace, Preston, Northumberland.
Northumbrlnd.	6863	New York & Murton Workmen's Social Club and Institute.	Forsyth-street, New York, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Durham	6864	Chilton Smallholders and Allotments Holders' A.	8 Oswald-ter., Chilton Buildings, Ferryhill, co. Durham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Denbigh	6865	Vale of Clwyd Dairies.....	The Croft, Ruthin.
Chester.....	6866	Marple District Allotment Holders and Gardeners' A.	82 Church-lane, Marple, Cheshire.
Devon	6867	North Devon Agricultural C.	25 High-st., Bideford.
London	6868	Service	39 Maddox - street, London, W.1.
Chester.	6869	Macclesfield & District Farmers' Trading.	Union Corn Mills, 13 and 15 Stanley-st., Macclesfield.
Glamorgan....	6870	Penllergaer Gardeners	Devona Penllergaer, Gorseinon, Glam.
Northampton..	6871	Silverstone Smallholdings and Allotment.	High-st., Silverstone, Towcester.
Derby	6872	Derbyshire Farmers	19 Cornmarket, Derby.
London	6873	Rest House	14 Tavistock-square, W.C.1.
Leicester	6874	Enderby Allotments	King-street, Enderby, Leicester.
Glamorgan ...	6875	Caerphilly Allotment Holders....	Wolverley House, Energlyn, Caerphilly, Cardiff.
Stafford	6876	Knutton and Cross Heath Allotment Holders' A.	17 Peake-st., Knutton, Newcastle, Stafford.
Worcester	6877	Upton-on-Severn and District Allotment and Smallholders' A.	The Cross, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester.
Hants	6878	Winchester and District Trades and Labour Club and Institute.	29 High-street, Winchester.
Durham	6879	Quarrington Hill Allotments A...	3 Front-row, Quarrington Hill, Coxhoe, Durham.
Devon	6880	West Devon and North Cornwall Agricultural C.	Stanhope Hotel, Holsworthy.
Lincoln	6881	Wainfleet and District Smallholdings and Allotments A.	The Market Place, Wainfleet, Lincs.
Carnarvon	6882	Portmadoc Osier Growers	Town Hall. Portmadoc.
Bucks	6883	Stewkley Allotments and Smallholders' C.A.	The House of Mr. A. Rowe, Chapel-sq., Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard.
Durham	6884	West Hartlepool Working Men's Club and Institute.	95-97-99 Lynn-street, West Hartlepool.
Kent	6885	Ashford and District Dairy Farmers.	Court Lodge, Egerton, Ashford.
Oxford... ..	6886	Adderbury and Milton Allotment A.	Oxford-road, Adderbury, Banbury.
Yorks.	6887	Wyke and District Trading.....	92, Town Gate, Wyke, Bradford.
Bucks.	6888	Long Crendon and District Smallholdings and Allotment.	The Crown, Bicester-rd., Long Crendon, Thame.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
, ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Oxford	6889	Chipping Norton Allotments Trading.	8 Church-st., Chipping Norton, Oxford.
Lincoln.....	6890	Woolsthorpe and District Allotments and Smallholdings.	The Chequers, Woolsthorpe, Grantham.
Yorks.....	6891	County of York Agricultural C. A	38a Coney-st., York.
Essex.....	6892	Goodmayes Pig Club.....	33 Abbotsford-road, Goodmayes, Ilford.
Stafford.....	6893	Blakenhall (Wolverhampton) Working Men's Club and Institute.	1a Wanderers-avenue, Wolverhampton.
Hants.	6894	Romsey and District Allotment and Smallholding.	24, Market-place, Romsey.
Northumbrlnd.	6895	Earsdon and District Working Men's Social Club and Institute	White Lodge, Earsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Durham	6896	Hylton Workmen's Club and Institute.	25 Albion-st., South Hylton, Durham.
Cha'nel Islands	6897	C. Workers.....	Dayton, Rocquettes, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.
Cumberland ..	6898	Penrith Allotment Holders' A....	37 Brunswick-square, Penrith.
Stafford	6899	Lichfield and District Allotments, Gardens, and Smallholdings.	55, Trent Valley-road, Lichfield.
Westmorland..	6900	Longlands Allotments A.....	17, Lowther-street, Kendal.
Northampton .	6901	Woodford Halse Garden.....	13 Percy-road, Woodford Halse, Byfield, Northants.
Merioneth	6902	Dervel C.	Co-operative Office, Dervel Stores, Llandderfel, Corwen, Merion.
Northumbrlnd.	6903	Fenham Allotments	251 Tamworth-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Surrey	6904	East Surrey Farmers' C.....	L.D. & S.C.R. Goods Yard, Hooley-lane, Redhill.
Warwick.....	6905	Southam Allotment and Garden Holders' A.	The Cottage, Southam Warwickshire.
Northampton..	6906	Brackley and District Allotment and Garden Holders' A.	1 Halse-road, Brackley, Northants.
Monmouth....	6907	Ebbw Vale Ex-Service Men's Institute.	Queen-square Hill, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth.
Yo-k	6908	Bramham Village Gardeners	Bramham Church Schools, Bramham, Boston Spa. Yorks.
Middlesex	6909	Sailors and Soldiers' C.	"The George Hotel," Edgware, Middlesex.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Derby	6910	Derby and District Amalgamated Engineers' Club and Institute.	214 Osmaston - road, Derby.
Durham	6911	Trimdon Village Workmen's Club and Institute.	Front - st., Trimdon, Trimdon Grange, co. Durham.
Oxford	6912	Oxfordshire Fruit and Vegetable.	13 Marlborough-chambers, Corn-market-st., Oxford.
Lincoln	6913	Branston and District Allotments and Smallholdings A.	The Cottage, Branston, Lincoln.
Lincoln	6914	Santon and District Allotment Holders' A	2 Santon - ter., New Row, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Devon	6915	Newton Abbot and District C. Allotment A.	5 Vale-road, Newton Abbot
Leicester	6916	Barwell Allotment A.	58 Kirkby-road, Barwell, Hinckley.
Cornwall	6917	Cornwall Agricultural Marketing A.	County Hall, Truro.
Durham	6918	Tees-side Farmers	9 Horse Market, Darlington.
London	6919	General Trust and Guarantee	26 Bedford-rw, W.C.1.
Warwick	6920	Radford Social Club	Radford Social Club, Radford, Coventry.
Hertford	6921	Stevenage Club and Institute	31 High-st., Stevenage
Durham	6922	Bishop Middleham Working Men's Club and Institute.	High-street, Bishop Middleham, Ferry-hill, co. Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	6923	Allotment Social Club and Institute.	North View, West Allotment, Shiremoor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Stafford	6924	Brook-street and Cobridge-road (Hanley) Allotments A.	33 Derwent - street, Hanley, B. O., Stoke-on-Trent.
Northampton .	6925	Oundle and District Garden and Allotment Holders' A.	Latham House, North-st., Oundle, Northants.
Oxford	6926	Leafield and District Allotment and Gardeners.	Wychwood House, Leafield, Witney.
Northampton..	6927	Towcester Allotments, Gardens, and Smallholdings A.	The House of R. D. Rutherford, Brackley-rd., Towcester.
Hereford	6928	Ledbury Agricultural C.	Paunceford-court, Ledbury.
Oxford	6929	Witney and District Allotment and Gardeners.	21 The Green, Witney.
Durham	6930	Tanfield and Tantobie District Pioneer Social Club and Institute	Club House, 1 Front-street, Tantobie, co. Durham.
Durham	6931	Cassop Colliery Victory Workmen's Club and Institute.	Ivy House, Front-st., Cassop Coll'y, Coxhoe, co. Durham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Derby	6932	Boythorpe Allotments A.....	Holly Bank, Boythorpe, Chesterfield.
Carnarvon	6933	Gwynfai C. Dairies	The Cheese Factory, Llanwnda, Carnarvon.
Lincoln	*6934	Cleethorpes and District Allotment Holders' A.	10 Wollaston-rd, Cleethorpes, Grimsby.
Monmouth....	6935	Phillips Town Allotments A....	71 Jones-street, New Tredegar, Cardiff.
Northumbrlnd.	6936	Newburn Working Men's Social and Recreation Club and Institute.	Lemington Hall, Lemington, Scotswood, Northumb'ld.
Cumberland....	6937	Penrith and District Farmers' C. Slaughtering.	Castlegate, Penrith.
Durham	6938	Teams By-Product Social Club...	The Clubhouse, Liddel-place, Dunston, Gateshead.
Hants	6939	Daneshill C Homes	Daneshill Brick and Tile Works, Basingstoke.
Hants	6940	Locomotive Engineers' Club and Institute.	18 Station Hill, Eastleigh, Hants.
Salop.....	6941	North Shropshire Smallholders' C. Insurance and Supply A.	10 Marsh-row, Edmond, Newport, Salop.
Stafford	6942	Baddeley Green Working Men's Club and Institute.	Adderley House, Leek New-road, Baddeley Green, Stoke-on-T.
Northumbrlnd.	6943	Chirton Social Club and Institute.	Silkeys-lane, Chirton, North Shields.
Lincoln	6944	Louth Cottage, Garden, and Allotment A.	The Empire Club, Vickers-lane, Louth.
Lincoln	6945	Stamford and District Allotments and Smallholders.	56 Conduit-rd., Stamford.
Yorks	†6946	Cartmell Allotment.....	30 Woodseats - road, Sheffield.
Lancs	6947	Fir Grove Allotments A.....	58 Sunbeam-rd., Old Swan, Liverpool.
Glamorgan....	6948	Groesfaen and Darren Gardeners and Allotment Holders' A.	29 Groesfaen-terrace, Deri, Cardiff.
Glamorgan....	6949	Penygraig and District Allotments A.	144 Dunraven-street, Tonypandy (Rhondda), Glam.
Somerset.....	6950	Shepton Mallet Farmers' Union C.	The Slaughterhouse, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
Surrey	6951	Weybridge Allotment Holders' A.	2 South Cottages, York - road, Weybridge.
Leicester.....	6952	Ratby Allotments A.....	Berrys-lane, Ratby, Leicester.
Yorks.....	6953	Ripon and District Allotment Holders' A.	Wells House, 85A North-st., Ripon.

* Registration cancelled 1920.

† Registration cancelled 1919.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Lincoln	6954	Swanpool C. Housing.....	Skellingthorpe - road, Lincoln.
London	6955	Allied Trades and Labour Club and Institute.	Wellington Mansions, Church-lane, Charlton, S.E.7.
Durham	6956	Blackhall Rocks Associate Pleasure Resort Club and Institute.	Blackhall Rocks, Castle Eden, co. Durham.
Wilts.....	6957	Stratton St. Margaret and District Allotments A.	9 Pigeon House-lane, Stratton St. Mar- garet, Swindon.
Stafford	6958	Etruria Vale and District Allot- ment Holders' A.	71 Etruria Vale, Shel- ton, Stoke-on-Tr'nt
Northampton..	6959	Byfield Smallholdings and Allot- ment.	Westbrook House Byfield, Northants
Durham	6960	Albert Hill Club and Institute..	47 Barton - street Darlington.
Worcester ...	6961	Ombersley Allotments and Small- holdings A.	Cross Inn, Ombersley, Droitwich, Worcs.
Yorks.....	6962	Wheatley Park-lane Allotment A.	Central Hall, Print- ing Office - street, Doncaster.
Somerset.....	6963	Yeovil Labour Institute	51 Middle-st., Yeovil.
Suffolk.....	6964	Stowupland C. Food Production..	The School House, Stowupland, Stow- market.
Stafford	6965	Middleford Working Men's Club and Institute.	Newport-lane, Burs- lem, B.O. Stoke-on- Trent.
Stafford	6966	Longport Workmen's Club and Institute.	Port Vale House, Longport, Stoke- on-Trent.
Norfolk	6967	Norfolk Fruit and Vegetable ...	City Chambers, Norwich.
Durham	6968	Mount Pleasant Social Working Men's Club and Institute.	69 Cromwell - street, Gateshead.
Stafford	6969	Staffordshire Farmers	Bank Passage, Stafford.
Durham	6970	Cannyhill and District Work- men's Club and Institute	Front-st., Cannyhill, Durham.
London	6971	Railway Trade Union C. Trading Society (Nine Elms).	The Canteen, Nine Elms Station, S.W.8
Hertford.....	6972	North Hertford C. Bookbinding Works.	The Wynd, Letch- worth.
Durham	6973	Shotley Bridge Workmen's Victo- ry Social Club and Institute.	9 Messenger Bank, Shotley Bridge, co. Durham.
Durham	6974	Newbottle Working Men's Social Club and Institute.	Newbottle House, Newbottle, Fence Houses.
Durham	6975	Gateshead and District Trades Union Hall and Social Club and Institute.	Shipcote House, Gateshead.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Chester	6976	Coppenhall and District Farmers' C.	Oak Tree Farm, Warmingham, near Crewe.
Northumbrlnd.	6977	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea and District Comrades of the Great War and United Services Social Club and Institute.	Homlyn House, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea.
Warwick.....	6978	Little Heath Working Men's Club and Institute.	Elmsdale-av., Foleshill, Coventry.
Essex	6979	Maldon, Heybridge and District Allotment A.	Bell Inn, Silver-st., Maldon, Essex.
Durham	6980	Dunelm Club.....	55 Old Elvet, Durham
Cornwall	6981	Newquay and District Allotment A.	3 Colchester-villas, Newquay.
Northampton .	6982	King's Cliffe Smallholdings and Allotment.	School House, King's Cliffe, Peterborough
Northampton .	6983	Helidon Smallholdings and Allotment.	Helidon, near Daven-try.
Oxford	6984	Finstock Smallholdings and Allotment.	Ward's-la., Finstock, Charlbury.
Yorks.	6985	Fence and Woodhouse Mill Allotment.	29 Workso-p-road, Woodhouse Mill, near Sheffield.
Glamorgan ...	6986	Abercynon Horticultural and Land Allotments A.	6 Bradley-st., Abercynon, Glam.
Lancs.	6987	Southport and District Utility Poultry A.	92 Hart-st., Southport.
Durham	6988	Tudhoe and District Victory Club and Institute.	1 Tudhoe-la., Tudhoe Colliery, Durham.
Anglesey	6989	Ty Croes C. Dairies	Beulah, Bodorgan, Anglesey.
Cambridge	6990	Whittlesea and District Smallholders' A.	12 Cemetery-road, Whittlesea, Cambs.
Lincs.	6991	Grimsby Workers' Union Club and Institute.	Friendly Societies Hall, Lower Spring-street, Grimsby.
Salop.....	6992	Sentinel Garden Suburb (Shrewsbury).	Sentinel Motor Wagon Works, Shrewsbury.
London.....	*6993	Crymlyn Burrows C. Homes.....	27a Bush-la. Cannon-street, E.C.3.
London	6994	Margam C. Homes.....	27a Bush-la., Cannon-street, E.C.3.
Derby	6995	Long Eaton Junction Land	41 Upper Wellington-street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
Warwick.....	6996	Britannia Working Men's Club and Institute.	1 Avon-street, Rugby.
Bucks.	6997	Chesham Builders and Decorators.	74 Broadway, Chesham.
Durham	6998	Dipton Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers and Workmen's Club and Institute.	Front-street, Dipton, co. Durham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
London	6999	Petrol Users	3 Copthall-buildings, Copthall-av., E.C.2.
Durham	7000	Charles Perkins R.A.C.B. Social Club and Institute.	Sydney House, Birt- ley, co. Durham.
Cumberland ..	7001	Workington Discharged Sailors and Soldiers' Club and Institute.	Old Town Hall, 26 Washington-street, Workington.
Devon	7002	Torre Unionist Club	51 South-street, Torquay.
Leicester	7003	Bagworth and District Working Men's Club and Institute.	Main-road, Bagworth, Leicester.
Derby	7004	Chesterfield Housing A.	38 Holywell - street, Chesterfield.
Chester	7005	West End Silver Band Club and Institute.	94 West-st., Crewe
Durham	7006	Seaham Harbour and District R.A O.B. Institute and Club.	North Railway-street, Seaham Harbour, co. Durham.
York	7007	Ecclesfield Working Men's Club and Institute.	106 Cross Hill, Eccles- field, Sheffield.
Durham	7008	Kelloe Smallholding and Allot- ment A.	50 South-view, Cox- hoe, co. Durham.
Durham	7009	Chester-le-Street and District Soldiers and Sailors' Social Club and Institute.	Middle Chare Ches- ter - le - street, co. Durham.
Leicester	7010	Heather & District Smallholders and Allotment Holders	Crown Inn, Heather, Leicester.
Warwick	*7011	Midland Dairy Farmers' A.	Lloyd's Bank-chamb., New-street, Bir- mingham.
Cambridge	7012	March and District Allotments and Smallholdings A.	3 Gas-road, March.
Carnarvon	7013	Stapleton Cotton House	10 Menai-view, Bangor.
Lancs.....	7014	West Leigh and District Allot- ments A.	349 Wigan-rd., Leigh
Essex	7015	Witham and District Allotments.	Church-st., Witham.
Somerset	7016	Frome and District Allotments .	21 Wallbridge, Frome.
Essex	7017	Dengie District Farmers' C. A. .	The Maltings, South- minster, Essex.
Derby	7018	Barrow Hill Gardeners' A.	1 Allport-ter., Barrow Hill, Chesterfield.
Essex	7019	Beacon Hill C.	The Bays, Wickham Bishops Witham.
Northampton .	7020	Earls Barton Allotment Holders' Protection A.	Sunnyside, Earls Barton, Northampton.
Suffolk	7021	Lakenheath Smallholdings A. .	Schoolhouse, Laken- heath, Brandon.
Yorks.....	7022	Sutton-in-Craven Smallholders' A.	Sutton House, Sutton-in-Craven, Keighley.
Huntingdon...	7023	Godmanchester and District Allotment Holders' A	Sunnyside, Post-st., Godmanchester, Huntingdon.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Lancs.....	7024	Openshaw A.S.E. Club and Institute.	Openshaw A.S.E. Club & Institute, Toxteth-street, Higher Openshaw, Manchester.
Warwick.....	7025	Steam Engine Makers' (Coventry Branches) Club and Institute.	Hill Crest, Radford-road, Coventry.
Surrey.....	7026	Vickers Mutual Trading	Byfleet-road, Wey-bridge.
Glamorgan....	7027	Glam Rhymney Housing.....	Penallta Villas, Ystrad - Mynach, Cardiff.
Leicester	7028	Leicestershire and Rutland Farmers' C.	44 York-st., Leicester
London	7029	Askern Garden City A.....	Billiter Buildings, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Yorks.....	7030	Skipton Allotment Holders' A...	19 Cowper-street Skipton.
Gloucester....	7031	Tidenham and District Farmers' C.	Wibdon, Tidenham, Chepstow.
Glamorgan ...	7032	Kingsbridge Allotment and Cottage Gardeners.	Opposite Kingsbridge School, Gorseinon, Glamorgan.
Cumberland...	7033	Cumberland Fruit and Vegetable.	Viaduct, Carlisle.
Denbigh	7034	Rhyl Allotments	40 Kimmel-st., Rhyl.
Essex	7035	Dagenham Housing.....	Atherstone House, Church-st., Dagenham, Romford
Durham	7036	Kelloe and District Workmen's Club and Institute.	Green-street, Kelloe, Coxhoe, co. Durham.
Northumbria...	7037	Blucher and District Working Men's Social Club & Institute.	Blucher, Newburn, Northumberland.
Durham	7038	Houghton-le-Spring Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Social Club and Institute.	22 Sunderland-st., Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham.
Lancs.....	7039	Pilsworth and Unsworth Garden Village.	Pilsworth, nr. Whitefield, Manchester.
Buckingham...	7040	Great Linford Housing Society ..	Wharf House, Great Linford, Newport Pagnell.
Lancs.....	7041	Park House Gardens.....	Woodleg, High-st., Newton-le-Willows.
Lancs.....	7042	Taylor Village Trust.....	C/o. Taylor Bros. & Co Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.
Essex	7043	Mersea Smallholders' A.....	"Littleholme," Seaview - av., West Mersea, Colchester.
London	7044	Streatham Conservative Workers' Club.	111 Blegborough-rd., Streatham, S.W.16.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Durham	7045	Stanley United Ex-Service Men's Club and Institute.	Clubhouse, High-st., Stanley, co. Durham.
London	7046	Woodfield Allotment.....	5 Telferscote - road, Balham, S.W.12.
Sussex.....	7047	Worthing Trades and Labour Club and Institute.	13 High-street, Worthing.
Derby	7048	Westfield (Chesterfield) Allotments A.	2 Board School-lane, Chatsworth - road, Chesterfield.
Worcester	7049	Guarlford and District C. Small Holdings.	25 Penbury - street, Worcester.
Chester.....	7050	Broadheath Amalgamated Society of Engineers' Club & Institute.	High Bank, Altrincham.
Yorks.....	7051	York Clarence Club and Institute.	89 Clarence - street, York.
Stafford	7052	Chesterton Victory Workman's Club and Institute.	1 Back Victoria-st., Chesterton, Newcastle, Stafford.
Northumbrlnd.	7053	Tower Social Club and Institute..	1 Mitford-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Essex	7054	London Guest House	158 Coventry - road, Ilford.
Leicester.....	7055	Regent Club and Institute	Regent-st., Hinckley.
Essex	7056	Stratford Engineers' Club and Institute.	167 Romford - road, E.15.
Kent	7057	Labour Union Club and Institute.	148 Bexley - road, Northumberland Heath, Erith, Kent.
Nottingham....	7058	Lady Bay Garden	71 Ella-road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
Lincoln	7059	Blyton and District Garden and Allotment	Ross House, Blyton, Gainsborough.
Worcester	7060	Salwarpe and District Allotment and Supply.	The Smithy, Copcut, Droitwich.
Durham	7061	St. Helens and District Allotment and General Supply.	Manor House, St. Helens, Auckland, Bishop Auckland.
Lincoln	7062	Burton Stather and District Allotment and Small Holdings A.	Burton Stather (via Dorchester).
Durham	7063	Fence Houses and District Workmen's Social Club & Institute.	Clubhouse, Eastfield, Fence Houses.
Warwick.....	7064	Kineton and District Small Holdings.	Banbury-rd., Kineton, Warwickshire.
Lancs.....	7065	Electrical and Mechanical C. Trading.	11 South Castle-st., Liverpool.
Wilts.....	7066	South Wilts Housing.....	34 Castle-street, Salisbury.
Yorks.....	7067	Ivy Leaf Club (National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers, Rotherham).	9 High-st., Rotherham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Warwick	7068	Nottingham Order Coventry Club and Institute.	Fairfax House, Fairfax-st., Coventry.
Durham	7069	Rise Carr Club and Institute	80 Whessoe-la., Rise Carr, Darlington.
Anglesey	7 70	Holyhead C. Allotment A.	61 Newry-st., Holyhead.
Durham	7071	Rowlands Gill Victory Social Club.	Dene-view, Strathmore-rd., Rowlands Gill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Glamorgan...	7072	Bridgend and District Agricultural C.	Old Foundry, Bridgend.
Warwick	7073	Brassworkers, Metal Mechanics, Ironfounders, and Coremakers' Coventry Club and Institute.	17 & 18 King-street, Coventry.
London	7074	Directors' Indemnity Insurance..	13 St Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, E C.3.
Nottingham ..	7075	Newark Farmers	38 Middle Gate, Newark.
Gloucester...	7076	Kemerton and District Smallholdings and Allotments.	The Villa, Kemerton, Tewkesbury.
Somerset	7077	Stoke-under-Ham and District Smallholdings and Allotments.	Oakdene, Stoke-u'der-Ham, Somersetshire.
Essex	7078	Braintree, Bocking, and District Allotment A.	Co-operative Society, Bocking End, Braintree.
Brecon... ..	7079	Beaufort Allotment Holders and Cottage Gardeners' A.	"Waengoch," Beaufort, Breconshire.
Northampton .	7080	Abington District Allotment A...	1 Manfield-road, Northampton.
Glamorgan....	7081	Trebanos Poultry and Livestock A.	The Lower Stores, Trebanos, Pontardawe, Glam.
Lincoln	7082	Wadingham & District Gardens, Allotments & Smallholdings A.	School House, Wadingham, Kirton Lindsey, Lincs.
Durham	7083	Monkwearmouth Excelsior Workman Club and Institute.	32 Barrington-street, Monkwearmouth, co. Durham.
- Yorks.....	7084	Wakefield and District Farmers..	Thorntree Farm, Croft'n-rd., Walton, Wakefield.
Monmouth....	7085	Pontypool-road & District Allotment Holders & Gardeners' A.	Glen Logan, Pontypool-road, Monmouth.
Durham	7086	Close House and District Workmen's Club and Institute.	29½ Close House, Bishop Auckland.
Hants.	7087	Romsey District Farm Implement.	Roke Farm, Romsey.
Durham	7088	Consett and District Irish Democratic Club and Institute.	Club House, No. 1, The Villa, Albertrow, Consett, co. Durham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Durham	7089	Villette Social Club & Institute ..	1 Robinson - terrace, Sunderland.
Lancs.....	7090	Tyldesley Allotment and Small- holders' A.	10 Johnson - street, Tyldesley, Man- chester.
Derby	7091	Staveley Town Allotments	Mission House, Staveley, Chester- field.
Surrey.....	7092	Farncombe and District Working Men's Allotment A.	Kingsley Busbridge- lane, Godalming.
Hants.	7093	Hampshire Farmers' C. Abat- toirs and Bacon Factory.	Cranw'rth-rd. Corner, Winchester.
Lancs.....	7094	Rochdale and District Poultry League.	Back Drake - street, Rochdale
Northampton .	7095	Kettering C. Housing	23 King-street, Ket- tering.
Kent	7096	Sheerness East Working Men's Club and Institute	27 St. Vincent-ter., Sheerness East.
Middlesex ...	7097	Ex-Service Man's C. Trading and Manufacturing Enterprises	31, Staines-row, Hounslow.
Yorks.	7098	York. Layerthorpe and District Club and Institute.	1 Duke of York-street, Layerthorpe, Yrks.
Northumbrlnd.	7099	Bedlington and District Ex- Service Men's Club & Institute.	Front-street, West End, Bedlington, Northumberland.
Monmouth	7100	Trethomas Industrial C.	9 Standard-st., Tre- thomas, Cardiff.
Durham	7101	Evenwood Allotment.....	24 West-view, Even- wood, Bishop Auckland.
Durham	7102	Greenside Victory Club and In- stitute.	Greenside Cottage, Greenside, Ryton, co. Durham.
Middlesex.....	7103	Golder's Green Housing	Cross Roads House, Golder's Green, N.W.4.
Berks.	7104	Pavlova Housing Society, Abing- don.	Spring Grove Works, Abingdon.
Pembroke	7105	Goodwick and Fishguard Indus- trial C.	The Continental, Main-st., Goodwick.
Devon	7106	Westcliff, Rocombe	Westcliff, Rocombe, Uplyme, Lyme Regis.
Durham	7107	Cestrian Club	58 Front-st., Chester- le-Street.
Stafford	7108	Bradeley Working Men's Club and Institute.	11 Chell Heath-road, Smallthorne, Stoke-on-Trent.
Chan. Islands .	7109	Jersey C.	41 New street, St. Heliers, Jersey.
Durham	7110	Murton Colliery Workmen's Tem- perance and Literary Institute.	The Institute, Claude- st., Murton Colliery, co. Durham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Warwick.....	7111	Brookvale Social Club	Slade House Anchor- age-rd., Erdington, Birmingham.
Bucks.....	7112	Walton Park Housing	The Printing Works, Aylesbury.
Norfolk	7113	Cromer Garden Suburb	5 Bond-st., Cromer.
Durham	7114	Boldon Colliery Branch Comrades of the Great War Social Club and Institute.	Station-road, Boldon Coll'ry, co. Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	7115	Blyth Branch of the Comrades of the Great War Club and Institute.	Central Hall Build- ings, Blyth.
Northumbrlnd.	7116	Ashington and District Comrades of the Great War Social Club and Institute.	Junction of South and West-view, Ashing- ton, Northumbrlnd.
Derby	7117	Alfreton Garden Holders' A.	4 Ellesmere - avenue, Alfreton
Nottingham...	7118	Bagthorpe Allotment Holders' A..	7 Owthorpe-grove, Sherwood, Notting- ham.
Oxford	7119	Bloxham Allotment Garden	The Vicarage, Bloxham, Banbury.
Derby	7120	Hemloke Allotment A.	35 Hemloke - road, Holmewood, Chesterfield.
York	7121	Grove Hill and District Small- holdings & Allotment Holders' A.	1 Gresham-road, Middlesborough.
Gloucester	7122	Charlton Kings Allotment and Smallholders' A.	Charlton Kings Club and Institute, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
Durham	7123	Newton Cap Working Men's Social Club and Institute.	13 West-road, Bishop Auckland.
Kent.....	7124	Tunbridge Wells and District Allotment Holders' A.	Friendly Societies' Hall, Tunbridge Wells.
Hertford	7125	Harpenden Dairies	4 High-st., Harpen- den, Herts.
Lancs.....	7126	Three E's C. Bakery	Bakery, Shady-lane, Bromley Cross, Bolton.
Northumbrlnd.	7127	Whitley Bay, Cullercoats, and District R.A.O.B. G.L.E. Club and Institute.	229 Whitley - road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.
Brecon	7128	Hay and District Farmers' C...	Llows, Hereford.
Yorks.	7129	Hartshhead, Clifton and District Farmers.	Grey Ox Inn, Harts- head, Liversedge, Yorks.
Warwick.....	7130	Moseley and District Allotment Holders' A.	177 Grove-rd., Spark- hill, Birmingham.
Durham	7131	West Stanley Colliery Allotment..	31 Delacour-st., West Stanley, co. Dur- ham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Durham	7132	Darlington Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Club and Institute.	26 & 27 Tubwell-row, Darlington.
Middlesex	7133	Discharged Sailors and Soldiers' C. Industries	31 Staines-road, Hounslow.
Yorks.....	7134	Horsforth Co-partn'rship Tenants.	Sunnybank - avenue, Horsforth, near Leeds.
Cambridge	7135	Histon and District C. Homes ...	Oakdene, Impington, Cambridge.
Durham	7136	Langley Park Union Jack Club and Institute.	Back Quebec-street, Langley Park, Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	7137	Ashington and District Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Club and Institute.	120 Station-rd., Ashington, Northumberland.
Bedford	7138	Arlesey Working Men's Club	High-street, Arlesey, Bedfordshire.
Lancs.....	7139	Morecambe Trawlers' C.	2 Back Morecambe-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
Bedford	7140	Maulden Allotment and Small-holders' C.	George-st., Maulden, Ampthill.
Middlesex	7141	Hounslow and District Garden Homes	31 Staines-road, Hounslow.
Salop	7142	Morda and Sweeney Allotments A.	Thorncliffe, Morda, Oswestry.
Warwick.....	7143	Warwickshire Farmers.....	29 Clarendon-square, Leamington,
Glamorgan	7144	Loughor Allotment and Cottage Gardeners	Pencae, Borough-rd., Loughor, Glam.
Northumbrlnd.	7145	Byker and St Peter's Working Men's Social Club & Institute.	37 Commercial-road, Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Warwick	7146	Nuneaton Branch Workers' Union Club and Institute.	38 Church - street, Nuneaton.
Middlesex	7147	Hornsey Labour Institute	153 Nelson-road, Hornsey, N.8.
York	7148	Smith's Dock Social Club	King George's-square, South Bank, Yorks.
Lincoln	7149	Holbeach and District Small-holders' C.	Black Horse Inn, The Clough, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.
Durham	7150	Annfield Plain Victory Club and Institute.	Clubhouse, Annfield Plain, co. Durham
Lancs.....	7151	Stretford Labour Club	1 Sydney-st., Stretford, Manchester.
Buckingham ..	7152	High Wycombe C. Cultivators...	Van Inn Clubroom, Oxford-road, High Wycombe.
London	7153	Lewisham Volunteers (1914-1919) Club.	272 High-street, Lewisham, S.E.13.
Buckingham ..	7154	Chesham Brush Manufacturers ..	80 Sunnyside - road, Chesham.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Durham	7155	Coatsworth Working Men's Club and Institute.	111 Bensham - road, Gateshead.
Buckingham .	7156	Beaconsfield C. Dairy Farm	Beaconsfield, Bucks.
London	7157	Clerks' Social Centre.....	1 Brunswick-square, W.C.1.
Somerset	7158	Taunton and West Somerset Agricultural C.	Pontispool Farm, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
Surrey.....	7159	Addlestone Garden Village Society.	Bleriot and Spad Works, Station-rd., Addlestone, Weybridge.
Warwick	7160	Nuneaton Labour Club.....	Bond Gate, Nuneaton.
Stafford	7161	Stoke-on-Trent Transport Workers' Club and Institute.	1 Hill-st., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent.
Stafford	7162	Shelton Club and Institute.	Richmond-ter, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent
Devon	7163	East Devon Agricultural C	Bridge Farm, Stoke Canon, Exeter.
Gloucester	*7164	West Midland C. Mill.....	6 Lower Westgate-street, Gloucester.
Worcester	7165	Tredington Allotments & Small-holdings.	Darlingoscott, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.
Kent	7166	Thanet Fishermen's C.	38 Belmont - road, Ramsgate.
Durham	7167	Spennymoor & Whitworth Club and Institute.	Clyde House, Spennymoor.
Northumbrlnd	7168	Newsham & District Discharged Soldiers and Sailors' Victory Social Club and Institute.	62, 64, 66, & 68 Winchip-st, Newsham, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Worcester	7169	Crothorne and Charlton Small-holdings and Allotment.	Daves - lane, Crothorne, Pershore, Worcestershire.
London.....	7170	First People's Farm	24 Cazenove - road, Stoke Newington, N.16.
Carnarvon	7171	Llanfairfechan Allotment Holders' A.	Kirn-villa, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvon.
Lanes.....	7172	Leigh Agricultural	Cawley Farm, Culcheth, Warrington
Stafford	7173	Burslem Central Club & Institute.	4 Liverpool - road, Burslem, B.O., Stoke-on-Trent.
Chester	7174	Hazel Grove & District Piggeries.	52 London-rd., Hazel Grove, Stockport.
Northumbrlnd.	7175	New Hartley and District Workmen's Victory Club and Institute.	Milton-terrace, New Hartley, Seaton Delaval, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Dorset.....	7176	Shaftesbury and District Small-holdings A.	31 Bell-st., Shaftesbury.

* Amalgamated with 3901 Gloucester, 1919.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Durham	7177	Tudhoe Park Club and Institute.	Club House, Durham-rd., Tudhoe Grange, Spennymoor.
Durham	7178	Tursdale and Metal Bridge Working Men's Social Club and Institute.	Club House, Thinford Mill House, Ferry Hill, co. Durham.
Durham	7179	West Hartlepool Boilermakers' Institute.	Orchard House, West Hartlepool.
Derby	7180	Wheatbridge Housing A.....	Wheatbridge Mills, Chesterfield.
Warwick	7181	Hall Green Allotment A.....	21 Fernley-rd, Sparkhill, Birmingham.
Yorks.	7182	Crookes Working Men's Club and Institute.	Club House, Mulehouse-rd., Crookes, Sheffield.
Hants.	7183	Bournemouth and District Ex-Service Men's Smallholdings A.	Moordown Nurseries, Bournemouth.
Kent	7184	Gillingham R.A.O.B. Club and Literary Institute.	Middle - street, Old Brompton, Chatham.
Gloucester ...	7185	Western Woodworkers	1 Pritchard-street, St. Paul's, Bristol.
Middlesex	7186	Done Our Bit Club	357 High-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6.
Durham	7187	South Church Workmen's Club and Institute.	Gaunless Works, South Church, Bishop Auckland.
Lancs.	7188	Blackpool Housing	20 Birley-st., Blackpool.
London	7189	Dulwich Estates Public Utility..	The Estates Office, The Old College, Dulwich, S.E.21.
Warwick	7190	C. Builders	33 Newhall - street, Birmingham.
London	7191	Industrial Reconstruction A.	24 Bedford-row, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Durham	7192	South Shields Labour and Social Club and Institute.	Victoria-road, South Shields.
Dorset... ..	7193	Bridport and District C.	30 East-st., Bridport.
Surrey.....	7194	O.d Woking and District Recreation Club.	Westfield, Woking.
Hants.	7195	Whitwell C. Housing	Whitwell, Ventnor.
Hereford.....	7196	Officers' Farming A.....	Nash End, Bosbury, Ledbury.
London	7197	Belfry Garden Village	27a Bush-la., Cannon-street, E.C.4.
London	7198	Amalgamated Engineers' (Greenwich) Club and Institute.	Trafalgar Hotel, Park-row, Greenwich, S.E.10.
Yorks.	7199	Otley Freehold Allotment	105 Bradford - road, Otley

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Worcester	7200	Bricklehampton & District Small-holdings C.	"Avondale," Little Comberton, Pershore, Worcestershire.
Durham	7201	Moorsley and District Workmen's Club and Institute.	38 and 39 Front-st., Low Moorsley, Hetton-le-Hole, co. Durham.
Stafford	7202	Birches Head and District Gardeners' Club and Institute.	3 Free Trade-street, Northwood, Hangley, B.O., Stoke-on-Trent.
Devon	7203	Comrades of the Great War Club (Torquay).	248, Union-street, Torquay.
Durham	7204	Hesleden Garden Protection ...	9 Hilda-st., Hesleden, Castle Eden, co. Durham.
Yorks.	7205	Kingfield Allotment	Town-st., Guiseley, Leeds.
Oxford	7206	Sibfords Garden and Allotment ..	Malvern House, Sibford Ferris, Banbury.
Bedford	7207	Potton and District Vegetable Producers.	Royal Oak, Potton, Sandy.
Lincoln	7208	Lincolnshire Farmers' C. A.	Royal Insurance Buildings, Silver-street, Lincoln.
Nottingham ..	7209	Normanton-on-Soar and District Farmers' Threshing.	The Grange Farm, Normanton-on-Soar, Loughb'r'ugh
Hereford	7210	South Hereford. Agricultural C.	3 Gloucester-road, Ross, Hereford.
Notts	7211	Sherwood and Carrington Workmen's Social Club.	479 Mansfield-road, Nottingham.
Northumbrlnd.	7212	Newbiggin and District Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Club and Institute.	Cresswell-terrace, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumbrlnd
Durham	7213	Croft & District Working-men's Club and Institute.	2 Belle Vue, Hurworth-place, Croft Spa, co. Durham.
Middlesex ...	7214	Harrison Frewin Lyric C.	12 Cornwall-avenue, Finchley Church End, N.3.
Devon	7215	Barnstaple and District New C...	1-2 Queen-st., Barnstaple.
Derby	7216	Ilkeston Amalgamated Society of Garden Holders.	The Free Library, Market-pl., Ilkeston, Derbyshire.
Leicester	7217	Earl Shilton Allotment Holders' A.	32 New-street, Earl Shilton, Hinckley
Durham	7218	Toft Hill and Etherley Working-men's Club and Institute.	Toft Hill, Bishop Auckland.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Surrey.....	7219	Bookham Garden Village.....	Atlas Works, Great Bookham, Leatherhead.
Surrey.....	7220	Ruskin House, Croydon	Ruskin House, Wellesley-rd., Croydon.
Essex	7221	Leigh Housing Society.....	Stafford House, Lord Roberts-av., Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
Devon	7222	Exmouth Fishermen's	4 Tower-street, Exmouth.
Yorks.....	7223	Ecclesfield Allotment and Smallholders	96 Cross Hill, Ecclesfield, Sheffield
Northumbria.....	7224	Walkergate and District Social Club and Institute.	Walpole-av., Walker Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Notts.	7225	Farndon Welfare	14 Little Carter-lane, Mansfield.
Worcester.....	7226	Bournville Works Housing Soc., Ltd.	Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham.
Bucks.....	7227	Aylesbury and District Builders and Decorators.	14 Kingsbury-square, Aylesbury.
Glamorgan....	7228	Penarth Public Utility (Housing).	Lloyds Bank Chambers, Windsor-rd., Penarth.
Norfolk	7229	Overstrand Fishermen's C.	2 Ivy-cottages, Overstrand, Norfolk.
Durham	7230	Tees-side Co-operative Federation	Tower-st., Stockton-on-Tees.
Worcester	7231	Worcestershire Farmers	59 Broad-st., Worcester.
Durham	7232	White-le-Head and Tantobie Allotment A.	9 Federation-terrace, Tantobie, Durham.
Denbigh	7233	Vale of Conway Dairies	Longton House, Llanrwst, Denbigh.
Warwick	7234	Brook Vale Housing	Estate Office, Brook Vale, Hall Green, Birmingham.
Monmouth....	7235	Llangibby Farmers' C.....	The Cottage, Llangibby, Newport, Mon.
Denbigh	7236	Llangedwyn F'rmer's Co-oper'tive Cheese A.	The Factory, Llangedwyn, Oswestry.
Essex	7237	Goodmayes Garden Suburb....	27 Arundel Gardens, Goodmayes, Essex.
Derby	7238	Long Eaton Lodge Farm Land .	41 Upper Wellington-street, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
Durham	7239	Felling Branch Comrades of the Great War Club and Institute.	Crow Hall Villa, Felling-on-Tyne, Durham.
Lancs.....	7240	Miles Platting and District Railwaymen's Social Club.	614 Rochdale-road, Collyhurst, Manchester.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Monmouth ...	7241	Abertillery Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers' Club and Institute.	Norman House King-street, Abertillery, Mon.
Middlesex	7242	Southall Labour Hall Club and Institute Limited.	91 Townsend - road, Southall.
London	7243	National Union of Traders	44 Bedford-row, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Stafford	7244	Whitmore Reans Working Men's Club and Institute	Gate - street, Whitmore Reans, Wolverhampton.
London	7245	Kensington C. Banking	17 Kensington Park-road, Notting Hill, W.11.
Essex	7246	Ilford C. Labour Press	57 High-road, Ilford.
Warwick	7247	Charterhouse W'king Men's Club and Institute.	Back of Nos 11 & 13 Lower Ford-street, Coventry.
Bucks.....	7248	Jordans Village Industries	Ketton Cottage, Jordans Village, Beaconsfield.
Yorks.....	7249	Wetherby Farmers	4 Ashfield, Wetherby, Yorks.
Durham	7250	Blackhall Colliery Soldiers and Sailors' Club and Institute.	East-street Blackhall Colliery, Castle Eden, co. Durham.
Durham	7251	West Ryton, Crawcrook, and District Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Club and Institute.	Croft House, West Ryton - on - Tyne, Durham.
Hereford.....	7252	Hereford Railwaymen's Coffee Tavern.	Hereford (Barrs Court) Station, Hereford.
Northants ...	7253	Benefield Allotments & Gardens	Upper Benefield, Dundle, Northants.
Essex	7254	Brightlingsea and District Allotments A.	19 Silcott-st., Brightlingsea, Colchester.
Durham	7255	Salsbury Allotment A.	38 Talbot-st., Murton Colliery, Durham.
Durham	7256	Ludworth and District Sailors and Soldiers' Social Club and Institute.	Club House, Ludworth, Durham.
Yorks	7257	Woodhouse West End Working Men's Club and Institute.	153 Sheffield-road, Woodhouse, Sheffield.
Salop.....	7258	Oakengates and District Allotment and Supply A.	26 Albion-street, St. George's, Wellington, Salop.
Cornwall.....	7259	Tregony Threshing Machine	"Tregonhayne," Tregony, Grampound-road, Cornwall.
Northants ...	7260	Southwick Garden Holders' A. ..	Southwick, Oundle Northants.
Durham	7261	Norton-on-Tees Working Men's Club and Institute.	Ashgrove House, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Middlesex.....	7262	Tottenham Trades and Labour Hall.	7 Bruce-grove, Tottenham, N.17.
Durham	7263	Victory Workmen's Social Club and Institute.	Front-st., Craghead, Durham.
Durham	7264	Grange Villa Workmen's Social Club.	Front-st., Grange Villa, co. Durham.
Warwick	7265	Beechwood Gardens (Coventry) ..	201 Sovereign-road, Coventry.
Gloucester	7266	Mid-Gloucestershire Farmers' C.	1 Rowcroft, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
Stafford	7267	Mountford Gardens A.	85 Greatbatch-aven., Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.
Suffolk	7268	Brandon and District Allotment Holders' A.	16 High-st., Brandon Suffolk.
London	7269	Lockes Housing	308 West Ferry-rd. Millwall, E.14.
Salop	7270	Hadley & District Smallholders' Supply A.	Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop.
Carnarvon	7271	South Carnarvonshire C.	Dafarn, Rhoshirwaen, Pwllheli.
Lancs.....	7272	Leyland Motors Housing.....	The Office of Leyland Motors (1914) Ltd., Leyland, Preston.
Warwick.....	7273	Baxterley Allotment	New-villas, Baxterley, Atherstone.
Warwick.....	7274	Warton Allotments A.	School House, Warton, Atherstone.
Lancs.....	7275	Oldham Poultry League	10 Lees-rd., Oldham.
Durham	7276	Jarrow Branch National Union of Gas workers and General Labourers' Club and Institute.	103, Grange-road, Jarrow.
Berks.....	7277	Sunninghill and District Smallholdings and Allotments A.	Woodbine-villa, Sunninghill, Ascot.
Flint.....	7278	Flintshire Agricultural C.	8 High-st., Holywell.
Carnarvon	7279	Conway River Fishermen's	25 Berry-st., Conway.
Cornwall ...	7280	Veryan-road Transport.....	Trethennal, Partloe, Gram-pound - road, Cornwall.
Warwick.. ...	7281	Nuneaton and District Allotment Holders, Gardeners, and Smallholders' Club and Institute.	257 Edward - street, Nuneaton
Essex	7282	Southend-on-Sea Labour Institute.	35 Wimborne-road, Southend-on-Sea.
Hertford	7283	Garden City Public Utility	Sirius, Icknieldway, Letchworth.
Northampton .	7284	Semilong Allotment A.	43 Essex-street, Northampton.
Yorks	7285	Newport and District Working Men's Club and Institute.	27 Ayresome Grange-rd., Middlesbrough.
Northumbriand.	7286	C. Drug A.	Earsdon-road, Shiremoor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Brecon	7287	Brynmaur Allotment Holders and Cottage Gardeners' A.	7 Bailey-street, Brynmaur, Breconshire.
Yorks	7288	Wakefield Musical Union Club ..	13 Queen-st., Wakefield.
Kent	7289	Philip Sassoon Model Housing	Bouverie - chambers, Bouverie-rd. East, Folkestone.
Lancs.....	7290	Burnley Operatives' Building Trades Club and Institute.	60 Westgate, Burnley.
Durham	7291	Darlington and District A.S.E. Club and Institute.	Club House, 44-45 High Northgate, Darlington.
Lancs.....	7292	Pilkington Garden Village	Grove-street, St. Helens.
Sussex	7293	Whiligh Cottages	Little Whiligh, Ticehurst, Sussex.
Brecon	7294	Usk Valley Gardeners and Allotment Holders.	Canal House, Crickhowell, Breconshire
Radnor	7295	Rhayader & District Farmers' A.	"Hazelmere," Rhayader, Radnor.
Warwick	7296	Coventry Fellow Service C. Allotment.	42 Earl-st., Coventry
Worcester	7297	Redditch and District Allotments Federation.	Lion Works, Red Lion-st., Redditch.
Northumbrlnd.	7298	Blyth Branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors and Soldiers' Ivy Leaf Social Club and Institute.	16 Bowes-st., Blyth.
Monmouth ...	7299	Cwmfelinfach Workman's Constitutional Club and Institute.	1 Hill-v'w., Cwmfelinfach, N'wport, Mon.
Durham	7300	Staindrop Workmen's Club and Institute.	The Club House, Staindrop, Darlington.
Derby	7301	Shirebrook Allotment Holders' A.	54 Vernon-st., Shirebrook, Mansfield.
Derby	7302	Melbourne Allotment Holders' A.	Commerce-st., Melbourne, Derby.
Notts	7303	Carlton Hill Social Guild Allotments A.	St. Cyprian's Parish Room, Lancaster-road, Nottingham.
Staffs.....	7304	Norton-in-the-Moors and District Central Working-men's Club and Institute.	54 Whitfield-rd., Norton-in-the-Moors, Stoke-on-Trent.
London	7305	British East Africa Disabled Officers' Colony.	10 Old Jewry, Cheap-side, E.C.2.
Durham	7306	Roker Victory Club and Institute	The Roker Victory, Roker-terrace, Sunderland.
Sussex.....	7307	Lewes and District Labour Club and Institute.	Fisher-st., Lewes.
Warwick	7308	Hearsall Common Allotment A., Coventry.	33 Kensington-road, Coventry.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Warwick	7309	South-East Allotments	148 Leam - terrace, Leamington Spa.
Essex	7310	Clacton and District Allotment A.	"Cromer," Ellis-rd., Clacton-on-Sea.
Lancs.	7311	Silver Badge Club	389 Edge-lane, Liver- pool.
Warwick	7312	East Birmingham Allotment Holders' A.	Ebah-cott., Belcher s- lane, Bordesley Green, Birmingham.
Anglesey	7313	Llanfairpwll Allotment	Tai Canol, Pwllfanogl, Llanfairpwll, An- glesey.
Worcester	7314	Warley Freeholders	181 Barclay-rd., War- ley, nr. Smethwick, Birmingham.
Bedford	7315	South Bedford Allotment and Smallholders' A.	148 Amptill - road, Bedford.
Staffs.	7316	Handford and District Gardeners and Smallholders.	8 Primrose Hill, Han- ford, Stoke - on - Trent.
Northumbrlnd.	7317	Newcastle-on-Tyne R.A.O.B. (G. L.E.) City Club and Institute.	Pandon House, Argyle-street, New- castle-on-Tyne.
Denbigh	7318	Coedpoeth Transport.....	The Garage, Victoria- road, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.
Leicester	7319	Measham and District Allotment Holders' A.	Bosworth-road, Mea- sham Ashby-de-la- Zouch, Leicester.
Worcester	7320	Mansion House Allotment A. ...	70 Windsor - road, Evesham.
Norfolk	7321	Great Yarmouth and District C. Allotments A.	51 Albany-rd., Great Yarmouth.
Northumbrlnd.	7322	Seghill and District Workmen's Social Club and Institute.	Barrass-ave, Seghill, Dudley, Northum- berland.
Glamorgan ..	7323	Tonyrefail Working-men's Club and Institute	28 Waunrhydd, Tony- refail, Glam.
Oxford	7324	Oxford and District Federation of Allotments A.	61 St. Giles-street, Oxford.
Warwick	7325	Castle Bromwich Allotment A.	The Schoolhouse, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.
Norfolk	7326	Sheringham Fishermen's.....	Bristol House, New- street, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Monmouth ...	7327	Blackwood Ex-Service Men's Club and Institute.	Old Police Station. Hall-street, Black- wood, Newport, Mon.
Kent	7328	Sidecup Working-men's Social Club and Institute.	Shirley Hall, Main- rd., Sidecup, Kent.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Worcester . . .	7329	Wyre and District Smallholders	Manor House, Wyre, Pershore, Worcester.
Yorks.	7330	Spenborough Smallholders' A. . .	Roundhill, Cleckheaton.
Durham	7331	Middridge Allotments	26 North Side, Middridge, New Shildon, co. Durham.
Durham	7332	Westgate Allotments A.	Thos. Elliott's House, Front-street, Westgate, co. Durham.
Essex	7333	Walton and District Allotments A.	49 Saville-st., Walton-on-Naze, Essex.
Durham	7334	Durham Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes' Club and Institute.	.6 Crossgate, Durham.
Hants.	7335	Winton and Moordown Ex-Service Men's Memorial Club and Institute.	111 Ensbury Park-rd., Winton, Bournemouth.
Yorks.	7336	Wakefield and District Federation of Allotment Societies.	115 Lincoln-street, Wakefield.
Warwick	7337	National Housing and Lands Development C.	61 & 62 Bull-street, Birmingham.
Leicester	7338	Thornton and District Working-men's Club and Institute.	Thornton, Leicester.
Somerset	7339	Wells and District Allotments .	1 Cathedral Green, Wells.
Warwick	7340	Padmore Allotment A.	67 Brunswick-street, Leamington Spa.
Bedford	7341	Harrowden and District Allotment.	Coniston, London-rd., Harrowden, Beds.
Northumbrlnd.	7342	Borough of Tynemouth R.A.V. B.G.L. Eng. Club & Institute.	9 Coburg-ter., North Shields.
London	7343	Hampstead C. Kitchen.	1 Heath-st., Hampstead, N.W.3.
Leicester . . .	7344	Leicester and Leicestershire Allotments Federation.	18 Cromer-street, Leicester.
Devon	7345	Torbay Fishermen's C. (Brixham).	76 Middle-street, Brixham, Devon.
Yorks.	7346	Holden, Slaidburn and District C.	The Stores, Holden.
Leicester	7347	Ashby Threshing.	Riley's Farm, Chilcote, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester.
Worcester	7348	Eckington and District Smallholdings and Allotment.	Station-rd., Eckington, Pershore, Worcester.
Bedford	7349	Haynes Smallholders and Allotment Holders.	44 Northwood End, Haynes, Bedford.
Bedford	7350	Kempston and District Allotments.	24 Silverdale-street, Kempston, Bedford.
Northampton..	7351	Stoke Doyle Allotment and Garden Holders.	Stoke Doyle, near Oundle, Northampton.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Somerset.....	7352	Street and District Allotments...	10 Beaconsfield-terr., West End, Street, Somerset.
Durham	7353	Wearside Smallholders and Allot- ments Limited.	2 Park Lea - road, Roker, Sunderland.
Surrey	7354	Upper Norwood Social Club	1 Bedwardine - road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.
Essex	7355	Colchester and District Allot- ments A.	4 St. Bots Corner, Colchester.
Glamorgan....	7356	South Wales Farmers' C. Abat- toirs.	Woodlands, Gnys- tawe, Clydach-on- Tawe, Glamorgan.
Lincoln	7357	Welton and District Small Holdings and Allotments A.	Welton - by - Lincoln, Lincoln.
Leicester	7358	Sweepstone Threshing	The House of Mr. W.C. Stevenson, Sweep- stone, Leicester.
Lancs.....	7359	Droylsden and District Gardeners and Fanciers' A.	230 Manchester-road, Droylsden, Man- chester.
Cambridge	7360	Chatteris and District Agricul- tural C.	Clare House, Chatteris, Cambs.
Durham	7361	Frosterley Allotment A.....	Kent House, Froster- ley, co. Durham.
Cardigan	7362	North Cardiganshire Farmers' C.	Pwllglus, Llandre, Aberystwyth.
Lincoln	7363	Spalding and District Small Holdings and Allotments A.	Clovelly, Park - road, Spalding.
Cambridge	7364	Benwick and District Allotments and Smallholders.	High-street, Benwick, March.
Leicester	7365	Sapcote and District Allotments .	Working Men's Club, Sapcote, Hinckley.
Northumbrlnd.	7366	Woodside Public Utility	32 Grainger-st. West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Yorks.....	7367	Skinningrove Working Men's Club and Institute.	Bridge House, Skin- ningrove, Carlin How, Yorks.
Durham	7368	Wheatley Hill Discharged and Demobilised Sailors & Soldiers' Social Club and Institute.	Clubhouse, Black- lane, Wheatley Hill, co. Durham.
Carnarvon	7369	Penmaenmawr Allotment Holders' A.	Stanley House, Bangor-road, Pen- maenmawr, Carnar- vonshire.
Hertford.....	7370	Icknield Public Utility.....	The Offices of the County Gentle- men's Association Ltd., Letchworth.
Suffolk.....	7371	Trimley and District Small Holdings and Allotments A.	2 Deben-villas, High- road, Walton, Felix- stowe, Suffolk.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Derby	7372	Littleover-Jane Allotments A....	Lea Hurst, Littleover-lane, Old Norman-ton, Derby.
Chester	7373	Cheadle Hulme Allotment Holders and Gardeners' A.	7 Mellor-rd., Cheadle Hulme, Stockport.
Wilts.....	7374	Even Swindon Allotments A.....	41 Bruce-st., Swindon.
Nottingham..	7375	Arnold Labour Party Club	Bonnington House, High-st., Arnold, Nottingham.
Yorks.....	7376	Stocksbridge and District Club and Institute.	New-rd., Stocksbridge, Sheffield.
London	7377	South Poplar Labour Hall	212 East India Dock-road, E.14.
Northumbrlnd.	7378	Lemington & District Comrades of the Great War Social Club and Institute.	High-row, Lemington, Scotswood, Northumberland.
Northumbrlnd.	7379	Comrades of the Great War Newburn and District Memorial Club and Institute.	Newburn-lane, Newburn-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
Glamorgan....	7380	Aberbaiden Colliery Workmen's C. Haulage A.	83 Pwlllygarth-street, Kenfig Hill, Bridgend.
Devon.....	7381	Lympstone Fishermen's C.....	The Strand, Lympstone, Exeter.
Somerset.....	7382	Somerton and District Conservative and Unionist Club.	Town Hall, Somerton, Somerset.
Northumbrlnd.	7383	Arthur's Hill Social Club and Institute.	2 Bayley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	7384	Dunmow and District Allotment and Smallholding A.	Co-operative Society Ltd, High-street, Dunmow, Essex.
Northampton..	7385	Ringstead Garden and Allotment.	Spencer-street, Ringstead, Thrapston, Northants.
Yorks..	7386	Carlton Allotments A.....	Grays-road, Carlton, Barnsley.
Stafford	7387	Quarry Bank Allotment A.....	30 Brick Kiln-street, Quarry Bank, Brierley Hill.
Oxford.....	7388	North Newington and Broughton Allotment.	North Newington, Banbury.
Surrey.....	7389	Tadworth and Lower Kingswood Public Utility.	Heathclose, Station-road, Tadworth, Surrey.
Lancs	7390	Robertson's Public Utility.....	21 The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancashire.
Durham	7391	Glendale Social Club, Houghton-le-Spring.	The Club, Church-st, Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham.
Durham	7392	Billingham Social Club and Institute.	Chapel-road, Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Stafford	7393	Tunstall Working Men's Reform Club and Institute.	1 King-st., Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.
Durham	7394	Blaydon Comrades' Victory Social Club and Institute.	Fountain-lane, Blaydon-on-Tyne, co. Durham.
Kent	7395	Folkestone Fishermen's	30 North-st., Folkestone.
Leicester.....	7396	Melton Mowbray and District Egg and Poultry.	Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray.
Monmouth....	7397	Ebbw Vale Allotment Holders, Pigkeepers, and Gardeners' A.	147 Pennant-st., Ebbw Vale, Monmouth.
Bedford	7398	Stotfold Allotment.....	Baldock-rd., Stotfold, Bedford.
Hants	7399	Lymington Allotments.....	Florida, Stanley-row, Lymington.
Durham	7400	Hebburn R.A.O.B. Social Club and Institute.	64 Lyon-st., Hebburn, co. Durham.
Stafford	7401	Bucknall Working-men's Club and Institute.	Grove House, Church-road, Bucknall, Stoke-on-Trent.
Montgomery ..	7402	Machynlleth and District C.....	Manchester House, Machynlleth.
Bedford	7403	Farley Hill Gardens Estate.....	51 Stuart-st., Luton.
Suffolk	7404	Sudbury (Suffolk) Red Triangle Club.	Clubhouse, Prince-st., Sudbury, Suffolk.
London	7405	Welwyn Homes	43 Queen's-road, Finsbury Park, N.4,
Monmouth....	7406	Aberbeeg Workmen's Club and Institute.	Manchester House, Aberbeeg, Monmouth.
London	7407	Tilmanstone Housing A.....	4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Denbigh	7408	Llangollen Allotments	Plas Newydd, Llangollen.
Lincoln	7409	Horncastle and District Gardens and Allotments A.	Bridge House, East-street, Horncastle.
Chester.....	7410	Cheadle Heath Club and Institute.	148 Stockport-road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport.
Middlesex	7411	Wood Green Ex-Service Men's Club and Institute.	359 High-road, Wood Green, N.22.
Cornwall.....	7412	Restormal C. Threshing A.	Restormal, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
Monmouth....	7413	Christchurch and District Allotment Holders and Gardeners.	4 Diana-st., Penylan, Christchurch, Newport, Monmouth.
Hereford	7414	Hereford St. Nicholas C. Housing	30 Castle-st., Hereford.
Monmouth....	7415	Cross Keys and Risca Allotment Holders and Gardeners' A.	76 Tredegar-street, Cross Keys, Newport, Monmouth.
Chester.....	7416	Chester and District Farmers' Trading.	29 Bouverie-street, Chester.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Essex	7417	Chelmsford and District Allotments A.	County Gardens, Rainsford End, Chelmsford.
Warwick.....	7418	Walsgrave Working-men's Club and Institute.	Woodway-lane, Walsgrave-on-Sowe, Coventry.
Derby	7419	Morton and Stonebroom Club and Institute.	Morton House, Morton, Alfreton.
Northampton..	7420	Kingscote Grove (Northampton) Allotment A.	86 Holly-road, Northampton.
Surrey	7421	Mitcham Conservative & Unionist Club.	Upper Green, Mitcham.
Warwick.....	7422	Birmingham Pioneer Housing ..	148 Edmund-street, Birmingham.
Yorks	7423	Acomb and District Agricultural Implement.	1 Whitehall Cottages, Acomb, York.
Northumbrlnd.	7424	Northern Public Utility.....	13 Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Durham	7425	Trundon Comrades' Club.....	Ashleigh, Deaf Hill, Trundon Station, co. Durham.
Stafford	7426	Gillow Heath Working-men's Club and Institute.	Gillow Heath, Bid-dulph, Congleton.
Yorks.....	7427	Darnall Horticultural and Floral Institute.	The Institute, 647 Staniforth-rd., Darnall, Sheffield.
Durham	7428	Comrades of the Great War (Gateshead Branch) Club and Institute.	6 Belle Vue Bank, Low Fell, Gates-head.
Derby	7429	Highfield Public Utility Society, Long Eaton.	13 Derby-road, Long Eaton, Nottingham.
Yorks.....	7430	Huddersfield Clubs	51 Market-st., Hud-dersfield.
Lancs.....	7431	Rochdale and District Farmers .	12 Cheetham-street Rochdale.
Chester	7432	Wirral Farmers' Trading.....	56 Hamilton-square, Birkenhead.
Durham	7433	Bishop Auckland and District Ex-Service Men's Social Club and Institute.	55 North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.
Yorks.....	7434	Wakefield Trades and Labour Club and Institute.	1a Queen Victoria-st., Wakefield.
Middlesex	7435	Hardmondsworth and District Smallholdings and Allotments.	Crown-cottage, Hardmondsworth, Yiew-sley, Middlesex.
Denbigh	7436	Cefn and District Allotment Holders and Gardeners' A.	Middle-street, New-bridge, Ruabon, Denbighshire.
Leicester	7437	Kegworth and District Garden and Allotment Holders.	Derby-road-villas, Kegworth, Derby.
Yorks.....	7438	South-Western C. Smallholding and Farm.	8 Park-vw., Flanshaw, Wakefield.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
		ENGLAND AND WALES—con.	
Bedford	7439	Shefford & District Smallholders and Allotment.	Darry Farm, Clifton-rd., Shefford, Beds.
Gloucester	7440	Warmley & District Allotments ..	Bath-road, Warmley, Bristol.
Suffolk	7441	Elmswell and District C. Threshing.	The St. Edmundsbury Co-operative Bacon Factory, Limited, Elmswell, Bury St. Edmunds.
Stafford	7442	Ryecroft (Ex-Service Men's) Cottage Holdings.	60 Essex-st., Walsall.
London	7443	United Services C.....	57 Southwark-street, S.E.1.
Glamorgan....	7444	Dinas Working-men's Club and Institute.	Old Colliers' Arms, Dinas, Rhondda, Glam.
Monmouth....	7445	Wattsville Working-men's Club and Institute.	116-118 Islwyn-road, Wattsville, Cross Keys, Newport, Mon.
Chester.....	7446	Alderley Edge Public Utility	Rose - cottage. Trafford-road, Alderley Edge, Manchester.
Northumbrlnd.	7447	Ashington Wansbeck Allotments.	104 Wansbeck - ter., Ashington, Northumberland.
Lancs.	7448	Old Swan Allotments A.	12 Classic-rd., Stonycroft-rd., Liverpool.
Lincoln	7449	Owston Ferry Allotments and Smallholders' A.	White Heart Hotel, Owston Ferry, Doncaster.
Lincoln	7450	Spilsby and District Allotments A.	School-house, Alton-road, Spilsby.
Cambridge	7451	Thorney Allotments and Smallholdings A.	Lodge Farm, Thorney, Peterborough.
Durham	7452	Usworth and Washington Gardeners' Club and Institute.	Garden-ter., Station-rd., New Washington, Washington Stat'n, co. Durham.
Durham	7453	Nursery House Working-men's Club and Institute.	11 Berwick-st., Gateshead.
Glamorgan....	7454	Llwynypia Prize Flute Band Working-men's Club and Institute.	26 Berw-road, Llwynypia (Rhondda), Glam.
Durham	7455	Comrades of the Great War Easington Colliery Club and Institute.	11 Seventh-st. East, Easington Colliery, co. Durham.
Lincoln	7456	Rutland Engineering Works Housing.	Rutland Engineering Works, Stamford.
Yorks.	7457	Dormanstown Tenants.....	7 Zetland-road, Middlesbrough.
Bedford	7458	Luton Labour & Trades Builders' A.	Luton Labour Club, Guildford-b'ldings., Bute-street, Luton.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Glamorgan ...	7459	Ideal Homes (Cardiff)	7 and 8 Working-st., Cardiff.
Durham	7460	South Birtley & Brown's Build- ings and District Workmen's Club and Institute.	Richmond - place, Birtley, co. D'rham.
Radnor	7461	Penybont & District Farmers' A.	The Victory, Peny- bont Station, Radnor.
Denbigh	7462	Llangollen & District Farmers' A.	Penrallt, Llangollen.
Yorks.	7463	Hinderwell and District Small- holders.	Fernville, Hind'rwell, Yorkshire.
Derby	7464	Glapwell Housing A.	Glapwell Colliery, Chesterfield.
Derby	7465	Sheepbridge Housing A.	Sheepbridge Works, Chesterfield.
Yorks.	7466	Rossington House A.	Rossington Main Colliery, Doncaster.
Yorks.	7467	Maltby Housing A.	Maltby Main Colliery, Rotherham.
Derby	7468	Langwith Housing A.	Langwith Colliery, Mansfield.
Glamorgan ...	7469	Cardiff & District Public Utility Housing.	31 Queen st., Cardiff.
Northampton .	7470	Northamptonshire Farmers	20 Guildhall - road, Northampton.
Bucks.	7471	New Bradwell Allotment	153 Newport-rd., New Bradwell, Wolver- ton, Bucks.
Middlesex	7472	Enfield Highway and District Allotment and Cottage Gar- deners' A.	2 Eastfield-rd., Enfield Wash, Ponder's End.
Nottingham ..	7473	Kirkby-in-Ashfield West Ward Allotment Gardens A.	10 Cookson-street, Kirkby-in-Ashf'ld, Notts.
Nottingham ..	7474	Misterton and District Smallhold- ings and Allotments A.	5 Albion-ter., Mister- ton, Doncaster.
Durham	7475	Nevilles Cross and District Social Club and Institute.	The Cottage, Nevilles Cross, Durham.
Monmouth ...	7476	Abertillery Social Club and Insti- tute.	The Limes, Aber- tillery, Monmouth.
Warwick	7477	Coventry Coachmakers' Club and Institute.	15 & 16 King-street, Coventry.
Norfolk	7478	King's Lynn Fishermen	20 Pilot-st., King's Lynn.
Yorks.	7479	Bridlington Fishermen's C.	33 Nelson-st., Brid- lington.
Norfolk	7480	Wells-next-Sea Allotment	Church-street, Wells, Norfolk.
Cumberland ..	7481	Penrith and District Farmers' C.	7 Castlegate, Penrith.
Notts.	7482	Langwith Junction Garden A. ..	The Hollies, Lang- with Junction, Mansfield.
Worcester	7483	Lye and Wollescote Allotment Holders' A.	64 Cemetery-rd., Lye, Stourbridge.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Warwick.....	7484	Shilton Allotment A.....	Shilton, Coventry.
Warwick.....	7485	Stockingford Allotment A.	25 Cross-st., Stockingford, Nuneaton.
Bucks.....	7486	Slough Labour Memorial Hall ..	Slough Labour Memorial Hall, Chandos-st., Slough.
Herts.	7487	Hitchin and District Trades and Labour Club and Institute.	30 Sun-st., Hitchin.
Yorks.....	7488	Whitby Fishermen	84 Cragg, Whitby.
Durham	7489	Hamsterley & District Working-men's Club and Institute.	Alma-house, Hamsterley, Witton-le-Wear, co. Durham.
Northumbrlnd.	7490	Chevington Branch Comrades of the Great War Club and Institute.	Red Row, Acklington, Northumberland.
Northumbrlnd.	7491	Stobswood and District Working-men's Social Club and Institute.	Club Buildings, Widdrington Station, Acklington, Northumberland.
Glamorgan....	7492	Ton and Pentre Labour and Progressive Working-men's Club and Institute.	57 Llewellyn-street, Pentre, Rhondda, Glam.

II.—SCOTLAND.

No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
728	Craigie and Symington Farmers' A..	Caldronigill, Kilmarnock.
729	Dervaig Agricultural C.....	Ardoe East Dervaig, Argyle.
730	Strathallan Agricultural C.....	Topfold, Blackford, Perth.
731	Lilliesleaf Country Life A.....	Clarksland, Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire.
732	Dalry Farmers' Dairy A.....	British Linen Bank Buildings, Dalry, Ayrshire.
733	Beath Mutual Public House	Burgh Arms, High-street, Cowdenbeath.
734	Progressive Bookstall	43 New-street, Paisley.
735	Scottish Garden City Housing.....	2 Castle-street, Edinburgh.
736	*South of Scotland Glass Insurance.	158 Irish-street, Dumfries.
737	Drybridge District Dairy A.....	The Creamery, Drybridge, Ayrshire.
738	Opinan Agricultural C.....	Post Office, Opinan, Ross-shire.
739	Stonehouse Socialist C.....	20 New-st., Stonehouse, Lanarkshire.
740	Sollas District Agricultural C.....	Sollas, Lochmaddy, North Uist, Inverness-shire.
741	Upper Nithsdale Dairy Farmers' A..	61 High-st., Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire.
742	Lewis Provident C.....	40 Church-street, Stornoway.
743	Lochmaddy & District Agricultural C.	Lochmaddy, North Uist, Inverness-shire.

* This is a conversion from a company registered under the Companies Acts.

SCOTLAND—*con.*

No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
744	Burntisland Public Utility	West Shore, Burntisland.
745	Dundee Printers	12 Victoria-road, Dundee.
746	Fife Colliery Housing	Station-road, Leven.
747	Gatehouse District Dairy A.....	Union Bank of Scotland, Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightsh.
748	Denny and District Farmers' Trading A.	Headwood, Denny.

III.—IRELAND.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
Cork	1428	Carrignavar C. Agricultural	Carrignavar.
Cavan	1429	Templeport C. Agricultural	Bawnboy.
Donegal	1430	Doochary C. Agricultural	Doochary.
Galway	1431	Oughterard C. Agricultural.....	Oughterard.
Roscommon ..	1432	Ballyforan C. Agricultural	Ballyforan, Ballinasloe.
Clare	1433	Miltown Malbay C. Agricultural	Milford House, Miltown Malbay.
Londonderry...	1434	Foreglen C. Agricultural	Mulderg, Claudy.
Donegal	1435	Conwal C. Agricultural	Main-street, Letterkenny.
Mayo	1436	Bonniconlan C. Agricultural	Bonniconlan, Ballina.
Galway	1437	St. Maolin's C. Agricultural	Camus, Maam Cross.
Tipperary	1438	Ardfinnan C. Agricultural	Ardfinnan.
Mayo	1439	Kilkelly C. Agricultural	Kilkelly.
Down	1440	Saintfield C. Milling	Saintfield.
Galway	1441	Cortoon C. Agricultural	Cortoon, Brownsgrove, Tuam.
Londonderry	1442	*Kilcronaghan C. Agricultural ..	Draperstown.
Galway	1443	Athenry C. Agricultural	Athenry.
Limerick ...	1444	Adare C.	Adare.
Mayo	1445	Derryvohy C. Agricultural	Ballinamore, Balla.
Clare	1446	St. Senan's C. Agricultural.....	Knockerra, Killimer.
Longford	1447	Clonguish C. Agricultural	Knockloughlin, Longford.
Kilkenny	1448	Castlecomer Collieries C.	Massford, Castlecomer.
Wexford	1449	Stradbally and Comeragh Valley C. Agricultural.	Durrow, Stradbally.
Mayo	1450	Cormboy C. Agricultural	Stonefield, Carratigue, Rossport, Ballina.
Londonderry ..	1451	Coleraine C.....	Coleraine.
Queen's County	1452	South Queen's County C. Agricultural.	Mountrath.
Wexford	1453	Wexford C.	South Main-street, Wexford.

* Name changed to Kilcronaghan and Ballynascreen Co-operative Agricultural Society Limited, 1920.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
IRELAND—con.			
Clare	1454	Kilmurphy Ibrickane C. Agricultural.	Ballymakea More, Mullagh.
Limerick	1455	Knockaderry C. Agricultural	Knockaderry.
Kerry	1456	Rathmore C. Creamery.....	Rathmore.
Dublin	1457	Swords C.	Swords.
Mayo	1458	Killedan C. Agricultural	Killedan, Bohola Kiltimagh.
Mayo	1459	Foxford C. Industrial and Agricultural.	Foxford.
Cavan	1460	Erne Vale C. Agricultural	Belturbet.
Mayo	1461	Boleboy C. Agricultural	Killasser, Swinford.
Wexford	1462	Shelburne C. Agricultural	Campile.
Galway	1463	Castlegar C. Agricultural.....	Galway.
Monaghan	1464	Cloverhill C. Agricultural.....	Cloverhill, Drum, Clones.
Fermanagh ...	1465	Lowtherstown C. Agricultural .	The Harp, Trillick.
Tyrone	1466	Trillick and District C. Agricultural.	Irvinestown.
Cork	1467	Mitchelstown C. Agricultural....	Mitchelstown.
Clare	1468	Cooraclare C. Agricultural	Cooraclare.
Louth	1402	Philipstown C. Agricultural (e.g., an amalgamation of 1095 R, Meath and 1215 R, Louth) ...	Temperance Hall, Philipstown, Dunleer.
Galway	1469	Toombeola C. Agricultural	Toombeola.
Galway	1470	St. MacDara's C. Agricultural	Lettermore
Armagh	1471	Annaghmore C. Fruit and Agricultural.	Annaghmore N.S., Portadown.
Galway	1472	Headford C. Agricultural.....	Headford.
Kerry	1473	Lissnagceann C. Agricultural ...	Lissnagceann, Glenflesk, Lillarne.
Mayo	1474	St. Kieran's C. Agricultural	Carrowgowan, Bohola, Kiltimagh.
Galway	1475	Oranmore and Ballinacourty C. Agricultural.	Oranmore.
Mayo	1476	Brize C. Agricultural	Brize, Claremorris.
Mayo	1477	Manulla C. Agricultural	Manulla, Castlebar.
Donegal	1478	Buncrana C. Agricultural	Buncrana.
Tyrone	1479	Strule Valley C. Agricultural and Flax	Mountjoy, Omagh.
Mayo	1480	Tullinacurra C. Agricultural	Tullinacurra, Swinford.
Galway	1481	St. Cailin's C. Agricultural	Emlaghmore, Roundstone.
Mayo	1482	Backs C. Agricultural	Knockmore, Ballina.
Wexford	1483	Kilmacthomas and Stradballymore C.	Kilmacthomas.
Donegal	1484	Cloughaneely C. Agricultural ..	Gortahork, Letterkenny.
Londonderry .	1485	Derry C.	4 Benwarden-avenue, Waterside, Londonderry.
Wexford	1486	Rathgormack C. Agricultural	Co-operative Agricultural Stores, Rathgormack.

County.	No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
IRELAND—con.			
Limerick ...	1487	Kantoher C. Agricultural and Dairy (<i>e.g.</i> , an amalgamation of 721 R, Limerick, and 727 R, Limerick).	Kantoher, Killeedy, Ballagh, Charleville.
King's County	1488	Millane C. Agricultural	Killaghantober, Ballycumber.
Clare	1491	Raheen Workers' C.	Raheen, Tuamgraney, Scarriff.
Clare	1492	Kilmihill C. Agricultural	Kilmihill.
Mayo	1493	Lower Achill C. Agricultural....	Keel, Achill.
Cavan	1494	Drumard C. Agricultural.....	Moyne.
Dublin	1495	Irish C. Clothing Manufacturing.	50 North Lotts, Dublin.
Queen's Co. ..	1496	Maryborough C. Agricultural....	Maryborough.
Longford .,...	1497	Shroid C. Agricultural.....	Cooleiny, Longford.
Mayo	1498	Claremount C. Agricultural	Claremount, Claremorris.
Donegal	1499	Glassagh C. Agricultural.....	Glassagh, Derrybeg.
Mayo	1500	Ballyglass C. Agricultural	Ballyglass.
Donegal	1501	Moville C. Agricultural.....	Moville.
Mayo	1502	Rathill C. Agricultural.....	Geesala, Ballina..
Monaghan	1503	Monaghan and District C. Agricultural.	Glasslough-st., Monaghan.
Kerry	1504	Killarney C. Agricultural.....	Killarney.
Dublin	1490	Industrial C. Society (Dublin) Limited (<i>e.g.</i> , an amalgamation of 817 R, Dublin, & 1275 R, Dublin).	17 Anneslay Bridge-road, Fairview, Dublin.
Leitrim	1505	Abbeyview C. Agricultural	Feenagh.
Down	1506	Mid-Ards C. Agricultural.....	Ballywalter.
Leitrim	1507	Johnston's Bridge C. Agricultural.	Ballygeher, Johnston's Bridge.
Dublin	1508	National Land Bank.....	*5 Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
Galway	1509	Curraghmore C. Agricultural	Curraghmore,
Dublin	1510	Irish Poultry Keepers' C.....	Templeogue Lodge, Templeogue.
Roscommon ..	1511	Castleplunkett C. Agricultural ..	Castleplunkett.
Galway	1512	Cleggan C. Agricultural	Cleggan.
Galway	1513	Carraroe C. Agricultural	Barraderry, Carraroe.
Roscommon ..	1514	Mantua and Kilmaryl C. Agricultural.	Mantua, Castlereau.

* Office removed to 68 Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.

III.—LIST OF INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING 1919.

(See Report 11, page 92.)

Abbreviations :—F.W.U. Final Winding up Notice.
D.I. Instrument of Dissolution.
T.E. Transfer of Engagements.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
Yorks.	1353	Hebden Bridge Fustian Manufacturing C., Nutclough, Hebden Bridge.	F.W.U.
Northumbrlnd.	1416	Clive Industrial and P., 16 and 17 Bowes Street, Waterloo, Blyth.	Amalgamated with 603 R, Northumberland.
Yorks.	1884	Bradley I. C., Canal Wharf, Bradley, Keighley.	D.I.
Cornwall	1890	Tokenbury Corner C. Coal, Tokenbury Cr., Callington.	T.E. to 2100 R, Cornwall.
London	1946	East End C., Resolute Tavern, 210 High St., Poplar, E.14.	D.I.
Warwick.	1985	Coventry C. Watch Manufacturing, 1 Stanley Terrace, Old Allesley Rd., Coventry.	F.W.U.
Derby	2171	Hasland C., Mansfield Road, Hasland, Chesterfield.	Amalgamated with 3218 R, Derby.
Glamorgan. ..	2740	Cwmbwrla C., 285, Carmarthen Rd., Cwmbwrla, Swansea.	T.E. to 3733 R, Glamorgan.
Kent	3037	Medway Barge Builders and Carriers, 16 St. Mary's Road, Strood, Rochester.	F.W.U.
Yorks.	3223	North Ormesby Coal Supply, 8 Charles Street, North Ormesby, Middlesbrough.	F.W.U.
London	3242	Sons of Progress C., 18 Freemantle St., Surrey Square, Walworth, S.E.17.	D.I.
Yorks.	3266	Greetland, West Vale & Stainland Coal, Cliff View, Stainland, Halifax.	F.W.U.
Bedford.	3314	Biggleswade C., Co-operative Stores, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade.	F.W.U.
Glamorgan. ..	3387	Duffryn I. C., 34 Commercial St., Mountain Ash, Glam.	T.E. to 587 R, Glamorgan.
Northampton .	3406	Midland C. Boot Manufacturers Gordon Road, Assembly Room, Wellingborough.	F.W.U.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Lancs.	3429	Moorside Liberal Club L. and Builders', Moorside Liberal Club, Oldham.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Lancs.	3472	Milnrow C., 82 Dale Street, Milnrow.	Amalgamated with 122 R, Lancs.
Glamorgan. ..	3731	Cymmer, Corrwg and Gwynfi C. Bakery, Glamorgan House, Cymmer, Port Talbot.	D.I.
Herts.	3793	Mutual Service Circle, 31 Leys Avenue, Letchworth.	D.I.
London	3820	St. Pancras Cash Store C., 44 Malden Rd., Kentish Town, N.W.5.	D.I.
Wilts.....	3980	Melksham and District Poultry, Bath Road, Melksham.	Amalgamated with 6294 R, Wilts.
Durham.....	3990	Bill Quay, Wardley and Pelaw Workmen's Club & Institute, Shields Road, Bill Quay, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	F.W.U.
Lancs.	4027	People's Agency, 13 Parker St., Liverpool.	F.W.U.
Flint	4046	Penyffordd and District C., Penyffordd, Chester.	F.W.U.
Cambridge. ..	4137	Cambs., Hunts. and Isle of Ely Farmers' Supply A., 8 Market Hill, Cambridge.	F.W.U.
Yorks.	4218	Market Weighton and District Farmers' Supply A., Society's Stores, Market Weighton.	D.I.
Devon.....	4274	Sutcombe District Agricultural C., Town Farm, Sutcombe, Holsworthy.	T.E. to 6880 R, Devon.
Staffs.	4357	Yoxall and District C. Dairy, Society's Dairy Factory, Yoxall, Burton-on-Trent.	Amalgamated with 6872 R, Derby.
Hants.	4384	Romsey and District C., 15 Corn Market, Romsey.	Amalgamated with 3083 R, Hants.
Cheshire	4522	Chester and District People's C. Bank, 22 Watergate St., Chester.	D.I.
Herts.	4532	Markyate and District Conservative and Unionist Club, High St., Markyate, Dunstable.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Devon.....	4628	Germansweek and Dist. Agricultural C., Hr. Eworthey, Germansweek, Beaworthy, Devon.	T.E. to 6880 R, Devon.
Glamorgan. ..	4751	Tymeinwr Builders', Caledonia, Blaengarw.	F.W.U.
Hants.	4845	Petersfield and District C., 15 Market Square, Petersfield.	T.E. to 1591 R, Hants.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Warwick.	4891	Planet Mutual Insurance, Planet Buildings, Central Place, Corporation Street, Birmingham.	D.I.
Cheshire	4895	Great Saughall and District Farmers' A., The Institute, Great Saughall, Chester.	D.I.
Cheshire	4898	Crewe Railway Servants' Refreshment, Coffee Tavern, Goddard Street, Crewe.	D.I.
London	4962	Clerk Publishing, 13 Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1.	F.W.U.
Notts.	4987	Sandiacre Clouds Freehold L., Gladwyn House, Stapleford, Nottingham.	D.I.
Staffs.	5030	Dovedale Dairy A., Cheese Factory, Hopedale, Alstonefield, Ashbourne.	T.E. to 6296 R, Derby.
Somerset.	5032	Pen-Selwood, Bourton and District Collecting Depôt, Sunny Side, Pen-Selwood, Wincanton, Somerset.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Essex	5033	Chingford Conservative and Unionist Working Men's Club, 4 Connaught Road, Chingford, E.4.	Registry cancelled no members or funds).
Kent	5074	Waltham and District C., Pear Tree Cottage, Corndale, Canterbury.	F.W.U.
Notts.	5117	Stanton Road Sandiacre Freehold L., Gladwyn House, Stapleford, Nottingham.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Middlesex	5148	Drive Games Ground, "Kerri," Hilliard Road, Northwood, Middlesex.	Registry cancelled (no funds).
Devon.....	5242	Salcombe Constitutional Club, Pitchford House, Fore St., Salcombe, Devon.	D.I.
Yorks.	5247	Wetherby and Dist. Farmers' Trading A., House of Mr. J. Thompson, East Rigton, Leeds.	D.I.
Hertford.....	5265	Berkhamsted Tenants, Greenway, Berkhamsted.	F.W.U.
Worcester. ...	5294	West Worcestershire Allotments and Small Holdings C., Eversleigh, West Malvern, Worcester.	F.W.U.
Carmarthen ..	5544	Vale of Towy Dairy Farmers' C., The Factory, Ffairfach, Llandilo, Carmarthen.	T.E. to 6498 R, Carmarthen.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Dorset.	5638	Verwood and District Agricultural C., West Farm, Romford, Verwood, Wimborne.	Amalgamated with 6123 R, Dorset.
Essex.	5706	Thundersley and District Smallholders' C., 9 London Rd., South Benfleet, Essex.	T.E. to 194 R, Essex.
Durham.	5747	Leasingthorne and District Working Men's Club and Institute, 5 Yew Terrace, Leasingthorne, Bishop Auckland.	F.W.U.
Staffs.	5773	Wolverhampton and District Farmers' A., Old Hall Mills, 155 Bilston Street, Wolverhampton.	Amalgamated with 6969 R, Staffs.
Hereford.	5789	North Herefordshire Shire Horse, Etnam Street, Leominster.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Dorset.	5791	Isle of Purbeck Agricultural Trading, Willow House, High Street, Swanage.	T.E. to 3022 R, Dorset.
Hants.	5808	Four Marks Trading A., The Association's Dépôt, Station Road, Medstead, Alton.	T.E. to 4475 R, Hants.
Essex.	5825	Billericay and District Smallholders' C., "Ephracoth," Western Road, Billericay, Essex.	Registry cancelled for default.
London.	5855	British Poultry A., 2 Lindsey St., Smithfield Market, E.C.1.	T.E. to 5882 R, London.
Lancs.	5881	Lancashire and Cheshire Tobacco Planters, 49 Whitechapel, Liverpool.	Registry cancelled (Society ceased to do business).
Sussex.	5896	Glynde and District Federation of Growers, Ragged Lands, Glynde, Lewes.	Registry cancelled (as ceased to exist).
Surrey.	5908	Horton Estate Housing, Long Grove Asylum, Epsom.	D.I.
Lancs.	5909	Manchester and Dist. Socialist C., 379 Edge Lane, Droylsden, Manchester.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Wilts.	5951	Wootton Rivers and District C., 24 High Street, Wootton Rivers, Marlborough.	T.E. to 5005 R, Wilts.
Wilts.	5963	Salisbury District Central Agricultural, House of H. L. Allensby, Gomeldon, Salisbury.	Registry cancelled for default.
Dorset.	5989	Bailey Gate and District Agricultural C., Vron Vach, Sturminster Marshall, Wimborne.	Amalgamated with 6123 R, Dorset.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES - <i>con.</i>			
Gloucester. . . .	6000	Western Mutual Investment, 10 John Street, Bristol.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Suffolk	6001	Lothingland Agricultural C., Hopton House, Hopton, nr. Great Yarmouth.	T.E. to 4012 R, Suffolk.
Dorset.	6002	Wimborne and District Agricultural C., The Store, Poole Road Corner, Wimborne.	Amalgamated with 6123 R, Dorset.
Northumbrlnd. .	6012	Automatic Dairy, Mill House, Bardon Mill, Northumbrlnd.	F.W.U.
Denbigh.	6035	Llangerniew C., Post Office, Llangerniew, Abergele, Denbighshire.	D.I.
London	6039	Southwood Court, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Derby.	6045	Stretton and Ashover District Farmers' Trading A., Stubben Edge, Ashover, Chesterfield.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Monmouth. . . .	6050	Mechan Farmers' A., Brongain, Llanfechain, Monmouth.	Amalgamated with 6469 R, Denbigh.
London	6063	Norbury Laundries, 2 Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C.4.	D.I.
Chester	6065	Mid-Cheshire Farmers' Tractor Implements C., 1 Witton St., Northwich.	D.I.
Gloucester. . . .	6069	Badminton Poultry C., Stonelea, Acton Turville, Chippingham.	T.E. to 5005 R, Wilts.
Staffs.	6080	Butterton Smallholders, Black Lion Inn, Butterton, Leek.	D.I.
Yorks.	6081	Brandsby Implement, Brandsby, Easingwold, Yorks.	D.I.
Glamorgan. . . .	6092	Llynvi Valley Allotments and Small Holdings A., 5 Garnwen Road, Nantifyllon, Bridgend.	T.E. to 3699 R, Glamorgan.
London	6106	Motor Retailers' A., 214 Great Portland Street, W.1.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Surrey	6144	Chobham District Growers, Town House, High Street, Chobham, Woking.	D.I.
Dorset.	6147	Iwerne Minster Produce, Estate Office, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Kent	6158	Langley and District Agricultural C., Crown and Horse Shoes, Langley, Maidstone.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Derby.	6172	Tutbury and District Farmers' C. A., Hatton House, Station Rd., Hatton, Burton-on-Trent.	Amalgamated with 6872 R, Derby.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Middlesex	6263	Cricklewood War Food, 9 Heber Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2	F.W.U.
Glamorgan. . .	6281	Cilfynydd and District Allotment A., 94 Cilfynydd Road, Pontypridd.	Registry cancelled for default.
Derby.	6296	Ashbourne and District C. Milk Producers, Victoria Square, Ashbourne.	Amalgamated with 6872 R, Derby.
Yorks.	6301	Rectory Field (Parkgate) Allotment, Hollybush Tavern, Parkgate, Rotherham.	D.I.
Durham.	6347	Pelaw and Bill Quay Allotments A., 69 York Street, Pelaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Registry cancelled (as ceased to exist).
Yorks.	6367	Pudsey and District Smallholders, 27 Lidgett Hill, Pudsey, Leeds.	T.E. to 6285 R, Yorks.
Staffs.	6417	Tamworth and Dist. Farmers' C., 32 Victoria Road, Tamworth, Staffs.	Amalgamated with 6969 R, Staffs.
Warwick. . . .	6501	B.W.A. C., 2 James Watt St., Birmingham.	Registry cancelled (as ceased to exist).
London	6521	National Utility Rabbit A., 124 Victoria Street, S.W.1.	F.W.U
Cheshire	6522	Altrincham and District C. Drying Shed L., Clanver, Green Lane, Timperley, Altrincham.	D.I.
Glamorgan. . .	6544	Porthcawl and Dist. Piggeries and Allotment A., 43 Victoria Avenue, Porthcawl, Glam.	F.W.U
Yorks.	6562	Low Wincobank Gardeners, 18 Woolley Wood Road, Wincobank, Sheffield.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Durham.	6572	No Place (Beamish) Allotment A., 106 John St., Co-operative Villas, Beamish, Durh'm.	Registry cancelled by request.
Glamorgan. . .	6594	Llantwit Vardre C., Stores, Newtown, Llantwit Vardre, Pontypridd.	T.E. to 2891 R, Glamorgan.
Cornwall	6632	Flushing Women's Fruit Canning C. A., Iviecliff, Flushing, Falmouth.	D.I.
Surrey	6635	Maldens and Coombe C. Pig and Live Stock, Council Offices, New Malden, Surrey.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Stafford.	6642	Wolstanton and Basford Park Allotment Holders' A., 10 Basford Road, Basford Park, Stoke-on-Trent.	Registry cancelled by request.

County	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>con.</i>			
Stafford.	6653	Meir and District Farmers' A., 4 Commerce Street, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.	Amalgamated with 6658 to form 6798 R, Staffs.
Stafford.	6658	Stone and District Farmers' C., Beech Cliffe, Newcastle, Staffs.	Amalgamated with 6653 R, Staffs. to form 6798 R, Staffs.
Stafford.	6674	Penkridge Farmers' Auctions, Penkridge, Stafford.	Amalgamated with 6969 R, Staffs.
Middlesex	6676	Willesden C. Pig, Municipal Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
London	6681	Poplar and District C. Pig and Live Stock, 4 Charteris Terrace, Cubitt Town, E.14.	Registry cancelled (no business done).
Hertford.....	6690	Watford Pig and Live Stock, 166, Whippendell Rd., Wat- ford.	Registry cancelled (no business done).
Berks.	6733	Didcot and Dist. C. Slaughtery, Slaughtery, Didcot, Berks.	Amalgamated with 6603 R, Oxford.
Derby.	6735	Derbyshire Fruit & Vegetable, County Offices, Derby.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
Stafford.	6798	North Stafford Farmers' A., 4 Commerce St., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent.	Amalgamated with 6969 R, Staffs.
Stafford.	6819	Burton and District Farmers' Dairy, 66 Union St., Burton- on-Trent.	Amalgamated with 6872 R, Derby.
Yorks.	6946	Cartmell Allotment, 301 Wood- seats Road, Sheffield.	Registry cancelled (no members or funds).
London	6993	Crymlyn Burrows C. Homes, 27a, Bush Lane, Cannon St., S.C.4.	Registry cancelled (Society has done no business).
Gloucester. ...	7164	West Midland C. Mill, 6 Lower Westgate Street, Gloucester.	Amalgamated with 3901 R, Glos.

II. - SCOTLAND.

ONE SOCIETY AMALGAMATED.

No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
257	Chryston District C., with Shettles- ton C.	Muirhead, Chryston, Lanarkshire.

SCOTLAND—*con.*

TWO SOCIETIES REGISTERED INSTRUMENTS OF DISSOLUTION.

No.	Name of Society.	Registered Office.
437	Midyell Agricultural C.	Midyell, Shetland.
497	Durness C.	Schoolhouse, Durness by Lairg, Sutherlandshire.

THREE SOCIETIES REGISTERED FINAL NOTICES OF WINDING-UP.

121	Dunning C.	Thorntree-sq., Dunning, Perth- shire
212	Earlestone C.	1 Station-road, Earlston, Berwick- shire
469	Barns o' Clyde Provident Stores	160 Glasgow - road, Clydebank, Dumbarton.

FOURTEEN SOCIETIES WERE CANCELLED BY THE REGISTRAR.

509	Badfearn Rural C. Credit	Achorn-house, Dunbeath, Caith- ness.
488	Lochinver C.	Inverkirkraig, Lochinver, Shetland.
338	John o' Groat Agricultural C.	Schoolhouse, Aukengill, Wick.
423	Unst Central Agricultural C.	Freefield; Balta Sound, Shetland.
540	Aultmore Farmers' A.	Aultmore, Banff.
541	Deskford Farmers' A.	The Clune, Deskford, Culler, Banffshire.
308	Scottish Guild of Handicraft.	37 Burghmuir, Stirling.
459	Tingwall Agricultural C.	Houstie, Tingwall, Shetland.
501	Capishay Agricultural C.	Upper Gills, Canishay, Wick, Caithness.
522	Cran	16 Back, Stornoway, Ross-shire.
453	Inverness District Horse Breeding ..	Culkhunaig, Inverness.
479	Watten Agricultural C.	Ruther, Watten, Caithness.
481	Berneray Harris Agricultural C.	Town Berneray, Harris, Inverness- shire.
461	Corsock Farmers' A.	Netherbar, Corsock, Kirkcudbright.

III.—IRELAND.

County.	No.	Name and Registered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
Limerick	516	Bilboa C. A. and D.	D.I. 65, £116 10s., £323.
Limerick	471	Shanagolden and Foynes C. Poultry.	T.E. 1262 R, Limerick
Meath	1095	Drumconrath C.A.S.	Amalgamated with 1215 R, Louth to form 1402 R, Louth.

County.	No.	Name and Resistered Office of Society.	Cause of Removal. Document Registered.
IRELAND— <i>con.</i>			
Louth	1215	Philipstown C.A.S.	Amalgamated with 1095 R, Meath to form 1402 R, Louth.
Limerick	1171	Carrickerry C.C.	D.I. 143, £59, £55.
Limerick	721	Garryduff C. A. and D.	Amalgamated with 727 R, Limerick to form 1487 R, Limerick.
Limerick	727	Kantoher C. A. and D.	Amalgamated with 721 R, Limerick to form 1487 R, Limerick.
Dublin	817	Industrial C. (Dublin)	Amalgamated with 1275 R, Dublin to form 1490 R, Dublin.
Dublin	1275	Dublin Consumers' C.	Amalgamated with 817 R, Dublin to form 1490 R, Dublin.
Kerry.....	976	Lohar C.A.S.	Registry cancelled by request.
Kilkenny	1268	Mullenbeg C.A.S.	D.I. 96, Nil, £5.
Down	1359	Leitrim Farmers' C.	D.I. 63, £294, £308.

Societies dissolved, show number of Members, Amount of Share Capital, and Total Assets, *e.g.* 65, £116. 10s., £323.

IV.—CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(See Report 19, page 100.)

APPOINTMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sub-Committee No. 1: Chairman and the following eight members:—Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Madams, Mr. S. Davies, Mr. S. Fairbrother, Mr. T. Hackett, Mr. J. Lucas, M.A., Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A., Mr. A. Stoddart, and Mr. A. Morgan.

Sub-Committee No. 2: Chairman and the following seven members:—Mrs. Gasson, Miss Callen, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. E. Booth, Mr. T. Anderson, Mr. J. L. Powell, Mr. J. G. Shacklock, and Mr. W. White.

With the Adviser of Studies (Professor Hall, M.A.) and the Secretary (Mr. C. E. Wood) in each case.

The following appointments of the committee were made:—

(a) Statistics and General Publications Committee: Messrs. W. R. Rae, J. Lucas, M.A., and the Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.

(b) Co-operative Party: Mrs. Gasson.

(c) Secretaries' Examination Board: The Chairman, Adviser of Studies, and the Secretary, with Messrs. G. Briggs and A. Pickup from the Co-operative Secretaries' Association.

(d) Management Examination Board: The Chairman, Adviser of Studies, and the Secretary, with Messrs. A. Ashton, W. M. Scott, and R. J. Wilson.

(e) Workers' Educational Association: The Secretary.

(f) University Joint Tutorial Classes Committees: Birmingham, Mr. T. Hackett; Nottingham, Mr. J. G. Shacklock; Liverpool, Mr. S. Fairbrother; Leeds, Mr. T. Anderson; Manchester, Professor Hall, M.A.; Durham, Mr. A. Stoddart; Newcastle, Mr. W. R. Rae; London, Miss J. P. Madams; Oxford, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.; Bristol, Mr. J. L. Powell; Cambridge, Mr. W. T. Charter; Sheffield, Mr. E. Booth; Exeter, Mr. W. White; Cardiff, Mr. A. Morgan.

(g) Society for the Advancement of Education, Industry, and Commerce: The Chairman and Professor Hall, M.A.

(h) British Council of the International High School: Professor Hall, M.A.

(i) Ruskin College Executive and Council: Professor Hall, M.A.

(j) National Co-operative Men's Guild: The Secretary, acting as Joint Secretary; Assistant Joint Secretary, Mr. A. Baxter.

(k) Y.M.C.A. Joint Universities Committee: Professor Hall, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

(a) Statistics *re* Examinations.

Number of Entries for Examinations, excluding	Session		Session
	1918-19.		1917-18.
Junior and Intermediate Examinations	785	....	751

	Session 1918-19.	Session 1917-18.
Number of Passes:—		
With Distinction	175	155
Without Distinction	353	276
Number of Failures	257	320

(b) Certificates Issued.**JUNIOR CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.**

Session.	Merit Certificate.	Attendance Certificate.
1918-19.....	2,552	3,002
1917-18.....	2,840	3,760

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES.**"Lives of Great Men and Women" and "Story Re-told."**

Session.	Prize.	Pass.
1918-19.....	50	101
1917-18.....	12	72

ADULT CLASSES.

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Co-operation.....	59	83
Industrial History	28	28
Citizenship	13	15
Economics	7	8
Economics of Co-operation	3	9
Welfare of the Group.....	4	—
History Theory and Organisation of Education	2	—
Co-operative Problems	1	—
Industrial Problems	4	—
Co-operative Book-keeping	136	175
Secretaries Course	7	6
Auditing	10	13

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATES.

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Apprentices	51	57
Salesmen	3	1
General Managers	3	1
Honours	1	1

SUMMARY *re* CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

	Session 1918-19.	Session 1917-18.
Junior Certificates.....	5,554	6,600
Intermediate	151	84
Adult Classes in Co-operation & Kindred Subjects	332	337
Management	58	60
	<hr/> 6,095	<hr/> 7,081

(c) Grants and Prizes.**(I.) JUNIOR GRADE EXAMINATIONS.**

	Session 1918-19.	Session 1917-18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Re-examination of Best Papers	3 0 0	1 0 0

(II.) INTERMEDIATE GRADE CLASSES.

	Session 1918-19.	Session 1917-18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Re-examination of Best Papers (Courses A and B).....	6 0 0	6 0 0

(d) Co-operative Union Summer School Scholarships.

Scholarships, enabling adult students to attend one of the Summer Schools for Co-operators held during 1919, were awarded to the following students:—

Subject.	Name.	Town.
Co-operation (Teacher's Scholarship) Stage III.....	T. E. Shonk.....	A.I.F. Forces.
Co-operation " 	D. Davies.....	Ynysybwll.
" 	H. Harris	Cwmbach.
" 	(Miss) M. Caseley	Plymouth.
" 	(Miss) F. Wosley.....	Plymouth.
" 	(Miss) M. Goulding	Oldham.
" 	D. Thomas	Dowlais.
" (Stage II.)	C. E. Jagger	Birkenhead.
" "	(Mrs.) L. Wakeham	Woolwich.
" "	(Mrs.) E. Real	Woolwich.
" "	S. H. White.....	Plymouth.
" "	D. Holden.....	Jacksdale.
Industrial History (Parts I. & II.)	(Mrs.) A. E. Capenerhurst	Leicester.
" (Part II.)	(Miss) M. Phillips.....	Plymouth
Citizenship.....	T. McLeod	Liverpool.
Economics of Co-operation	E. V. Davies	Gillingham.
Co-operative Problems	J. Downie	Wishaw.
Welfare of the Group	W. Thomas	Mountain Ash.
Industrial Revolution.....	W. G. Walters	Swansea.
Co-operative Book-keeping.....	S. A. Garnham	Ipswich.

(e) Research Scholarships.**(I.) BLANDFORD.**

These two scholarships are now of the value of £20 each, awarded in open competition in the subject of Co-operation (Third Stage), and were won by Mr. J. Reginald Wilmot (Birkenhead) and Mr. R. Arnold Clark (Birmingham). The winners have not yet taken advantage of their scholarships, but hope to do so during the coming year. These scholarships are now awarded for research purposes.

(II.) JUBILEE (CO-OPERATIVE UNION).

Mr. O. T. Hopkins (Burry Port).

Miss May Goulding (Oldham).

(III.) CO-OPERATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY (DUBLIN).

Mr. W. P. Watkins.

REPORT FOR SESSION 1919-20.

(a) CLASSES FORMED.

	Session 1919-20.	Session 1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Co-operation—Junior Grade Class..	525 ..	454 ..	71 ..	—
Intermediate Grade Classes—				
(a) Biographical ("Lives of Great Men and Women")	29 ..	16 ..	13 ..	—
(b) History and Principles of Co-operation ("The Story Re-told")	28 ..	24 ..	4 ..	—
(c) Industrial History and Co- operation ("Sunnyside").	10 ..	— ..	10 ..	—
Co-operation Adult Classes	29 ..	30 ..	— ..	1
Women's Course (Correspondence)	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Industrial History	12 ..	16 ..	— ..	4
Citizenship	8 ..	5 ..	3 ..	—
History, Theory, and Organisation of Education (Correspondence)	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
Economics	8 ..	8 ..	— ..	—
Economics of Co-operation (Corre- spondence)	1 ..	2 ..	— ..	1
Co-operative Control of Raw Materials	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Co-operation and Social Problems	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Welfare of the Group	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Co-operative Problems	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
International Co-operation	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
Co-operation in Scotland	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
Ethics	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
Co-operative Book-keeping	71 ..	41 ..	30 ..	—
Co-operative Management:—				
Apprentices and Junior Em- ployés	22 ..	9 ..	13 ..	—
Salesmen	12 ..	2 ..	10 ..	—
General Managers (Corre- spondence)	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Honours (Correspondence)....	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—

	Session 1919-20.	Session 1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Training Course for Secretaries (Correspondence).....	1 ..	1 ..	—	—
Training Course for Auditors (Correspondence).....	1 ..	1 ..	—	—
Industrial Revolution	1 ..	1 ..	—	—
Women's Classes.....	12 ..	24 ..	—	12
Special Classes held at Holyoake House	1 ..	4 ..	—	3
	782	644	159	21
Total, Session 1919-20	782	Classes.		
Total, Session 1918-19	644	„		
Increase.....	138	Classes.		

(b) STUDENTS ENROLLED.

	Session 1919-20.	Session 1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Co-operation—Junior Grade Classes	19788 ..	17145 ..	2643	—
Intermediate Grade Classes—				
(a) Biographical ("Lives of Great Men and Women")	789 ..	250 ..	539	—
(b) History and Principles of Co-operation ("The Story Re-told")	473 ..	552 ..	—	79
(c) Industrial History and Co- operation ("Sunnyside").	624 ..	0 ..	624	—
Co-operation—Adult	436 ..	480 ..	—	44
Women's Course (Correspondence)	3 ..	1 ..	2	—
Industrial History	98 ..	228 ..	—	130
Citizenship	81 ..	52 ..	29	—
History, Theory, and Organisation of Education (Correspondence)	2 ..	1 ..	1	—
Economics	101 ..	121 ..	—	20
Economics of Co-operation (Corre- spondence)	9 ..	49 ..	—	40
Co-operative Control of Raw Materials	2 ..	0 ..	2	—
Co-operation and Social Problems	2 ..	2 ..	—	—
Welfare of the Group.....	4 ..	2 ..	2	—
Co-operative Problems	3 ..	0 ..	3	—
International Co-operation	1 ..	0 ..	1	—
Co-operation in Scotland	1 ..	0 ..	1	—
Ethics	1 ..	0 ..	1	—
Co-operative Book-keeping	1313 ..	942 ..	371	—

Co-operative Management:—

	Session 1919-20.	Session 1918-19.	Increases.	Decrease.
Apprentice and Junior Em- ployees	414 ..	222 ..	192 ..	—
Salesmen	208 ..	6 ..	202 ..	—
General Managers	30 ..	3 ..	27 ..	—
Honours	4 ..	1 ..	3 ..	—
Training Course for Secretaries ..	33 ..	18 ..	15 ..	—
Training Course for Auditors	25 ..	9 ..	16 ..	—
Industrial Revolution (Correspon- dence).....	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Classes for Women Co-operators ..	349 ..	664 ..	— ..	315
Special Classes held at Holyoake House	13 ..	90 ..	— ..	77
	<u>24808</u>	<u>20839</u>	<u>4674</u>	<u>705</u>

Total Number of Students: Session 1919-20 24808

Total Number of Students: Session 1918-19 20839

Increase..... 3969

STUDENTS ENTERED FOR EXAMINATION.

	1920.	1919.	Increases.	Decrease
Co-operation—Juniors: Sec. III. (Written) ..	1190 ..	1794 ..	604 ..	—
„ „ Sec. II. (Local) ..	2616 ..	1675 ..	941 ..	—
„ „ Sec. I. (Local) ..	3611 ..	2580 ..	1031 ..	—
Intermediate Classes (Course A, 560; Course B, 234; Course C 368).....	1162 ..	432 ..	730 ..	—
Co-operation Adults	360 ..	180 ..	180 ..	—
Industrial History	68 ..	91 ..	— ..	23
Citizenship	33 ..	19 ..	14 ..	—
Economics	29 ..	22 ..	7 ..	—
Economics of Co-operation.....	8 ..	3 ..	5 ..	—
Co-operative Problems.....	6 ..	1 ..	5 ..	—
Welfare of the Group	3 ..	4 ..	— ..	1
History, Theory, and Organisation of Educa- tion	0 ..	2 ..	— ..	2
Industrial Revolution	14 ..	7 ..	7 ..	—
Co-operative Book-keeping	1040 ..	419 ..	621 ..	—
Training Centres for Co-operative Employés— Apprentices and Junior Employés —				
Part I.	183 ..	47 ..	136 ..	—
„ II.	135 ..	107 ..	28 ..	—
Salesmen.....	223 ..	12 ..	211 ..	—
General Managers.....	22 ..	4 ..	18 ..	—
Honours	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	—

	1920.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
Training Course for Co-operative Secretaries	17 ..	7 ..	10 ..	—
Training Course for Auditors.....	24 ..	13 ..	11 ..	—
The papers returned were as follows:—				
Co-operation—Adults	198 ..	73 ..	125 ..	—
Industrial History.....	39 ..	45 ..	— ..	6
Citizenship	21 ..	15 ..	6 ..	—
Economics	21 ..	7 ..	14 ..	—
Economics of Co-operation.....	4 ..	3 ..	1 ..	—
Co-operative Problems.....	5 ..	1 ..	4 ..	—
Co-operative Control of Raw Materials..	4 ..	..	4 ..	—
Co-operation and Social Problems.....	7 ..	0 ..	7 ..	—
Co-operation in Scotland	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
English.....	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	—
Arithmetic	523 ..	0 ..	523 ..	—
Welfare of the Group	3 ..	4 ..	— ..	1
History, Theory, and Organisation of Education	— ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Industrial Revolution	5 ..	4 ..	1 ..	—
Co-operative Book-keeping	746 ..	287 ..	459 ..	—
Training Centres for Co-operative Employés—				
Apprentices and Junior Employés—				
Part II.	119 ..	90 ..	29 ..	—
Salesmen	137 ..	10 ..	127 ..	—
General Managers.....	26 ..	4 ..	22 ..	—
Honours	1 ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Training Centre for Secretaries	17 ..	7 ..	10 ..	—
Training Centre for Auditors	24 ..	13 ..	11 ..	—
Junior Classes in Co-operation—				
Re-examination of Best Papers	106 ..	71 ..	35 ..	—
Intermediate Classes—				
Re-examination of Best Papers	26 ..	38 ..	— ..	12

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1920.

CENTRAL COUNCIL.

President : W. R. RAE, J.P. (Chairman, Central Education Committee .

Chairman : W. H. WATKINS (Plymouth).

F. A. GIBBINS (Brighton), A. HOLLANDS (Willesden), F. Lonsdale (Kinning Park)

A. PARK (Failsworth), J. PENNY (Sheffield), C. H. RUSSELL (Birkenhead),

H. SKEELS (Walsall), A. J. TAPPING (Derby), R. WEARE (Birkenhead),

F. WHITTAKER (Bolton), J. T. WOOD (Bradford).

Joint { W. CHAS. POTTER, 61 Ingleby Road, Ilford, London, E.

Secretaries : { C. E. WOOD, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The election for members of the Central Council resulted in the re-election of the retiring officers, viz., Messrs. F. Whittaker, A. Park, H. Skeels, R. Weare; Joint Secretary, Mr. W. Chas. Potter.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

As we ventured to forecast in the last annual report, there has been a satisfactory increase in the membership of the guild during the year under review. The increase has not been quite so great as was expected, but this is undoubtedly due to the fact that the release of men from the colours did not follow quickly on the Armistice, so that for a large part of the year our branches were suffering from the same cause of weakness as during the war itself. Our forecast, however, still stands good. Increased membership and vitality in the old branches and the opening of many new branches are recorded during the later half of the year. The increase since the last report, compiled in March, 1919, up to February, 1920, has been 27 branches with 973 members. In order to ascertain the present strength of our guild movement the Central Council decided to issue during the winter session of 1919-20, a circular of inquiry, and the returns to hand show that there are 119 branches with 4,217 members affiliated to the National Men's Guild.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

At the time of writing the district councils are only just beginning to feel the impetus given to them by the increased activities in the branches. All have been "carrying on" and their reports all indicate increased membership from affiliated branches. One new council has been formed during the year, viz.: The South Yorkshire District Council. Two new ones are in course of formation—at Bristol and South Wales.

Bolton District.—This junior district council reports a year of useful and interesting work. It makes a point of visiting the affiliated branches in turn. Several new branches of the guild are in process of formation under its wing, and it has the ambitious scheme of sending deputations to all the educational committees in its area urging the formation of Men's Guild branches.

London District.—This district council is steadily getting under weigh. It has held four quarterly meetings and the attendance at each was greater than at the preceding one. At the October meeting Mr. S. F. Perry, secretary of the Co-operative Party, gave an inspiring address.

Manchester District.—Our friends in this area are as active as ever. They have interviewed societies and have increased the number of branches in that district—one branch formed during the year commenced with 100 members. They have organised conferences and have arranged rallies jointly with the Bolton District Council. At the present time they are engaged in endeavouring to establish a sectional council.

Mersey District.—The local government elections on the Mersey have given the district council an occasion to bring the co-operative movement prominently before the notice of the townspeople. They entered with

enthusiasm into the various contests and largely helped to get several co-operators elected to the local councils. During the summer they held a series of rambles to points of interest in the surrounding neighbourhood. These were well attended and much enjoyed by local co-operators.

Midland District.—The record of the year shows steady progress and, as in other districts, our Midland friends are anticipating great developments when the branches settle down to earnest work. Many of the pre-war secretaries are getting back into harness, and the outlook is most promising. This council is getting used to political action. One of their number—Mr. T. Hacket—fought one of the Birmingham Divisions in the co-operative interest at the last General Election.

Scottish Council.—Scotland retains its youth and vigour. It has made remarkable progress during the last year. The number of branches affiliated to it is 47 as against 31 last year, which is easily a record increase amongst the district councils. The whole of these branches are not yet affiliated with the National Council, but at the present time special efforts are being made to bring that about. Some of the village branches are small, but some of them in the big towns, like the Kinning Park Branch, have a membership of 200, and are doing magnificent work in the co-operative movement—educational, political, and social.

Yorkshire District.—Determined progress is still the keynote of our Yorkshire friends. Remarkable increases in the membership and attendances of the affiliated branches are reported. The council has arranged several successful conferences with trade-unionists in various parts of Yorkshire on the question of trade union banking with the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The bringing together of trade-unionists to discuss such problems has undoubtedly had an influence upon the membership of the branches of the guild. As reported above, Yorkshire will in future be divided, and thus a South Yorkshire District Council comes into existence. It was found that the distances were too great for many of the delegates to travel when Yorkshire was covered by only one council.

WORK IN THE BRANCHES.

Reports to hand show, as already stated, that there is a great revival going on in the guild all over the country, but these branch reports are not so numerous as usual. In order that the National Council shall know how the guild, as a whole, is progressing, we earnestly ask branch secretaries to send in at least the annual report of their branch work.

PUBLICATIONS.

One new pamphlet has been issued during the year—"Trade Associations and Combinations," by Mr. W. H. Watkins, chairman of the National Council of the Men's Guild, and a member of the Government Committee on Trusts. It is a useful pamphlet for discussion at branch meetings on a subject of great importance to the co-operative movement.

Leaflet No. 1 has been revised.

A new leaflet No. 3 has been published, and, like No. 1, appeals to men co-operators to join the Men's Guild. The entry of the co-operative movement into politics is made the basis of the appeal. Pamphlet No. 1 has also been revised and a new edition published. A brief pamphlet on "District Organisation," by Mr. Allan Baxter, has also been issued.

Supplies of all these may now be had from the Central Office.

The issue of the Monthly Letters has been resumed and has met with a very gratifying reception. A number of branches set aside one evening a month for the special purpose of discussing these letters. Arrangements are being made to supply branches with ordered quantities at a nominal price.

MIXED GUILDS.

With the growth of mixed guilds the question of their relationship with the men's guild came up for consideration. One or two of the mixed guilds applied for affiliation to the National Council. As the matter also affected our sister guild—the women's guild—the National Council referred the question to the Central Education Committee of the Co-operative Union. Two meetings between representatives of the Central Education Committee, the Central Committee of the Women's Guild, and the National Council were held, and the following resolution was agreed to:—

That the members' (or mixed) guilds now in existence and those established in the future be registered as such by the Central Education Committee, without payment of any affiliation fee, and that the question of organisation and relationship to the other guilds be the subject of further discussion at the end of twelve months.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS.

We again express our best thanks to the *Co-operative News*, the *Scottish Co-operator*, and the *Co-operative Educator* for the publication of the monthly and other notes on guild work, and also to the editors of local *Wheatshaf's* and magazines for mention of branch engagements and reports.

An appeal is made to all branches to make greater use of their local *Wheatshaf* in reporting guild meetings, and secretaries are asked to send a copy of each issue containing such reports to the Central Office of the Men's Guild, Holyoake House, Manchester.

FINANCE.

Attention is drawn to the financial statement issued with this report. A perceptible improvement over recent years is observed in the subscriptions from branches. We believe that now that the branches are evincing greater activity locally their finances will improve, and through them the finances of the National Men's Guild. We take this opportunity of reminding branches that, with 1920, we commence a new rate of branch contributions to the Central Funds. The rate is now 4d. per member per annum, but of this sum 1d. will be returned to district councils where established, and where no

such council exists, efforts will be made by the Central Council to inaugurate such a council. We again express our appreciation of the financial assistance given by the Co-operative Wholesale Society who have again repeated their grant of £50. The Co-operative Union has also once more met the deficit, amounting to £161 15s. 3d. on the year's working. In the case of the Co-operative Wholesale Society grant an effort is being made to secure an increase from £50 to £100.

THE GUILD AND CO-OPERATIVE POLITICAL ACTION.

During the coming year there may be a General Parliamentary Election, in which case the Co-operative Party will run several candidates. We have no doubt that branches which happen to be in the constituencies selected will be impelled to do their utmost for the co-operative candidate. Indeed the entry of the co-operative movement into politics has given the organisation of the Men's Guild a much wider significance. Our motto, "The application of Unrestricted Co-operation to all purposes of Life," is so much the nearer to realisation. The first function of the guild is educational, but having learnt the principles and tenets of the co-operative movement it becomes a duty and a responsibility to spread and apply the knowledge so gained.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.

W. CHAS. POTTER, } Joint
C. E. WOOD, } Secretaries.

CASH STATEMENT, 1919.

Receipts.			Payments.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Subscriptions, Guild Branches..	45	11 1	By Meetings and Conferences—		
„ Donations	50	0 0	Travelling	113	2 10
„ Sales—Rules, &c	8	12 0	Expenses	44	17 6
„ Deficit (Met by Co-operative Union Limited)	161	15 3	„ Printing	98	15 6
			„ Postages	8	12 0
			„ Subscription	0	10 6
	£265	18 4		£265	18 4

V.—SUMMARISED REPORTS OF THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILDS.

(See Report 60, page 200.)

I.—ENGLAND.

Central Committee.

Mrs. Williams (president), Western Section.	Mrs. Blair, Lancashire Section.
„ Barton (vice-president), Yorkshire Section.	„ Dewsbury, Midland Section.
„ Layton (treasurer), South-Eastern Section.	„ Ferguson, Northern Section.
	„ Green, Southern Section.
	„ Hutchings, South-Western Section.

General Secretary : Miss Llewelyn Davies, 28 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.

The guild has never shown signs of greater vitality than during the past year. Practically every branch suspended during the war has revived, the demand for new branches has exceeded any previous record, and the large majority of branches have increased their membership. About 87 new branches have been affiliated since last May, and over 50 are in process of formation.

The membership of the guild has increased by over 11,000, and the total membership is now over 44,000.

Branches show energy and public spirit in connection with their co-operative societies and municipalities, and guildswomen are sought after for every kind of public committee. We wish we were able to report greater progress in the number of women elected to seats on our own boards and committees. A new departure has been made this year, in Mrs. Cottrell's candidature for the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Board, and we trust her qualifications will win for her the success she deserves. Four guildswomen's names are on the list of approved candidates for Parliament, but we regret that no woman has yet been selected by a co-operative constituency, although every party, except the Co-operative Party, is running women candidates. We also feel it a serious position and out of keeping with modern developments that no women sit regularly on the Parliamentary Committee.

GUILD SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

The educational work of the guild has been continued on the same lines as in previous years. The chief subject taken up has been "Co-operation *versus* Capitalism," and a school has been held in nearly every district at which the following lectures were given :—

- (1) "The Menace of Capitalism."
- (2) "How Co-operation can Provide for the Needs of the People."
- (3) "International Co-operative Trade."
- (4) "Democracy and the League of Peoples."

Special pamphlets were issued on the last three subjects and large numbers have been sold, together with a Memorandum on "Co-operation *versus* Capitalism" issued last year. The attendance at the schools was very good, and many branches have had speakers on the same subjects. The paper on "Co-operation's Great Opportunity," which deals with the immediate co-operative developments required, such as increase of branch stores, capital, &c., was taken at the spring sectional conferences in 1919.

Officials' classes, at which the work of committees and officers is explained, have also been held in most districts. The other special subjects for the year have been :—

- (1) "Housing."
- (2) "A Minimum for the Family."
- (3) "Need for a Workers' Press."
- (4) "Cash Trading."
- (5) "Abolition of Entrance Fees."
- (6) "Open Membership."

Each of the 300 members of our district committees has specialised on two or three of these subjects, and all have been supplied with "Hints for Speakers" and the various papers.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

A series of ten successful conferences for guildswomen and women members of local Co-operative Party Councils were organised jointly by the Co-operative Party Executive and the Guild in September, 1919. They were addressed by the secretary and organisers of the Co-operative Party, and were very largely attended by guildswomen.

Guild speakers took part in the Paisley bye-election. Mrs. Barton and Mrs. Ferguson went down for several days, and the General Secretary spoke at three meetings. All the Manchester guild branches were asked to help in the Stockport bye-election. Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Blair, and others spoke for Mr. Perry, and a considerable number of guild members worked for him.

The four guildswomen included in the list of approved co-operative candidates are Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Rose Davies, Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Hood.

In the municipal elections guild members were to the fore, many standing as candidates. Among the 28 elected as members of Borough Councils were Mrs. Barton (to the Town Council of Sheffield), while Mrs. Cottrell has done excellent work on the Town Council at Birmingham.

CO-OPERATORS AND TRADE-UNIONISM.

An active part has been taken in the work to promote the closer alliance of co-operators and trade-unionists, and in the formation of the Joint Advisory Councils. The London branches worked hard for the Albert Hall May Day Demonstration in 1919, and for the great Hyde Park Demonstration against Profiteering in September, 1919, which were organised by the London Joint Advisory Council. At the latter, Mrs. Barton, Miss Llewelyn Davies, and Mrs. Ganley were among the speakers.

In many places guild branches have organised meetings for trade-unionists' wives, with a view to bringing them into the guild and the co-operative movement. The support given by co-operators to the railway strike gave a considerable impetus to these meetings. At the time of the railway strike the guild proposed to the Standing Joint Committee that meetings of women in all the London districts should be organised, and that a women's march to Downing Street should take place. Arrangements were made to carry out this proposal, but the settlement of the strike made it unnecessary.

The guild has warmly supported the proposals for joint action during strikes. The Central Committee wrote to the Bakers' Union Executive, when the bakers' strike was declared, urging that co-operative bakers should not be withdrawn. At the autumn sectional conferences the subject taken was "Lessons of the Railway Strike," and the speakers dealt with the need for joint action.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE TRADE.

The guild has strongly supported the need for developing international co-operative trade as the only method by which the complete breakdown of currency and trade throughout Europe can be averted. The following resolution was passed at the annual Congress at Middlesbrough, and was supported by speeches from the Russian co-operators (Dr. Polovtsev and Mr. Bubnoff) :—

Seeing that co-operation alone can provide an economic league of nations, this Congress declares that it is essential that international co-operative trade should be immediately developed, and that all co-operators should be looked upon as members of one movement, and mutual exchange and enterprise be undertaken.

Later, societies were asked to put questions at the Co-operative Wholesale Society's quarterly meetings on the steps that were being taken to open up trade with South Russia. At the All-Councils meeting the following resolution was passed :—

That the Central Committee and members of the Sectional Councils representing 34,000 married working women connected with industrial co-operative societies, record their profound satisfaction at the opening of trade with Russia through the Russian co-operative movement, and urges the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies to take immediate advantage of this unique opportunity offered to co-operators throughout the world. They protest with all their strength against the recruiting now going on for further war with Russia, and call upon the Government immediately to stop this outrage, and call upon the whole Labour movement to take any action that may be necessary to secure peace with the Soviet Government.

AUXILIARY BODIES.

The passing of the Survey Committee's proposals *re* auxiliary bodies at the Blackpool Congress is a matter of grave concern to the guild. These proposals upset the arrangement arrived at by the Central Board and the guild in 1918, and make it necessary that auxiliary bodies, in order to be recognised by the movement and receive grants, should give "unqualified acceptance at all times on their part of the decisions of Congress and the authority of the Central Board of the Union." The Board is also given the right to appoint representatives on all auxiliary bodies.

We do not understand what would be included in or is meant by "Congress decisions," but it is obvious that the Central Board would have the right at any moment to interpose and prevent any subject or work being taken up by the guild, and that any decision of our Guild Congress might if unacceptable at the moment to the Central Board, lead to the guild being refused recognition as an auxiliary body. We would also point out that the presence of Central Board representatives (of whom not more than two may be appointed) would give the Board a voice not only in connection with the

expenditure of the grant it makes, but also with the much larger part of guild finances mostly subscribed by the branches themselves.

An amendment to these proposals was sent in to the Blackpool Congress on behalf of the guild by fifteen societies. This amendment was on the lines of the agreement made in 1918 between the Central Board and the guild, which ended happily the four years' controversy, when the guild sacrificed £1,600 for the sake of maintaining its self-government. The amendment (1) made Congress the authority for giving or withholding the grants, its decision being based on the annual report of the guild; and (2) made provision for joint meetings between the United Board and the Central Committee. The amendment was lost, and the guild is thus faced with the possibility of rules for the movement being passed embodying the Survey Committee's proposals. We therefore propose, when the rules for the constitution of the Union come before Congress, to try and revive the arrangement concluded in 1918 between the guild and the Central Board, which has worked harmoniously since that time.

CONFERENCE WITH THE UNITED BOARD.

The Central Committee desire to thank the United Board for kindly arranging a conference with them in November, 1919. The subjects discussed were :—

(1) *Open Membership*.—The need was urged for pressing societies with restricted membership to adopt open membership, both because of the importance of giving women their due place and because of the need for increasing capital, and the Board promised their support.

(2) *Propaganda*.—Proposals were agreed upon for a joint campaign, for a propaganda week for membership, trade, and capital in every district.

(3) *The Co-operative and Trade Union Alliance*.—Questions of organisation were considered.

(4) *Municipalisation of the Milk Trade*.—The Central Committee raised the question whether the best method of socialising the milk trade was through co-operation or municipalisation. They pointed out (1) the danger of placing control of the necessaries of life in the hands of bodies which, under a capitalist system of industry, are largely dominated by vested interests; (2) the practical difficulties in the way of municipalities dealing with the question; (3) the fact that co-operators are in a superior position for dealing with it, because they have a national organisation in the Co-operative Wholesale Society and trading experience which is not possessed by municipalities. There was an interesting discussion, showing much difference of opinion.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

A circular, on behalf of the Central Committee of the guild was issued to branches, and arrangements have been made to bring the subject before the spring sectional conferences.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARISM.

Strong resolutions against conscription and military training in schools were passed at the Guild Annual Congress, and the attention of branches was called to the importance of taking local action to prevent any introduction of militarism into elementary and secondary schools.

The following resolution was passed by the Central Committee in March 1920, and sent to the War Office, owing to the General Secretary having been invited to a conference in connection with the new Territorial Forces scheme :—

That the Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild view with extreme apprehension the War Office proposal to set up what is called a National Citizen Army. They consider that Parliamentary sanction for embodying the Army is no guarantee against its aggressive use abroad, nor against its use at home in industrial crisis or coercion (as in Ireland). They further protest against public propaganda for popularising such an Army, and declare their opinion that education and pressure should be in the direction of an international League of Nations.

ORGANISATION OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS.

The proposal of the Central Education Committee to encourage the formation of a co-operative organisation, giving open-air interests to boys and girls is warmly welcomed, but the guild regret that it is coupled with a recommendation to work with the existing Scout organisations, because their past history and official publications show they are by no means entirely dissociated from militarism, and that their attitude to Labour is very unsatisfactory.

MIXED GUILDS.

The guild sent representatives to two joint meetings called by the Central Education Committee to consider the question of mixed guilds. At the second meeting the following resolution was proposed by the Central Education Committee :—

The establishment of a Co-operators' Guild, admitting both men and women to membership, and having national, sectional, district, and local organisation similar to the existing guilds, and having, where necessary, a women's section and a men's section. The existing men's and women's guilds would then ultimately be merged in the new guild.

Inquiry had shown the Central Committee that there were very few mixed guilds in existence, and whenever the question was raised at guild meetings strong opposition to anything that would interfere with the women's guild organisation was expressed by branches. The view of the Central Committee was expressed in the following resolution :—

The Central Committee is of opinion that any action which would destroy the self-government of the guild would be detrimental (1) to the education and progress of guildswomen and to their effective work for the movement, where the collective expression

of women's views and experience is of peculiar value, and (2) to the position of the guild as the principal national organisation representing married working women's needs and views, and as a body through which appointments are made to national administrative posts. Moreover, the Co-operative Party, through its development of local councils and individual membership, affords the best opportunity for the associative work of men and women educationally and politically in a very important national organisation.

After discussion at the second joint meeting the Central Education Committee's resolution was withdrawn, and it was agreed to postpone the matter for a year.

ALL-COUNCILS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Central Committee and the members of the eight sectional councils was held at Birmingham in January, 1920. The subjects discussed were :—

(1) *Guild Finances and Voluntary Work*.—A statement by the Central Committee dealing with this subject was discussed, and the meeting considered that it was necessary to provide for the salary of future general secretaries and for an additional central office clerk, and approved of the continuance of voluntary work for all other guild officers. An increase in the branch subscriptions was proposed by the meeting, and is being submitted to the branches.

(2) *Organisation of Junior Co-operators*.—There was a unanimous desire expressed for a co-operative organisation for boys and girls definitely based on co-operation and peace, and unassociated with the existing Scout movement.

(3) *Mixed Guilds*.—The resolution of the Central Committee was unanimously endorsed.

(4) *Co-operation versus Municipalisation*.—The importance of this question was explained and discussed.

(5) *Joint Propaganda with United Board*.—The proposal for a special propaganda week was heartily welcomed, and discussion on methods of work to be adopted took place.

A MINIMUM FOR THE FAMILY.

At the Annual Congress the following resolution was passed :—

This Congress is of opinion that the Government should take immediate action to provide for the needs of widows with or without children, but urges that their claims should be considered in conjunction with the equal needs of other mothers and children. This Congress therefore points out that in dealing with this question the respective merits of widows' pensions, endowment of motherhood, and State bonus for all should be considered, so that a scheme may be adopted which shall meet the family needs of the workers and be free from all inquisitorial methods of administration.

During the year branches have been discussing the three methods of providing for the needs of the family : (a) Widows' Pensions ; (b) Endowment of Motherhood ; (c) State Bonus for all. A small Commission, consisting of Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. R. Davies, has been dealing with the whole question as to what are the needs to be met and the best method of meeting them, and will present a report in due course.

NATIONAL CARE OF MATERNITY.

The Central Committee has issued a Memorandum on "Home Helps" and another on "The National Care of Maternity under the Ministry of Health," outlining a scheme for immediate practical work by the Ministry of Health and local authorities. Both have been widely circulated among local authorities, many of whom have ordered further copies. Guild branches have been active in their efforts to secure representation on the Statutory Maternity Committees for their areas, and a very large number have been successful.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MILK.

Great indignation was aroused amongst women by the high price of milk fixed by the Food Ministry. In order to bring home to the Ministry the serious effects such a price had on the consumption of milk by working-class families, deputations were arranged by the sectional secretaries to each of the divisional milk officers from the guild branches in their districts. The deputations spoke forcibly on the matter, giving information from their own knowledge and experience.

A PERMANENT FOOD MINISTRY.

The guild sent three representatives to the conference called by the Consumers' Council to consider the question of urging that the Food Ministry should be made permanent. On their report of the strong case put forward by the Co-operative Wholesale Society representatives, and after full consideration of the position, the Central Committee passed the following resolution :—

That the Central Committee supports the expert trading side of the movement in opposing the demand for a permanent Food Ministry, believing that Government control of supplies exercised through capitalist agencies is leading to the consolidation of vested interests and their increasing domination over the Ministry, while at the same time it renders inoperative the wholesale side of the co-operative organisation, hampers the retail side, and so threatens the whole movement, which has been built up by the consumer and is his effective protection. Unless, therefore, control is associated with the co-operative method of trade, and unless international rationing of supplies is undertaken to relieve the starving peoples, the Central Committee considers that permanent control will not act in the interest of the consumers.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The guild has continuously supported the promotion of International Peace. At the annual Congress a resolution in favour of a democratic league of peoples was passed after a striking discussion. In May, 1919, the Central Committee passed the following resolution :—

Seeing that the general desire of the people is for a peace which would prevent future wars, the Central Committee condemns the proposed terms of the Treaty of Peace, which would inevitably result in future wars and world chaos, because they include annexations of territory without the consent of the peoples concerned, and impose economic conditions creating industrial slavery for generations of workers on whom no responsibility for the war would rest, while the Covenant of the League of Nations is in its present form undemocratic and totally inadequate to prevent war. Moreover, the carrying out of these terms, combined with the continuance of war with Socialist governments, and the refusal to give self-determination to Ireland, would make permanent conscription in Great Britain inevitable.

Many guild branches have subscribed to the funds for the starving children of Europe, and London branches took an active part in the street collection in October, 1919.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

This committee includes representatives of the Women's Trade Unions, the Women's Co-operative Guild, the Railway Women's Guild, and of several trade unions having a large proportion of women members. The Labour Party is also represented on the committee by women members of its executive. It is recognised by the Labour Party as an advisory committee on women's questions, and by Government Departments as the body through whom representatives of industrial women's organisations on public committees, as J.P.'s, &c., can be nominated. Its work continually becomes more important, and all questions affecting industrial women come before it. Among the chief objects dealt with during the year have been the following :—

1. *Ministry of Health*.—A proposal to form a consultative council of women in connection with the Ministry was opposed, and in its place the guild proposed a scheme, which was adopted by the Standing Joint Committee, for a Consultative Council of the General Public, with a majority of women, to be formed mainly of representatives of the Industrial Women's Organisations, the Labour Party, the Co-operative Union, and the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee. This proposal was successfully pressed, and the Consultative Council was formed on these lines. In asking for representatives from the Standing Joint Committee, the Ministry of Health asked that "through the agency of the Women's Co-operative Guild, or otherwise," not less than two working women should be appointed, and Mrs. Hood (Enfield) and Mrs. Burke (Manchester) now sit on the council. The first work being

undertaken by the Council is the development of the National Care of Maternity. The Standing Joint Committee has sent in to the Labour Party a criticism of the Advisory Committee's report on Public Health Services, and of the British Medical Association's proposals.

2. *Widows' Pensions.*—The Standing Joint Committee is supporting the proposals for mothers' pensions, and has pressed that the administration should be free from inquisitorial inspection.

3. *International Labour Legislation.*—Two members of the Standing Joint Committee—Miss Macarthur and Miss Bondfield—attended the International Conference of Labour at Washington, and the Standing Joint Committee submitted memoranda on the various points affecting women.

4. *Old Age Pensions.*—The Standing Joint Committee took action to secure the appointment of a working women's representative on the Old Age Pensions Commission, and Mrs. Baker was appointed. They collected evidence to place before the Commission, and their representative signed the minority report in favour of a better system than the one recommended by the committee.

5. *Income Tax Commission.*—The Standing Joint Committee gave evidence from the point of view of women.

6. *Women and the League of Nations.*—The Standing Joint Committee has taken part in the organisation of a women's association to secure the due representation of women on the Commissions of the League of Nations.

7. *Illegitimacy Bill.*—The Bill put forward by the Unmarried Mothers Council for the better protection of unmarried mothers and their children is being supported by the Standing Joint Committee, which has asked the Labour Party to support it and to bring forward some amendments.

8. *Women Magistrates.*—A member of the Standing Joint Committee is on the Advisory Committee for the appointment of women magistrates, and the Standing Joint Committee has obtained nominations of women magistrates from the branches of their affiliated organisations. A large number of names have been sent in, including those of many co-operative women.

9. *Representation.*—During the year representatives of the Standing Joint Committee have been appointed on the Central Profiteering Committee, the Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health, and the Emigration Board, in addition to the various bodies already referred to.

ANNUAL CONGRESS, 1919.

In addition to the resolutions referred to in the preceding paragraphs resolutions on the following subjects were passed at the annual Congress:—The Coming of a Co-operative Commonwealth, Cash Trading and Lowered Dividends, Secondary Schools, Housing of the Workers, Old Age Pensions, Release of Political Prisoners (including Conscientious Objectors), Military Punishments, Care of the Blind, and Treatment of Tuberculosis.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN ON CO-OPERATIVE BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.

The following women sit on boards and committees :—

Central Board : Mrs. Cottrell (Midland Section), Mrs. Gasson (Southern Section), Mrs. Found (South-Western Section).

Education Committee, Co-operative Union : Mrs. Ferguson (representing the Guild), Miss Madams, Mrs. Gasson.

Women sit on the Midland, Northern, and North-Western Sectional Propaganda Committees, on the Executives of the Bristol and Somerset, Surrey and Hants. District Associations, on the Executives of all the Educational Committees' Associations, on the London and Birmingham Joint Advisory Councils of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, and on the Southern, North-Western, and South-Western Convalescent Committees.

The returns relating to women on management and educational committees are not yet to hand, but in May, 1919, there were 204 women on the management committees of 132 societies, and 624 women on the educational committees of 220 societies.

Representation on Public Bodies and Committees.—

Consumers' Council : One guildswoman.

Ministry of Health Consultative Council (England) : Two guildswomen

Ministry of Health Consultative Council (Wales) : One guildswoman.

Ministry of Health Housing Advisory Committee : One guildswoman.

Guildswomen sit on about 26 town councils, including Birmingham and Sheffield, on 15 Urban District Councils, and on over 50 higher educational committees. Very large numbers of guildswomen are Poor Law Guardians, members of Food Control Committees, Municipal Maternity Committees, Profiteering Committees, Naval and Military Pensions Committees, Local Insurance Committees ; two are members of Agricultural Wages Boards.

THE GUILD CONVALESCENT FUND.

The receipts in 1919 were £319 11s., and the expenditure was £209 18s. 2d. The number of convalescents sent away was 88.

L. WILLIAMS, President.

MARGARET LEWELYN DAVIES, General Secretary.

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions to Central Fund.....		520	4	1
„ Self-government Fund		0	5	0
„ Donation from Co-operative Wholesale Society		300	0	0
„ Donations from Co-operative Union		400	0	0
„ Donation from Societies		2	7	0
„ Balance from Congress 1918		46	9	3
„ Sale of Papers	£119 17	3½		
„ „ Badges	47	11	6	
„ „ Business Books	25	19	9	
„ „ Cards of Membership	12	14	6	
		205	13	0½
„ Dividend and Interest.....		14	19	11
„ Sundries ..		0	7	10
„ Balance from 1919.....		259	3	6
		£1749	9	7½

EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
By Postage, Telegrams, &c.			95	3	10½
" Stationery			94	16	8½
" Printing			187	13	4½
" Central Committee—Fares and Postage			77	14	5
" Speakers' Expenses			45	11	8½
" Representatives' Expenses			76	1	7
" Papers			162	19	5½
" Badges			32	13	6
" Grants to Sections—Midland		£42 0 0			
" " " Northern		28 10 0			
" " " Lancashire		28 0 0			
" " " Yorkshire		27 15 0			
" " " Southern		65 12 6			
" " " South-Western		18 5 0			
" " " Western		24 12 6			
" Honorariums to Sectional Secretaries			289	15	0
" Sectional Conference—Midland		£8 14 3			
" " " Northern		4 6 10½			
" " " Lancashire		4 11 9½			
" " " Yorkshire		3 8 1			
" " " Southern		7 10 4½			
" " " South-Western		2 14 8			
" " " Western		1 17 0			
" Grants to Districts—Midland		28 0 0			
" " " Northern		9 10 0			
" " " Lancashire		18 10 0			
" " " Yorkshire		11 0 0			
" " " Southern		88 0 0			
" " " South-Western		5 0 0			
" " " Western		12 10 0			
" Conferences of District Representatives			122	10	0
" Grant to Branch			28	8	6
" All-Councils Meeting			3	0	0
" Political Fund Expenses—Lecturers		£2 15 6			
" " " District Representative		2 1 3			
" " " Printing and Papers		1 6 0			
" Two-Days School Expenses			6	3	9
" Subscriptions to Labour Research Conference		£1 5 0			
" " " League of Nations Conference		0 15 0			
" " " Joint Industrial Conference		1 1 0			
" " " Labour Party Conference		0 14 0			
" Annual Congress—Printing		51 15 9			
" " " Postage		14 10 3			
" " " District Representative		6 4 7½			
" Clerks			72	10	7½
" National Health Insurance			222	0	0
" Office Expenses—Fire, Light, and Cleaning		£41 7 11			
" " " Rent		50 0 0			
" Telephone			91	7	11
" Auditor			0	15	3
" Loan of Business Books repaid			1	1	0
" Sundries			29	9	7
" Cheque Book and Commission			0	3	3
			2	2	11
			1675	17	2
Balance in Bank		£89 8 10			
Receipts		0 0 0½			
		89 8 10½			
Overdrawn Petty Cash		15 16 5			
		£73 12 5½			
			73	12	5½

Audited and found correct, 29th March, 1920.

A. E. NEWMAN, C.W.S. Ltd., Audit Department.

£1749 9 7½

II.—SCOTLAND.

The progress of the movement as a whole is reflected in the success of the women's guild and the interest and loyalty the women members have taken in the work of their local societies. Since the last annual report was printed we have opened twenty-three new branches, and we have also resuscitated seven branches. Some of the branches which have been reopened had to close down during the war period on account of the Government taking over their halls for military purposes, but others have been closed for a number of years, and we are delighted to welcome them back into our association. We have now 232 branches, with a total membership of 23,978, an increase over previous year of 7,013.

The executive of Section IV. organised a Two Days' School in Edinburgh, which was well attended by guildwomen in and around Edinburgh. The subject for discussion was "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators," and the lecturers were Mrs. Watson (Cowdenbeath) and Mr. R. Donaldson (Edinburgh). As a result of the school twelve branches of the Children's Circle have been formed in the East of Scotland, and in each of these branches a guildwoman acts as superintendent.

The students attending the women's class at Aberdeen decided to have a Two Days' School in the autumn, and it was held about the end of September. The lecturer was Mr. J. Downie (Wishaw), who took for his subject "Problems of Co-operation." Many of the students took part in the discussions which followed each lecture, and in the evenings social meetings were held, when the accomplishments of the guildwomen helped to make the school successful.

In November several guild members were nominated for positions as Local Government administrators, and we are pleased to record that Mrs. Lappin (Clydebank) was successful in securing a seat in Clydebank Town Council, and those who were elected to Parish Councils are Mrs. Syme (Cowdenbeath), Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Johnstone (Edinburgh), Mrs. Pollock (Clydebank), Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Miller (Hamilton), and Mrs. Patterson (Kirkcaldy).

A joint committee, consisting of representatives of the Glasgow and Suburbs Conference Association, Central Council, and the executives of Sections I. and II., accomplished some good propaganda work amongst the guild branches in the Glasgow and Suburbs area, and addressed the members on the history and extension of the co-operative movement.

Six political conferences were held in different sections, at which the programme of the Co-operative Party was discussed and the position of co-operators in the political arena considered. Delegates were present from almost all the guild branches in the sections, and the speakers were members of the Central Council, the Scottish organiser of the Co-operative Party, and members of the National Co-operative Representation Committee.

The members of the Central Council were actively engaged during the bye-election at Paisley in support of the candidature of Mr. J. M. Biggar, in

clerical work, canvassing, and taking part in the women's meetings. On Tuesday, February 10th, the Central Council organised a meeting of guild-women and women electors of Paisley, in the Central Halls, Old Smithhills, Paisley, when the audience numbered between 300 and 400.

A conference between the Central Council and the presidents and secretaries of the sections was held in the Drapery and Furnishing Co-operative Society's Boardroom early in April. Reports were given by each section, and afterwards a round-table talk took place, when the subjects discussed were direct representation, rules, the extension of the co-operative movement, and women's classes.

Classes for women co-operators, under the auspices of the Co-operative Union, were formed at fifteen centres, and commenced work at the beginning of April.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD BALANCE SHEET, 1918-19.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance, as per last Report.....	56	18 7	By Audit Expenses	1	16 9
" Grant from Co-operative Union.....	200	0 0	" Special Audit Expenses	2	6 10
" " S.C.W.S. Ltd.	25	0 0	" Lecturer's Fees, Annual Meeting ..	2	2 0
" " U.C.B.S. Ltd.	20	0 0	" Auditors' Expenses, Annual Meeting ..	0	8 3
" " <i>Scottish Co-operator</i> ..	2	2 0	" Annual Meeting Expenses	3	2 4
" " Hamilton Central Co-operative	2	2 0	" Grants to Sections	58	0 0
" " Laundry Association	1	10 0	" Salaries	34	15 0
" " Baking Society.....	1	0 0	" Central Council Expenses	154	17 8
" Branch Fees from last year	8	5 7	" Finance Meeting Expenses	2	19 4
" Badges	5	9 2	" Printing and Postages	101	4 3
" Song Books	2	2 7	" Delegate's Fee to Co-operative and Labour Council	0	2 0
" Rule Books	1	12 10	" Insurance Premium	2	0 0
" Literature	0	5 5	" Subscriptions	1	6 0
" Printing.....	39	1 3	" Delegates' Expenses.....	22	5 8
" Branch Subscriptions	192	9 10	" Badges	6	12 0
" Donation to Veterans (Motherwell Central)	1	1 0	" Expenses—Special Meetings	1	5 6
" Bank Interest	1	6 5	" Ten Conference Subscriptions ..	1	10 0
" Interest on Share in <i>Co-operator</i> Newspaper Society.....	0	1 0	" Three Housing Conference Subscriptions	0	12 6
			" Donation to Vigilance Association ..	0	5 0
			" Conference with Section	2	9 2
			" Rules Revising Expenses.....	0	6 4
			" Gratuities	1	19 6
			" Literature	2	14 9
			" Shares—		
			Co-operative Conva-		
			cent Homes Ltd.	£3	0 0
			<i>Scottish Co-operator</i>	1	10 4
			" Cash in Bank	126	6 5
			" Cash on hand	24	10 1
				155	6 10
	£560	7 8		£560	7 8

JAMES TRAINER,
ELIZABETH THOMSON, } Auditors.

KATE M. CALLEN, General Secretary.

III.—IRELAND.

In submitting their thirteenth annual report, the Executive are very pleased to be able to record a solid progress in the past year, although, as is almost invariably the case, anticipation outstepped realisation.

The progress made in the year 1919-20 included the formation of two branches, both of which have made good in every sense of the phrase since

their inception. These are the Stranmillis and Lisburn Branch, Belfast, and the Dunmurry Branch, which is under the auspices of the Lisburn Society. The Dunmurry Branch received a great impetus by Mrs. Harold Barbour accepting the presidency, which she has since held with much advantage to the branch.

The Executive had under consideration the forming of guild branches at Waterford, Wexford, Clonmel, Tralee, Dundalk, Larne, Rosslare Harbour, and Warrenpoint, and the reviving of lapsed guild branches at Armagh, Portadown, Newtownards, and Enniskillen. Unfortunately, none of these prospects matured, chiefly owing to local conditions.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the Husband Memorial Hall, Belfast, on June 28th, 1919, the president, Mrs. A. C. Husband, being in the chair. Mrs. Husband's presidential address was a model of conciseness. She urged more activity amongst the guildswomen, counselled them to seize every opportunity to push the movement and cover areas not touched, and thus translate the principles of co-operation into a living force.

The English (Mrs. Ferguson) and Scottish (Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Greenoake) delegates were heartily welcomed by the president, and they suitably acknowledged the compliment, and conveyed the sisterly greetings of their respective countries.

The paper for the occasion was read by the general secretary (Mrs. Girvan). It was entitled "Some Thoughts on Co-operation." It contained many suggestions on propaganda, financial and economical reforms, better conditions for co-operative employees, and higher dividend in Ireland. The paper was favourably criticised.

The following resolutions were submitted:—

- (1) *Re* secretary's salary—submitted by Bangor Guild Branch—

That the remuneration of the general secretary be increased to £1 per month.

An amendment was moved by Miss Dornan (Lisburn), seconded by Mrs. Flowerdew (Belfast)—

That this matter be referred to the Executive for further consideration and report at next annual meeting.

The amendment was passed.

- (2) Submitted by Ballymacarrett Guild No. 2—

That in view of the great awakening of the Irish people to the advantages of co-operation, and the general interest taken in reconstruction after the war, we urge on management committees to engage more heartily than ever in well-directed propaganda in their respective spheres of influence—making a door-to-door canvass where such is necessary—and thus bringing home to the people that co-operation can materially improve their position in life, make them independent of monopolists, and help them and

theirs in many ways. Apathetic members, too, should be periodically visited and encouraged to join the guild branches, come to quarterly meetings in larger numbers, spend more money in co-operative stores, thus raising the average purchases of the members to higher figures than now obtain.

Moved by Mrs. Dunbar (Belfast), seconded by Mrs. Campbell (Belfast) and passed unanimously.

(3) Submitted by Executive—

That this meeting of Irish guildswomen demand immediate action in connection with educational reform. We advocate that primary education be free and compulsory, and approve the principle of rate aid. Furthermore, we demand that in all legislation dealing with Irish education, exemption clauses (such as embodied in the Irish Education Act of 1892, including what is known as the half time system) be abolished, and that future Acts of Parliament in the interests of the rising generation in Ireland be made compulsory and not permissive.

Moved by Mrs. M'Coubrey (Belfast), seconded by Mrs. Roy (Belfast), and passed.

(4) Submitted by the Executive—

The collective responsibility of the State to provide for the widows and children of men fallen in the war now being recognised, we call upon the Government to introduce immediately a measure of State pensions for widows and children of civilians, apart from Poor Law relief, believing that a great economy in the present expenditure of public money on hospitals, institutions, &c., would be thereby effected, and that, moreover, the proper protection and care of human life during the years of childhood will result in the more virile and healthy manhood and womanhood than is possible to thousands of children under present conditions.

Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Anderson (Lisburn), and passed unanimously.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

In Belfast and elsewhere the women's guild branches were asked by Management and Educational Committees to help in the great All Ireland Propaganda Week, held in November, 1919, which they cordially did, and to a good purpose. In Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor, over 100,000 houses were visited, and over 250,000 pamphlets, leaflets, &c., distributed.

Dr. Alice Barry gave a most interesting lecture on "Health Legislation for Ireland," under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Belfast Society and the Executive.

The Executive sent three members to the Summer School held in the Royal School, Armagh. Reports of the members showed the great value to be derived from these schools.

REPRESENTATION ON COMMITTEES.

Amongst other representative events, Mrs. M'Coubrey was appointed to the Irish Survey Committee, Mrs. Girvan was elected to the Management Committee of the Belfast Society, and Mrs. Moore was re-elected to the same board in October, and was also appointed by the Board of Trade to the Belfast Appeal Tribunal. Ballymena Society has two women representatives on the Management Committee, and the Dublin Society one. On the Belfast Educational Committee Mrs. Husband and Mrs. Richardson have retained their seats. Mrs. Anderson and Miss Dornan were appointed to the new Educational Committee, Lisburn Society. The representatives on the I.C.C.A. have been increased from seven to nine.

WOMEN'S CLASSES.

Two classes, one at Dublin and the other at Belfast, were held, both being very successful.

JOINT ACTION WITH OTHER BODIES.

Activities in this direction included further joint action in connection with the Mothers' Pension Scheme. The Executive made common cause with the Women's Advisory Council for housing, and was represented on several deputations which waited on the Lord Mayor of Belfast to press home the view that any scheme of housing should, in the first instance, be submitted to a public meeting of the citizens before it is placed before the Local Government Board, and to draw attention to the House Cleansing Department and other matters of municipal interest.

WORK AMONG YOUNG CO-OPERATORS.

The Young People's Circle and the Junior Guild Movement have not made any expansion since last report, the large circle and junior guilds in connection with Ballymacarret Guild Branch No. 2 being the only one in the North. Both organisations are strong and healthy, and only lack of accommodation prevents further numerical expansion.

The scheme of the Belfast Educational Committee *re* juvenile classes, foreshadowed in the last report, materialised in due course. Five classes were started in December, 1919. One class has increased so rapidly that it has been necessary to divide it into three, making a total of seven classes, all of which are being taught by 14 guildswomen.

The Executive regret that for economical reasons it is yet impossible to print the annual report in pre-war manner, and the summary of guild proceedings has for this reason been again excluded.

Appended will be found a list of working guilds. The activities covered by the guilds included the winding-up of war work, educational propaganda, and the social side of co-operation.

VI.—THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

(See Report 61, page 200.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1917, 1918, AND 1919.

Country.	Subscriptions for 1917.	Subscriptions for 1918.	Subscriptions for 1919.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argentina	1 16 0	1 4 0	.....
*Armenia .....	.....	.....	7 3 8
Austria .....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria .....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	6 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Cyprus	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
†Czecho-Slovakia ..	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	33 14 9	29 9 6	25 0 0
Finland	78 14 0	80 6 0	117 12 0
France	83 11 9	82 3 6	107 4 7
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary .....	.....	.....	.....
India .....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	16 8 4	16 3 7	11 4 10
Japan	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Netherlands	35 9 8	30 12 2	.....
Norway	9 17 0	9 17 0	11 2 0
*Poland .....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania .....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	12 17 2	35 0 0	60 0 0
Serbia .....	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	30 1 0	30 1 0	.....
Switzerland	112 14 10	93 15 11	117 19 8
*Ukraine .....	.....	.....	15 0 0
United Kingdom ..	742 18 6	766 0 2	728 15 6
United States ...	2 6 0	2 7 1	2 12 5
Total	£1168 5 0	£1179 15 11	£1206 10 8

* New States admitted in 1919.

† Hitherto included under Austria.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

BALANCE SHEET FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1919.
CASH ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand	15	0	0	By Salaries and Wages	650	0	0
" Subscriptions (net)	950	12	2	" Insurance—National Health	1	12	9
" Donations	0	12	6	" Rent, Cleaning, and Heating	273	18	2
" Sale of Reports	6	11	0	" General Printing and Stationery	64	7	5
" " <i>Bulletin</i> and Advertisements.....	89	6	5	" Postage, Telegrams, and Telephone	55	17	11
" " Waste Paper	5	4	0	" Carriage and Sundries	22	14	9
" War-Devastated Areas Fund	60	0	0	" <i>Bulletin</i>	574	8	3
" Reimbursement of Rent, 1918	13	1	10	" Translations	12	0	0
" Dividend, C.P.S.....	1	5	0	" Books on Commission	0	18	3
" Refund, Money Orders.....	0	19	10	" Travelling	21	7	2
" Carriage Refunded.....	0	6	6	" Library and Furnishing	2	0	2
" Bank Withdrawals.....	1830	8	5	" Devastated Areas Fund (paid over)	10	0	0
" Transfer from Deposit Account	350	0	0	" Office Alterations and Removals, 1918	47	2	6
				" Secretary's Expenses	16	4	0
				" Entertainment of Delegates.....	33	14	0
				" Congress Expenses (French and British)....	45	17	9
				" Bank Deposits	1445	18	8
				" Balances in hand, Dec. 31st—			
				General	£32	0	7
				Petty Cash.....	13	5	4
					45	5	11
					£3323	7	8

BANK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance	2208	0	2	By Withdrawals	2180	8 5
" Cash Deposits	1445	18	8	" Commission and Charges	1	6 4
" Interest—Current Account	£11	7	9	" Balances—		
" " Deposit Account	64	2	4	Current Account	£260	19 2
" Dividend	—	—	—	Deposit Account	1288	4 6
				—	—	—
					1549	3 8
					£3730	18 5

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Accounts owing—				By Office Furniture—Estimated	50	0 0
Rent, Cleaning, Heating, &c. ...	42	9	6	" Subscriptions outstanding	260	0 0
Printing and Translating <i>Bulletin</i> 158 13 7	—	—	—	" Stock of Publications	15	0 0
" War-Devastated Areas Fund	201	3	1	" Cash in Bank	£1549	3 8
" Balance of Assets over Liabilities	50	0	0	" " Hand	45	5 11
				—	—	—
					1594	9 7
					£1919	9 7

I have carefully examined the Books and Accounts of the International Co-operative Alliance for the year ending December 31st, 1919, and hereby certify the above statement as correct.

Manchester, March 29th, 1920.

N. H. COOPER,
PUBLIC AUDITOR.

VII.—LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED FOR “THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE,”

UP TO APRIL 20TH, 1920.

Society (or Individual).	Amount. £ s. d.	Society (or Individual).	Amount. £ s. d.
Alloa	100 0 0	Keen, Mr.	0 5 0
Anchor Boot and Shoe	25 0 0	Kelty	40 0 0
Ashington Industrial...	122 6 0	Killamarsh	16 0 0
Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. ..	1 1 0	Kinning Park.....	471 15 0
Bamber Bridge.....	15 0 0	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	
Barrowford	12 0 0	Manufacturers	56 2 0
Birmingham Industrial.	200 0 0	Lewis, Mr. A.	0 10 6
Birmingham Printers ..	20 0 0	Leyton, Mr.	0 10 0
Bolton Women's Guild.	0 10 0	Lassodie.....	4 0 0
Burry Port	10 12 4	Leather Supply (Leic'str)	14 0 0
Butt Lane.....	44 14 0	Leicester	500 0 0
Cobbold, Mr.	1 0 0	Leicester Women's Guild	1 1 0
Cripps, Mr. A. (Woolwich)	0 10 0	Lochgelly.....	10 0 0
Clayton, Mr., Mrs., and		Long Eaton.....	217 7 4
Miss	5 5 0	Long Eaton Printing..	10 10 0
Callen (Miss), K. M. ..	0 10 0	Madams, Miss.....	1 0 0
Co-operative Permanent		Mercer, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	2 2 0
Building Society	5 0 0	Morgan, Mr. A.	1 1 0
Carnforth.....	140 0 0	Maldon and Heybridge	25 2 6
Clydebank	173 17 4	Marsden Equitable ...	20 10 4
Co-operative Printing		Muirkirk Women's Guild	0 10 0
(Manchester)	100 0 0	Northern, Mrs.	0 2 6
Co-operative Secretaries		New Brancepeth	21 8 4
(approx.)	5 0 0	New Tredegar	50 0 0
Cowdenbeath	45 9 0	Pershore, Mr.	0 10 0
Cowlairs	50 0 0	Parkstone and	
Cwmbach-Aberaman ..	146 0 0	Bournemouth	126 11 0
Cymmer	5 5 0	Penarth	25 0 0
Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs.	2 2 0	Pioneer Boot Works...	2 0 0
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. W. T.	2 2 0	Plymouth (Educational)	50 0 0
Equity Works (Leicester)	75 0 0	Plymouth Printers.....	1 0 0
Excelsior Boot	38 0 0	Productive Federation.	50 0 0
Folkestone.....	70 0 0	Rae, Mr. W. R.	1 1 0
Gasson, Mrs.	1 0 0	Rugeley	32 16 0
Goodall, Mr. W.	0 10 0	Sage, Mrs. S. A.	0 10 0
Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs.	1 0 0	Shaw, Mr. S.	0 5 0
Hall, Professor and Mrs.	5 5 0	St. George (Glasgow)..	100 0 0
Halstead, Mr. R.	1 1 0	Sheffield and Ecclesall.	438 14 0
Harris, Mr. J.	0 5 0	Southport	44 0 0
Herbert, Miss E. M. ..	1 8 0	Stanton Hill (approx.)..	25 0 0
Hemel Hempstead Edu-		Stapleford and Sandiacre	100 0 0
cational Committee..	2 2 0	Stevenston Women's	
Higgins, Mr. and Mrs.	0 10 6	Guild	3 3 0
Higham Ferrers Boot		Students attending	
and Shoe.....	23 0 0	Leicester Week-end	
Ind, Mr. F.	0 5 0	School	6 2 6
Jacksdale Baking.....	5 5 0	Tamworth	100 0 0
K. A.	0 5 0	Torquay.....	80 0 0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED FOR "THE CO-OPERATIVE
COLLEGE"—*Continued.*

Society (or Individual).	Amount. £ s. d.	Society (or Individual).	Amount. £ s. d.
Trowbridge	100 0 0	Wigston Hosiers.....	47 10 0
Twerton	25 0 0	Wishaw	80 0 0
United Baking (Glasgow)	50 0 0	Woking	60 0 0
Walton, Miss.....	2 0 0	York, Mr. S.	0 10 0
Williams, Idris.....	1 1 0	York.....	218 0 0
Wroe, Mr. A.	1 1 0	Ynysybwl	100 0 0
Warsop Vale.....	6 2 4		
Walsall.....	500 0 0		
West London (Central)			
Men's Guild	0 10 0		
			<hr/> £5,300 4 6

Of the above amount, £1,167 has been paid.

Reports of the Sections and District Associations

(1) IRELAND.

The following appointments were made by the Sectional Board on July 5th 1919, at meeting held at Tullygarvan, viz. :—

Chairman Mr. W. G. Kane.

Treasurer Mr. H. Archer.

Representatives on Central Board—

Messrs. W. G. Kane and J. Adams.

Representative on United Board and Office Committee—

Mr. J. Palmer.

„ *Central Education Committee.*—Mr. H. Archer.

Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year with attendances as under, viz.:—

	Present.	Absent.
Mr. J. Adams	7	3
Mr. H. Archer	8	2
Mr. L. P. Byrne	8	2
Mr. W. Gray	10	0
Mr. W. G. Kane	7	3
Mr. W. J. McGuffin	9	1
Mr. J. Palmer	9	1
Honorary Member—Mr. R. Fleming.....	1	—

Early in the year the demands upon the section for information and assistance in the formation of new societies, coming from all quarters in Ireland, were so great that it was impossible to meet them adequately without assistance. A joint body was therefore formed, called the Irish Co-operative Committee, constituted of representatives of the Co-operative Union, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society. The latter body generously undertook to finance two organisers (one working in the north and the other in the south of Ireland) for twelve months, to help in the work of forming new societies. These assistants were placed under the direction of the joint secretaries to the committee—Messrs. Smith-Gordon and Knox—who were left to settle between them whether new societies should be affiliated with the Co-operative Union or the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

During the year new societies at Castlecomer, Coleraine, Londonderry, Kildare, and Drogheda were registered. The first four have successfully started in business, and Drogheda Society is about to make a beginning. A productive society in Dublin—the Irish Co-operative Clothing Society—was registered in November last, and is progressing favourably. At Midleton, co. Cork, a new society is making application for registration. Provisional committees are working at Bessbrook and at Lurgan (co. Armagh). Tralee Society, after abandoning its first effort, collected sufficient share capital to start in May last and has had a very successful first six months' trade. Limerick Society, beset with many adverse local circumstances, has now secured fine central premises and will very soon make a commencement in trading.

The continued refusal of the Food Control authorities—now under the charge of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction—to allow transfers of sugar cards, except in cases of change of residence of the holders, has severely handicapped new societies and has inflicted great hardship on the older societies with a growing membership. The Board has used all its influence to have this reasonable demand agreed to, but has, so far, been unsuccessful in its efforts to get the matter remedied.

The United Board having agreed in September last to the formation of an Irish Survey Committee, the Irish Section invited the following organisations to appoint representatives to this Survey Committee, viz. :—The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Limited, the Irish Co-operative Agency Society Limited, the Irish Co-operative Women's Guild, the Irish Co-operative Reference Library, to act with representatives of the United Board, the Irish Sectional Board, and the Irish distributive societies. The Survey Committee have already held several meetings, and have had laid before them and have now under consideration a number of very important reports on various aspects of the co-operative movement in Ireland. The committee hope to conclude their inquiries and present their report within the current year.

Early in the year the amalgamation of the two societies working in Dublin, viz., the Dublin Industrial and the Consumers', was carried through successfully. The combined society, the Industrial, is making good progress, growing rapidly in membership and trade, and is gaining extended support from the organised workers in Dublin.

Very valuable work has been carried out during the twelve months by the two organisers (Messrs. Cassidy and Dolan) under the direction of the Co-operative Committee. Inquiries have been dealt with promptly and directly, assistance in the formation of new societies has been given freely, with advice and useful help in many ways to existing and lately formed societies.

Housing—a problem which is as acute in all the towns of Ireland as it is elsewhere—has received considerable attention from the Board in the course of the year. We are fully alive to the necessity of the co-operative movement

availing itself of any opportunity which may offer of doing anything practical to relieve the pressure caused at the present time by house scarcity. Unfortunately, both the central and the local authorities seem to be unable to take any action of a useful nature under the present regulations of the Local Government Board.

The second Irish Summer School was held during the first two weeks of August last at the Royal School, Armagh, and it is generally agreed to have been a most pronounced success, both socially and educationally. Courses of lectures were delivered by Professor Hall on "Co-operation and Social Problems," and by Mr. L. P. Byrne on "Irish Industrial History" during the first week, when thirty-five students were in attendance; and by Mr. Smith-Gordon on "International Co-operation" and Mr. W. M. Knox on "The Irish Co-operative Movement and Its Future" during the second week, when twenty-eight students were present.

A special propaganda week was held in the North of Ireland from November 8th to 15th. Public meetings were held in Londonderry, Lisburn, Dunmurry, Warrenpoint, Belfast, Portadown, Ballymena, Enniskillen, Dundalk, and Armagh. Bills and leaflets were circulated, special large posters were displayed for a month on the hoardings, a fine exhibition of co-operatively manufactured goods was held in Belfast, and an extensive newspaper advertising campaign carried out. Good results in both increased loyalty and membership are reported. It was found impossible to do similar work during the same week in the South of Ireland, but it is hoped to organise a like effort in that region during the current year.

Owing to dissatisfaction with the management of the society the members present at a general meeting of the Dungannon Society passed a winding-up resolution, and the society was dissolved in September last, though it was quite solvent, and the liabilities were all fully met.

Monthly reports, dealing with the details of propaganda and audit work carried out, were submitted during the year by the secretary. Audits were conducted quarterly or half-yearly of the following societies, and annual and triennial returns certified for, viz.:—Armagh, Ballymena, City of Coleraine, Clonmel, Coleraine, Dublin Industrial, Dublin University, Drumahaire, Drumreaney, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Finisk, Greenore, Inchicore, Lough Liscannell, Lucan, Midleton, Newtownards, Ochilmore, Queenstown, Rosslare Harbour, Tydavnet, Warrenpoint, Waterford, and Wexford. The fees received for audit work are credited to the Union and amount to £133 7s. for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

Subjoined is a statement of Board expenses charged to the Union during 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash from Central Office	157	7	6	By Cash due to Treasurer	32	15	
				" Executive Meetings	73	15	
				" Conferences and Deputations....	37	15	
				" General Printing.....	3	4	
				" Balance in hand	10	0	
	£157	7	6		£157	7	6

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—NORTHERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The first conference of the district was held in the Co-operative Hall, Belfast, on Saturday, April 26th, 1919, Mr. Gregory presiding. Mr. M'Combe submitted and explained some of the recommendations of the Trade Section of the British Survey Committee's Report, and an interesting discussion followed. Suggestions for a united press propaganda were put forward by Mr. Knox, and these were ultimately carried out to a great extent during propaganda week last November.

No. 2.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The first conference was held in Waterford, on Saturday, June 21st, 1919, Mr. Costelloe occupying the chair. Father J. Kelleher (Waterford) read a most informative paper on "Trade-unionism and Co-operation" which provoked a very interesting discussion. The paper was afterwards printed in full in one of the Waterford papers.

No. 3.—MIDLAND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

A conference was held in Dublin, on Saturday, October 25th, 1919, Mr. Smith-Gordon presiding. A paper on "Trade-unionism and Co-operation," written by Mr. Connor, was read in his absence by Mr. M'Guire, and a resolution suggesting closer working of the two movements was adopted.

JOINT CONFERENCE.

The joint conference of societies in the three district associations was held in Dublin on Saturday, November 8th, 1919, the attendance, despite the severe railway restrictions, being fully representative. Mr. M'Guffin presided. Several matters in the Irish Propaganda Report were discussed, and the appointment of an Irish Survey Committee was announced. Mr. Knox submitted a summary of the conclusions arrived at by the British Survey Committee, which were to be submitted for the consideration of a special Congress early in 1920.

To the various societies acting as hosts on the occasions of all of these conferences the thanks of the delegates are due and are hereby tendered.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1918.....	28	12	2	By Audit Fees to Co-operative Union.....	133	7	0
„ Audit Fees	133	7	0	„ Delegates' Expenses at Conferences.....	58	10	8
„ Writing Desk, refund	10	0	0	„ Printing	18	6	7
„ Subscriptions	130	15	2	„ Postages and Petty Cash	5	1	0
				„ Summer School Deficit.....	5	8	8
				„ Cost of Typewriter.....	14	14	0
				„ Subscription <i>Homestead</i>	0	10	0
				„ Balance	71	6	10
Audited—							
A. J. CONNOR.							
	£302	14	4		£302	14	4

W. G. KANE, Chairman.
W. M. KNOX, Secretary.

(2) MIDLAND SECTION.

The attendances of the members of the Board have been as follows :—

	Present.	Absent.	On Deputation.	Possible
Mr. G. Bastard.....	10	0	0	10
Mr. J. Butcher.....	9	1	0	10
Mrs. M. E. Cottrell.....	8	2	0	10
Mr. W. J. Douse	10	0	0	10
Mr. G. Harris	10	0	0	10
Mr. A. H. Jones	10	0	0	10
Mr. J. Langley.....	9	*1	0	10
Mr. W. Millerchip	8	*1	1	10
Mr. J. Millington	8	1	1	10
Mr. J. G. Shacklock.....	8	*1	1	10
Mr. W. Warren	10	0	0	10

* Sick.

Honorary Members.

Present.	Present.
Mr. E. L. Griffiths	Mr. W. W. Smith
Mr. D. McInnes	Mr. G. Woodhouse.....
Mr. S. Redfern	

The following appointments were made at the first meeting, held at Market Harborough, on June 28th, 1919 :—

Chairman : Mr. G. Harris.

Representatives—

On the United Board.....Messrs. W. Millerchip and J. Millington.

„ *Office Committee*..... Mr. W. Millerchip.

„ *Educational Committee* Mr. J. G. Shacklock.

„ *Joint Propaganda Committee*.....Mr. W. Warren.

„ *Parliamentary Representation Committee*..Mr. A. H. Jones.

On Sectional Choral Association Committee..... Mr. G. Bastard.

„ *Educational Association Committee* Mr. J. Butcher.

„ *Propaganda Committee* Messrs. G. Bastard, A. H. Jones,
W. Warren, and J. Langley.

The year 1919 has been notable for the development of co-operation, more particularly in the rural districts. Owing to improved wage conditions the agricultural labourer is showing an ardent desire to take advantage of co-operation in supplying himself with the necessaries of life and thus further improve his economical position through collective action. As a result of a circular issued to every Agricultural Labourers' Union branch in the kingdom, applications have been made for speakers to address branch meetings and for assistance in forming new societies in the villages in various parts of the section—North, South, East, and West. Acting in accordance with the policy adopted by the Sectional Board for many years past, efforts have successfully been made to induce the nearest existing well-established society to open branches wherever possible.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Societies are making progress in all directions through increased membership and sales in the various distributive departments, as well as in production, apart from that undertaken by the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the many productive societies in the section.

With regard to the land question, in addition to the purchase of estates in the Midlands by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, societies have purchased or rented farms. For the purpose of rendering each other mutual aid a Co-operative Farming Association has been established in the section by those societies which have added farming to their other co-operative activities. Special mention should be made of the developments made by the Morning Star Sundries Society (Leicester) in fruit and vegetable growing on their estate in Gloucestershire, as well as in fruit preserving and the manufacture of jam on the spot where the fruit is grown. The society has also commenced poultry farming, a branch of agriculture evidently too long neglected by the British farmer.

Now that the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank have given better facilities for banking there is a continued increase in the business transacted through the workers' bank. Insurance, too, in its various forms, is an increasing business, but there is plenty of room for further development, particularly in the Industrial Life Department, in the Midlands as well as in other parts of the country.

TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

With the object of bringing about a better understanding between trade-unionists and co-operators a joint conference was held at Derby on Saturday, May 3rd, at which over 500 delegates attended, 50 per cent of whom represented trade union branches. Messrs. A. E. Waterson, M.P., Fred Bramley, W. H. Salisbury, J.P., W. Millerchip, J.P., W. Warren, and Mrs. J. W. Unsworth were responsible for bringing the various subjects before the conference, Mr. J. Millington acting as chairman. Since the meeting, Local Joint Advisory Councils of Trade-unionists and Co-operators have been formed at Birmingham and Nottingham, and others are in process of formation.

WEEK-END SCHOOLS.

The Educational Association and the Sectional Board have worked in harmony and have in two instances organised joint Week-end Schools. The first of these was held at Easter, when a most successful school was held at Birmingham, commencing on Thursday evening, April 17th, and concluding on the following Monday night. The lecturers included Prof. Kirkaldy, of Birmingham University, who gave an address on "Education," and Mr. J. H. Barlow, J.P. (organising secretary, Bournville Village Trust), who dealt with the question of "Housing and Town Planning." A visit by the students to the model village at Bournville enhanced the value of his two lectures. Mr. F. S. Perry, J.P. (secretary, Co-operative Party), gave an address on the Saturday afternoon dealing with "Our Experience in Politics"; Mrs. Councillor Cottrell gave two lectures on "The Ministry of Health," and Mr. J. Millington took for the subject of his two lectures, "Poor Law Reform." On the Sunday morning, Mr. Councillor T. Hackett acted as leader for an early morning adult school. All the lectures were well attended, the average being over 100. The students were welcomed on the Thursday evening by Mr. W. Roberts (president of the local society), and the local committee did all that was possible to make the school the success it was.

The second joint school was held at Grimsby from Friday, September 26th, till Monday, September 28th, and although the visiting students were limited to those who arrived at Grimsby on the Friday afternoon (memorable as the day on which the great strike of railway workers commenced) there was a good attendance of local members. The chairman of the local society (Mr. T. G. Grubb, J.P.) gave the students a hearty welcome on the first evening, and he and his colleagues on the general and educational committees backed up by the women's guild, did all they could to make the visitors welcome. Mr. Frank Roscoe, M.A., gave two very interesting lectures on "Land Nationalisation" and "Nationalisation of the Railways"; Mr. A. W. Madson, B.Sc., dealt with the subject of "Taxation of Land Values"; while Councillor T. Hackett lectured on "National Ideals." Under the circumstances the school was an undoubted success, and our Grimsby friends hope to have an opportunity of holding another Week-end School in the near future.

In addition to the two schools mentioned, several societies have arranged local schools apart from those arranged by the Sectional Educational Association, of which full particulars appear in their report.

The Sectional Choral Association, after a lapse of three years, was able to arrange for a junior festival, in addition to the senior festival. Both events were unqualified successes.

CONFERENCES.

In addition to the conference of trade-unionists and co-operators already mentioned, a sectional conference was held at Leicester on June 21st to consider the question of "Pensions for Co-operative Employees." The subject was introduced by Mr. W. T. Charter (secretary of Cambridge Society), a resolution in favour of the principle being adopted.

With a view to giving societies in the section an opportunity of considering the Survey Committee's Final Report prior to the Special Congress, three sectional conferences were held on the same day, viz., on October 11th, at Peterborough, Birmingham, and Nottingham. The subject was introduced by Messrs. W. J. Douse, W. Millerchip, and C. A. W. Saxton respectively, great interest being taken in the various proposals contained in the report. Each conference was attended by a large number of delegates, who expressed their appreciation of the action of the Sectional Board in affording them the opportunity of giving their opinion on the points raised in the report.

On Saturday, September 6th, a sectional conference was held at Burton-on-Trent for the purpose of hearing the sectional secretary (Mr. C. A. W. Saxton) give a report of the "Work of the Co-operative Party." There was a good attendance of delegates and an interesting discussion followed the address. The opinion was expressed that facilities should be given for a member of the Party Executive to give a report of the work accomplished each year.

Three very successful conferences, called by desire of the Central Educational Committee, have been held in the section as follows:—At Derby, on November 8th, subject, "The Education Act, 1918," introduced by Councillor T. Hackett; at Leicester, on December 20th, when Prof. F. Hall, M.A., took for his subject "A Co-operative College"; and at Birmingham, on February 14th, when Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P., dealt with "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators." The sectional representative on the Central Educational Committee, Mr. J. G. Shacklock, J.P., presided at the first and last of these conferences, whilst Mr. Hackett took the chair at Leicester.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Much propaganda work has been done, more especially in the rural districts of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, and Mid-Wales, the result being that societies have either extended their delivery rounds or opened new branches.

NEW SOCIETIES.

A new society has been established at Machynlleth and another at Knighton with every prospect of success. Another has been formed at Mickleton, where the Mickleton farmers have opened an industrial branch.

Two societies on communal lines have been established in the section, viz., at Murcot, in Worcestershire, and Riverside Village, near Melton Mowbray. In each case care was taken to prevent overlapping before sanction was given for admission to membership of the Co-operative Wholesale Society or Co-operative Union.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

The District Hours and Wages Boards have been well employed during the year, and the Sectional Advisory Council also. During July and August negotiations were carried on between the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative

Employees and the Sectional Advisory Council. Following a meeting of all the District Hours and Wages Boards, held at Leicester on July 23rd, at which those present were unable to come to an agreement on the question of craft unions and grouping, a further meeting of the Joint Boards was held at which the Advisory Council were given executive power to settle, subject only to acceptance or rejection by a meeting of the Joint Hours and Wages Boards. Ultimately, by a majority vote, the terms of agreement as submitted were agreed to, the main features being a 48 hours working week, with a minimum wage in Group 1 of 65s. per week for adult males and 45s. for adult females; branch managers, 80s. on appointment, and branch manageresses, 55s.; overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, with double time for Sunday work; clerical staff working hours, 44 per week; sick pay, 12 days' full pay in any twelve months, where cause of absence from duty is vouched for by medical evidence; annual holidays to be six days with pay to all employees after twelve months' service, and twelve days for all adults after two years' service, to commence with the year 1920.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Successful Two-day Schools *re* political action were held at Derby and Rugby, Mr. W. Millerchip, J.P., acting as teacher at the former and Mr. C. A. W. Saxton at the latter. Several other schools were arranged locally, and, in addition, about twenty-one Day Schools were held for the purpose of further emphasising the necessity for political action. The results of the November municipal elections, when so many Co-operative and Labour candidates were successful, may be attributed to the impetus given through the holding of such schools in various parts of the section.

CONVALESCENT FUND.

The operations of the Sectional Convalescent Fund have been further extended during the year by the addition of nine societies to membership, making the total 111.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

The Carlisle Congress having decided that no worthier memorial of the Peace, and of those co-operators who served and fell in the war, could be established than a Co-operative College, the Central Board have organised a fund for the furtherance of this object. There is ample evidence that the societies in the Midland Section will do their share in providing the sum required to attain the object desired. Societies which have not yet notified their intention of subscribing to the college fund and requiring further information, should at once make application to the Central Education Committee for a supply of suitable literature dealing with the subject.

G. HARRIS, Chairman.

CHAS. A. W. SAXTON, Secretary.

THE MIDLAND CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

Executive Committee :

Mr. G. Woodhouse (chairman), C.W.S.	Mr. W. Warren, Derby.
„ Chas. A. W. Saxton (secretary), Worcester.	„ J. Webb, Northampton.
„ D. McInnes, C.W.S.	„ J. Millington, Birmingham.
„ W. J. Douse, Nottingham.	„ S. Kemp, Leicester.
„ C. W. Brown, Coalville.	„ G. Harris, Lincoln.
„ F. H. Bruff, Birmingham Printers.	„ B. Butler, Wellingborough.

We have much pleasure in presenting the sixth annual report and statement of accounts, and congratulate the members on the continued progress made during the past year.

The number of cases dealt with and the grants made show a considerable increase over the previous year. Once again we have to bear testimony to the services rendered to our members through the kindness and sympathy of the staffs at the various Homes. We have received many letters from members of societies expressing their gratitude for the service rendered, which enabled them to obtain rest and change of air, so necessary on recovery from sickness to fit them for return to their duties.

The membership has increased during the year by the addition of nine societies, making the present total one hundred and eleven. Many societies have yet to be convinced of the value of the fund, and the great advantage it would be to their members, and it is proposed to hold conferences in several districts for the purpose of placing the claims of our organisation before those not yet affiliated.

Subscriptions from societies show an increase over the previous year, several productive societies increasing their amount above the minimum required by rule.

Grants have been made to 667 applicants from 63 societies, made up as follows :—305 men, 337 women, and 25 children. The total number of weeks residence in the various homes was 1,807, or an average of nearly three weeks each case.

Subscriptions amounted to £1,578 7s. 10d., being an increase of £45 1s. 9d., and the contributions of convalescents or their friends £168 9s. 6d., an increase of £95 5s. 9d. when compared with the year 1918.

The amount expended in grants was £1,748 8s. 6d., less £30 6s. 4d. returned, leaving the net grant £1,718 2s. 2d., an increase of £355 17s. 1d.

Sixty-four applicants for medical and other reasons failed to receive a grant.

To the secretaries of the various societies we wish once again to convey our thanks for their promptness in supplying the necessary particulars which enabled us to obtain admission to the homes at the earliest possible date.

In conclusion, we hope that subscribers feel satisfied that the Midland Co-operative Convalescent Fund has fully justified its formation, and that it has fulfilled during another year the objects for which it was founded.

On behalf of the committee,

GEO. WOODHOUSE, Chairman.

CHAS. A. W. SAXTON, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—NORTHAMPTON AND EARLS BARTON.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. J. Rogers (chairman), North-	Mr. E. T. Browning, Daventry.
ampton,	„ J. G. Frisby, Long Buckby.
„ G. T. James (secretary), Moulton.	„ J. C. Cooper, Earls Barton.
„ W. B. Wright, Northampton.	„ <u>W. Mellows</u> , Harpole.

The year's work is encouraging. More interest is taken and good propaganda and political activities have been maintained during the past year. The chairman and members of the executive have carried the message of co-operation into those villages where no co-operative store has been established.

The first conference was held at Earls Barton on April 26th, 1919, on "Can we improve the Methods and Conduct of Co-operative Trading?" the subject being introduced by Mr. W. Rogers, the chairman of the district. The second conference was held on September 20th, 1919, when Mr. W. B. Wright, Northampton, read the paper by Mr. Gregory summarising the Survey Committee's Report. A good discussion followed. The third conference was a united one with the Kettering and Wellingborough district. All three conferences have been well attended.

The societies in this district have entered on new ventures, some in the erection of branch stores, others in farming operations, &c.

The Northampton Society has been very active. The society has purchased a house at the village of Blisworth, where they will erect a branch store. At the small town of Towcester, premises have been secured. This will link up most of the villages in that area of delivery with the society. It has also a *Wheatsheaf* Distribution Association, a whole-time educational secretary has been appointed, a choral society, a co-operative choir, men's and women's guilds, and successful co-operative classes. It has opened new branches in the town, and is making alterations to premises in the main street of the town for tea rooms, &c. The trade of the society has gone up by leaps and bounds, with an increase of £44.538 2s. 9d. over the corresponding half year. They have made a grant to the educational committee of 2½ per cent of profits.

The Long Buckby Society, with the idea of developing co-operation, has purchased property and land in the Ravensthorpe district. The average of share capital is £26 3s. 1½d. per member. Their farm showed a profit of £547 10s. on the year's working. The cinema in connection with the society is still being run.

The men's and women's guilds are still progressing, and show general activity in their respective societies.

The Managers' Association still meets at the C.W.S. Depot. Mr. J. H. Sharpe being its energetic secretary.

The C.W.S. Depot at Northampton are making large extensions to their premises to cope with the growing trade, which is practically £2,000,000 per annum. The half year's trade of the Grocery Department amounted to £968,816, as against £734,896, an increase of £227,720, or 31 per cent, or £40,000 per week.

The Harpole Society is increasing both in trade and membership, and the society has purchased premises in the villages of Bugbrook and Flore.

The Daventry Society is still increasing in trade and membership, and now has an up-to-date Drapery Department fitted up by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. It entered on its farm last December, and is producing in the dairying line.

The Earls Barton Society have started a Men's Guild and opening a Confectionery and Sweets Department. Since the Collective Assurance scheme has been adopted on March 10th £50 3s. 10d. has been paid out in claims. The other village societies in the district are holding their own, and some have entered on new undertakings.

Great activity in political action has been manifested in the district. Mr. Waterson, M.P., has addressed several meetings in the constituency, and gave an address at the conference which was arranged by this district and the Kettering and Wellingborough Districts' Association on the "Co-operative Political Policy." This was the largest united conference ever held by the two districts.

We are sorry to have to record the death of one of our executive members, Mr. William Mellows, of Harpole, a loyal co-operator, who walked many miles to help on the district work and co-operation in this district. Mr. J. Haynes has been chosen to fill his place.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1918	0	4 7	By Attendances, Executive Meetings	2	12 5½
„ Grant from Co-operative Union ..	9	15 4	„ „ District Conferences, &c.	5	19 5
„ Subscriptions from Societies	5	0 0	„ General Printing and Stationery .	0	17 6
„ Co-op. Union Wages and Hours			„ Postages	1	0 4½
Board	0	10 6	„ Delegate to Congress.....	5	0 0
„ Cash due to Treasurer, Dec. 31st,			„ Wages and Hours Board	0	10 6
1919.....	0	9 10			
Audited—					
G. FAULKNER.					
	£16	0 3		£16	0 3

G. T. JAMES, Secretary.

NO. 2.—KETTERING AND WELLINGBOROUGH.

Executive Committee.

Mr. C. Stokes (president), Burton Latimer.	Mr. H. Clayson, Wellingboro'.
„ A. J. Foulds (secretary), Kettering.	„ F. Miller, Raunds.
„ G. Marlow, Desborough.	„ J. Catlin, Wollaston.
„ C. Coe, Rothwell.	„ J. Langley, Kettering.

We have held four executive meetings and four conferences during the year. The first conference was a united one with the Northampton and Earls Barton District, and was held at Northampton on Saturday, February 8th, 1919, when an address was given by Mr. W. Rogers, president of the Northampton Society, on "Can we improve the Methods and Conduct of Co-operative Trading?" The second conference was held at Thrapton on Saturday, May 3rd, when an excellent paper was read by Mr. W. Bray, secretary of the Thrapston Society, his subject being "The Advantages of Societies Working on a Leakage System." The third conference was held at Wollaston on Saturday, August 16th, when Mr. J. Douse opened a discussion on the Survey Committee's Report, and the fourth conference was held at Rushden on Saturday, November 15th, when a very interesting paper was read by Mr. T. E. Wigginton, secretary of the Rushden Society, on "Are we making Real Progress?"

Information *re* scale of charges for legal advice was obtained from the Co-operative Union. That information has been forwarded to societies, but, so far as we know at present, no steps have been taken by societies to take advantage of the facilities provided.

Week-end schools have been held at Wellingborough on Saturday, May 31st, and at Kettering, July 12th, under the auspices of the Midland Sectional Education Committee and the local societies, and were attended with good results.

We have to regret the resignation of Mr. W. J. Cure from the District Committee, and wish him every success in his new sphere of work.

The name of Mr. C. Coe, secretary of the Rothwell Society, has been submitted to the Co-operative Parliamentary Committee as a suitable candidate for Parliamentary honours, and his name has been placed in the list of co-operative candidates.

Efforts have been made to link up societies in the district for joint educational work during the winter months, and we are looking forward to an extension of this work in the near future.

The question of the sale of co-operative literature at district conferences was considered by the executive, and it was decided not to entertain the suggestion at present.

Efforts to extend co-operation to the village of Naseby were made by the Educational Committee of the Market Harborough Society. A meeting was arranged on December 20th, when an excellent programme of vocal and instru-

During the year four conferences and two committee meetings have been held. The attendances at our conferences have been good, and great interest has been taken in the subjects discussed.

The first conference was a joint one with the Coventry district at Coventry on February 15th, when Mr. Millerchip introduced Mr. T. Horrocks' paper, "Recommendations regarding the Constitution of the Co-operative Union Limited." This subject created a good discussion, and the time allowed could have been extended with advantage. The second was a joint conference with the Central Board at Leicester on May 10th, when Mr. Millerchip opened a discussion on "The Advantages of Amalgamation of Co-operative Societies." At this conference a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the principle of amalgamation. This is now being followed up by deputations from the District Association, and the Central Board calling groups of societies together and trying to bring about amalgamations or federations. The third conference was held at Hinckley on July 26th, when a good discussion took place on the report of Mr. Hill, the association's delegate to the Carlisle Congress. At this meeting the officers for the year were elected. The fourth conference was held at Barwell on September 27th, when, despite the sudden stoppage of all railway facilities, over 70 delegates assembled to hear Mr. G. Hewitt, of Great Wigston, read a "Transcription of Mr. Killon's Address to Liverpool Congress," and were well rewarded by a splendid discussion which followed.

Co-operation appears to be booming in Leicester, and, notwithstanding the restricted quantities of some commodities, the operations of the Leicester Society during the year show record increases. This society has lately opened their new Central Butchery premises, which is claimed to be second to none in the country, and this shop is doing an average trade of over £1,000 per week.

Hinckley Society report steady increases in their business, and have now purchased Hinckley Castle and the ground it stands in, about 3½ acres with the idea of using it for a dairy and warehouse. Enderby, Coalville, Great Wigston, Shepshed, Huncote, and in fact all societies show that co-operation is making steady progress in this district.

The productive societies in the district have all been very busy during the year, and some of them are finding that their premises will have to be extended to cope with their increased trade. A new productive society (The Leather Supply Association) has been started at Leicester during the year, and should find a good market for its productions amongst the boot societies in the neighbourhood.

The various Educational Committees have, as usual, had a busy time spreading the principles of co-operation by means of lectures, classes, socials, &c. The same may be said of the Women's and Men's Guilds, and we hope the seed thus sown will bring forth its fruit in abundance.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in Hand, Jan. 1st, 1919	0	4 11	By Attendances—Executive Meetings	2	8 5
„ Grant from Co-operative Union..	14	7 4	„ „ District Conferences	10	14 0½
„ Subscriptions from Societies	19	2 6	„ Printing and Stationery	6	16 9
			„ Postages	1	15 0
			„ Secretary's Salary	4	0 0
			„ Congress Delegate, Expenses....	6	5 0
			„ Deputations to Societies	0	15 3
			„ Auditors	0	5 0
			„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	1	0 8½
Audited—					
A. H. GITTINS.					
E. HARROTT.					
£33 14 9				£33 14 9	

W. E. PEPPER, Secretary.

No. 4.—COVENTRY.

Executive Committee.

Mr. E. Hilton (chairman).
 „ James Clay (secretary).
 „ J. Carter.
 „ A. Roberts.
 „ J. H. Clark.

Mr. A. Gopsill.
 „ W. E. Wood.
 „ T. H. Allen.
 „ A. T. Hartshorn.

The district has reason to congratulate the societies in its area on the steady all-round progress that has been maintained. An outstanding feature in the year's work has been the acquisition of land and the entering in of farming operations by several societies in the area. The reports of these various ventures are all of an optimistic character and auguring well for the progress of this particular development.

Four conferences have been held in the district, and in addition to a joint conference with the Leicester district during the year, all of which were well attended. In addition, three executive meetings have been held.

Reports from the various societies are distinctly encouraging, and show a dogged perseverance and cheerful hopefulness under adverse circumstances that promises great developments in the near future.

The work of the Hours and Wages Board has not been always crowned with success, but it has on more than one occasion averted a situation that would have been disastrous to co-operation in the localities concerned. Atherstone Society has gone on steadily and made progress, both in membership and trade. Lockhurst Lane Society has made, all things considered, remarkable progress, increasing its sales by £8,000 for the year, while building up a reserve fund of 9½ per cent of the share capital. It has purchased the Lodge Farm, Withybrook, containing 228 acres, and has entered into the farming and also the milk business. Another Grocery Branch has been opened, doing nearly £300 per week trade, and land has been acquired for still another branch. Nuneaton Society also reports steady progress. This society has added to its farm another 125 acres adjacent, and is looking forward to good results at the close of the half year. Trade and membership have been well sustained, and they have now again resumed full possession of their central

premises occupied by the Government for some time. The Educational Committee have inaugurated two three-year scholarships (Holyoake Memorial), one for a boy and one for a girl. Rugby Society has purchased an additional 269 acres of farming land, and anticipate equally good results from this as from their other ventures into agriculture. Coventry Society reports satisfactory progress, and is putting up a new row of shops at Stoke, and has acquired several site properties in the town. One of their branches at Warwick is in process of rebuilding, and a very large shop for drapery, &c., has been acquired and opened in the centre of Warwick. The large estate at Wolsey (some 978 acres) is being stocked and improved, and is now one of the most promising assets in the society's possession. Altogether, in the face of great difficulties, this society has made distinct progress in both membership and trade, the latter amounting to over £1,000,000 per annum.

The Educational Committees, the Women's and Men's Guilds, and other bodies have done splendid propaganda work during the strenuous times through which the movement in the district has passed, and these efforts have not been, and will not be, in vain.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Grant from Co-operative Union..	17	15	11		By Balance due to Treasurer, Jan. 1st,				
„ Subscriptions from Societies	24	13	6		1918	1	13	9	
					„ Attendances—Executive Meetings	8	8	6	
					„ „ District Conferences.	8	0	3	
					„ „ Sectional	1	17	2	
					„ General Printing and Stationery..	10	6	0	
					„ Postages	0	6	6	
					„ Secretary's Salary	2	2	0	
					„ Auditors	0	5	0	
					„ Congress Delegate	4	10	0	
					„ Balance in hands of Treasurer,				
					December 31st, 1919	5	0	3	
				£42					£42
				5					5

Audited—

ERNEST HILTON.
W. E. WOOD.

JAMES CLAY, Secretary.

No. 5.—BIRMINGHAM.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Frank H. Bruff (Birmingham	Mr. H. G. Mander, Alcester.
Printers), secretary.	„ Wm. G. Shutt, Kidderminster.
„ A. W. Critchley, Soho.	„ W. Summers, Ten Acres and Stirch-
„ J. Dunkley, Worcester.	ley.
„ A. Johnson, Dudley.	„ H. Wilson, Mid. Woodworkers.

There are many signs that the movement in this district is making a real endeavour to foster and forward the work of co-operation. Difficulties are being experienced in getting suitable premises for new branches by nearly all societies, but the very fact that the desire for, and need to open, new branches does exist shows that our movement means to go forward, and this kind of zeal means that obstacles will be overcome and co-operation carried to all who desire it. And for those who do not yet desire—do not know how much

the movement means, and can do for them—there are our propaganda and our educational committees ready and willing to create the desire.

It is almost invidious to mention any single society as being especially in the van of progress—Birmingham, Soho, Worcester, Ten Acres, Kidderminster, Alcester, and Dudley are the largest societies in the district, and all are keen in making a “great push” for co-operation. New warehouses, bakeries, and branches fill the atmosphere at every conference, and where “two or three are gathered together” the prevailing topic is always extensions and more extensions.

Our three productive societies: Alcester Needlemakers, Birmingham Printers, and the Midland Woodworkers, are all growing and prospering, and doing exceedingly well.

Three conferences have been held during the year, in addition to our great annual convention. The first conference took place at Soho on March 22nd, when Mr. Taylor (Soho Committee) read a paper on “The future development of the Co-operative Store”; The second, at Dudley on May 10th, when Mr. A. H. Peacey (president, Dudley Society), read a paper on “Duties and Aims of the Movement”; and the third at Worcester on November 8th, when Mr. F. H. Bruff, district secretary, opened a discussion on “Sectional and District Boundaries.” Our annual Co-operative Convention was a huge success despite the railway strike. Held up during the war, everyone welcomed the resumption of what has become a really great and inspiring festival. At the morning session we had a splendid paper by Mr. J. W. Whatmough (assistant secretary, Birmingham Society), on “The Problems of the Co-operative Movement in 1920,” and at the afternoon session an eloquent and inspiring address by the Rev. Lloyd Thomas, M.A. (of the Old Meeting Church, Birmingham), on “The Humanising of Industry.” The choir contest also held in the afternoon was good enough to bring high praise from the adjudicator (Mr. Richard Wassell); the winners of the silver shield being Ten Acres and Stirchley Choir for the third time, while Oakengates Choir (who travelled at considerable expense and inconvenience owing to the strike) carried off the second shield for the second time. In the evening we had an audience of over 3,000 persons to hear the combined choirs render Elgar’s “Banner of St. George.” The choirs gave a magnificent performance, the huge audience showing their appreciation by prolonged applause at its conclusion. It is an undoubted fact that this convention is an enormous help to the movement in the Central Midlands.

Late in the year, one of the oldest co-operators in the Midlands, Major Mills, of Kidderminster, was taken from us by death. He was for about a quarter of a century a member of the District Committee, and in all things a co-operator of sterling worth.

The writer now lays down his office, after nearly 25 years’ service with the District Committee—seven years as its secretary. Pressure of work demands this sacrifice, but it does not mean that his work for co-operation is ended. The new district secretary is Mr. Herbert Wilson, whose energy and

devotion to the movement is well known, ensuring that the work of the district will be carried on with renewed and increased vigour.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	18 5	By Attendances—Executive Meetings	19	9 11
„ Grant from Co-operative Union..	80	7 8	„ „ District Conferences	16	2 7
„ Subscriptions from Societies	16	15 6	„ General Printing and Stationery .	5	10 0
			„ Postages	2	0 0
			„ Secretary's Salary	3	8 0
			„ Delegate to Congress	6	7 0
			„ Balance in hand, January 1st, 1920	1	8 8
Audited—					
ARTHUR GREEN.					
	£54	1 2		£54	1 2

F. H. BRUFF, Secretary.

NO. 6.—STAFFORD.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Horace Hilliard (chairman), Walsall.	Mr. G. Clifton, Tipton.
„ Henry Sanders (secretary), Tamworth.	„ A. Fulwood, Wolverhampton.
„ P. E. Donelley, Stafford.	„ A. Campbell, Rugeley.
„ W. J. Harris, Wednesbury.	„ G. Powis, Cannock.
	„ A. Fidkin, Burton-on-Trent.

During the year 1919 four executive meetings and four conferences have been held. The first conference was on Saturday, March 22nd, at Tipton. The subject, "Our Future Propaganda," was introduced by Mr. Joseph Millington (Co-operative Union) who dealt with the subject from shopping right on to the University. The second conference was at Rugeley on Saturday, June 21st, when an extract from Mr. Thomas Killon's inaugural address to the Liverpool Congress was read by Mr. Henry Sanders, district secretary. The third conference, held jointly with Birmingham, Shropshire, and Mid. Wales districts, and was held on Saturday, October 4th, in the Central Hall, Birmingham, when the Rev. T. M. Lloyd Thomas gave an address, "The Humanising of Industry." Professor W. S. Boulton, D.Sc., of the Birmingham University, took the chair. The four conference was held at Wednesbury on Saturday, December 6th, when the district secretary, Mr. Henry Sanders, read Rev. T. M. Lloyd Thomas' address, "The Humanising of Industry." The attendances at our conferences have been very good; the discussions have been bright, breezy, brotherly, and instructive.

The last week of November was rally week, and was taken up by societies with enthusiasm. Over 50 meetings being held, and 30,000 copies of literature distributed.

The increases in sales, members, and share capital have been phenomenal for the year 1919, as follows:—

Burton-on-Trent: sales £583,417, increase £160,726; members 12,234, increase 854; share capital £155,943, increase £38,639; Penny Bank £12,399,

No. 7.—DERBY.

Executive Committee.

Mr. T. H. Edinborough (chairman),	Mr. Wm. Newton, Holloway.
Long Eaton Printing Society.	„ T. A. Jolley, Derby Printers.
„ T. Leaman (secretary), Ripley.	„ S. Cartlidge, Codnor Park.
„ G. Wilson, Derby.	„ J. Bailey, Long Eaton.
„ W. Wyld, Tibshelf.	„ W. Fraser, Ilkeston.
„ T. Fearn, Ripley.	„ H. Hallows, Wirksworth.
„ D. Sharpe, Langley Mill.	

During the year four conferences and two committee meetings have been held. The first conference was held at Milford on March 22nd, when the district secretary, who gave a *résumé* of the work of the association since its commencement in January, 1883, traced the 36 years' work of the district, pointing out many of the more prominent conferences and the various subjects discussed, some of which are still awaiting settlement. A good discussion followed. The second conference was held at Derby on August 2nd, the subject for discussion being Mr. T. Killon's Inaugural Address at the Liverpool Congress, and the third was held at Langley Mill, when Mr. Marriott, of the local society, read a paper, "Co-operation and Trade-unionism, their Duties in Relation to each other." The fourth conference was held at Codnor Park on January 24th, 1920. The subject chosen for discussion was the Survey Committee's Report, which was introduced by Mr. Harris, Central Board. This was one of the largest conferences ever held in the district.

Two propaganda meetings have been held, the first at Milford, when Mr. Unsworth, of Derby, gave a good practical address. The second was held at Holloway, Mr. A. H. Jones, Shrewsbury, gave the address. The room was packed with an enthusiastic audience, who listened with marked attention to the speaker.

The Holloway Society has had a record year, showing large increases. They have adopted the Collective Life Assurance scheme, and a claim occurred before the first premium was paid, the claim being nearly £5 more than the full premium.

Tibshelf is making splendid progress, showing large increase in membership, trade, and capital, with an average dividend of 1s. 8d. They are anticipating large extensions to meet the growing business; they are also active in educational work.

Codnor Park Society also show marked increases. The Educational Committee are also active. Lectures have been arranged and good educational work has been done.

Langley Mill, in conjunction with neighbouring societies, have held summer schools. They also held three sessions, with Mrs. Penny as lecturer, six Co-operative Wholesale Society's Lantern Lectures at different branches, and in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association have organised

No. 8.—NOTTINGHAM.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Frank Hays (president), Jacksdale Bakery.	Mr. W. Blood, Ruddington.
„ S. H. Brown, J.P. (secretary and treasurer), Nottingham.	„ G. A. Arnold, Southwell
„ E. Forsyth (editor of <i>Record</i>), Bulwell.	„ Percy Harris, Nottingham Printers.
	„ G. Peach, J.P., Selston.
	„ Isaac Reeves, Kimberley.

In a general survey of the balance sheets and reports to hand there is unmistakable cause for satisfaction and gratification that substantial progress is being made in the district.

The central premises of the Nottingham Society are a pronounced success, and proving to be the backbone of the business. The Mansfield Society have contracted for the building of property to replace that destroyed by fire at an enormous increase of cost, but the fine spirit of the directors, the loyalty of the members, and the optimism of the manager, which have brought this institution through the appalling difficulties of the past year, will win through and bring the whole adventure to a successful issue. It is satisfactory that in spite of adversity there is a remarkable increase in trade and membership.

The Nottingham Society made an effort to secure by amalgamation the Lowdham Society in the autumn, but, although a deputation was cordially received, the Lowdham Committee realised that as they were doing so much better under the new manager, Mr. Sheppard, they felt that for the present they should preserve the individuality of the society. The heroic efforts of the directors cannot long be unrewarded.

The Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers, under the administration of Mr. A. V. Martin (who was appointed manager during March), is making rapid strides. The sales for the latter half of the year being £72,000, compared with £50,000 (much of which was war work) in the corresponding period last year. The acquisition of the Stanford Street Saleroom and Warehouse, purchased at the end of the year, should prove an open way to a still more rapid increase of trade.

Nottingham Printers are also progressing, the sales for the year showing an increase of £900. Much of this is genuine increased production, and the society is compelled to search for more commodious and convenient premises.

Efforts are being made in the direction of federation of societies in the bakery trade about Jacksdale. The same may be said about the laundry of Langley Mill, and the motor garage of Bulwell. The Hucknall Society have extended their farming operations to about 1,000 acres, and are building a large bakehouse.

During the year we have secured the association of the Langwith and Annesley Colliery societies, and are glad of the increased strength this consolidation gives.

The Executive have met eight times during the year, and four successful conferences have been held, the first at Stapleford on March 15th by invitation

Boston Society shows an increased membership and a largely increased trade. A new Educational Committee has been formed and is working with energy. A Junior Co-operators' Guild has been started with a membership of 75. The branch at Swineshead, under new management, has turned the corner, and is now a financial success.

At Gainsborough the membership has increased from 5,071 to 5,431, share capital from £105,465 to £125,661, trade by £44,120 to £256,700. Property has been bought to relieve the congestion at the central premises, and important developments may be expected. A new bakery is to be built at Misterton to make that place a centre for the Notts. side of the Trent. One member of the committee headed the poll in the Urban District Council election. This society has withdrawn from the Hours and Wages Board.

Grantham has made headway, both membership and sales showing increases. A new branch store is being erected in the village of Corby, and will be opened early in 1920. But for unemployment in its area this society would have made remarkable progress.

Grimsby has made very rapid headway and shows all round increases. The committee of this society would be glad to have a definite settlement of its position with regard to the district Hours and Wages Board and the A.U.C.E.

Lincoln reports over 2,000 new members. Another farm of 460 acres purchased. Collective Life Assurance adopted and a Men's Guild formed. The average weekly purchases per member have increased from 15s. 5d. to 18s. 2d. The wage bill has increased by £500 per week. Over £3,500 has been paid in income and property tax.

Newark had a trade increase of £7,900. Credit trading has been abolished by this society.

Peterborough shows also great increases in membership, trade, and share capital. The society reports the opening of one new branch at Peterborough, reopening of all branch butchery shops, and the building of a branch at Yarley. Plans have been passed for a new branch at Manea (five miles from March), and the Bourne Branch is being rebuilt. The society made a loss on its farm of £1,800, and reports an increase in wages of £8,000.

Retford also reports increases in trade and share capital. The society has bought property at Taxford, Rampton, and Hallcroft Road for new branches.

St. Ives (Hunts.) reports a decrease of members but a trade increase. Owing to lack of railway facilities this portion of the district is almost inaccessible, and has not been visited.

Spalding has made a steady increase in members, trade, and capital. Large premises have been purchased at Holbeach, also a site for a new branch at Spalding. A new round has been opened at Gedney Drove End as a result of the action of the Union, and is doing well.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919: —

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919.....	14	6 1	By Attendances—Executive Meetings	16	10 4
„ Grant from Co-operative Union..	35	8 7	„ „ District Conferences	28	5 3
„ Subscriptions from Societies	14	4 0	„ General Printing and Stationery.	1	17 6
			„ Postages	1	9 0½
			„ Secretary's Salary	2	0 0
			„ One Telephone Call	0	1 0
			„ Delegate to Carlisle Congress....	7	0 0
			„ Balance in hand of Treasurer, January 1st, 1920.....	6	15 6½
				£63	18 8

Audited—
WM. COULSON.

FRANK H. BRUMPTON, Secretary.

No. 10.—SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES.

Executive Committee.

Mr. E. Evans (chairman), Oswestry.	Mr. F. H. North, Shrewsbury.
„ E. Griffiths (secretary), Shrewsbury.	„ J. Pessall, Oakengates.
„ B. J. Wilkinson, Ironbridge.	„ T. Morris, St. Martin's.
„ J. R. Williams, Chirk.	„ W. E. Barrett, Newtown.

It is very gratifying to be able to report all-round progress from a business point of view. Without exception, every society in the district has largely increased its trade and capital, and considerably augmented its membership, and it is again expected that the statistics for the whole of the district will not only reveal a higher percentage increase as far as total trade is concerned, but also a relative increase per member and per head of population.

It is interesting to record the fact that a number of societies have, during the period under consideration, adopted cash methods of trading. In each case the change has been effected with success, and, in the main, without loss of trade.

Much has been accomplished in the direction of business extension. The Oakengates Society has opened branches at Old Park and Newport, both of which are doing splendidly. The Whitchurch Society has further extended its operations by opening a branch at Market Drayton. This project has proved highly successful. The business premises originally taken have become much too small, and the society has recently acquired property adequate to its needs. To meet the requirements of a much scattered area the Ironbridge Society proposes to try the experiment of opening up small village shops in the district. The first depot has been established, and is a complete success. The society hopes to continue this policy in all areas that are at present without a co-operative service.

CONFERENCES.

Four conferences have been held during the year as follows :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1919.			
22nd March	Oswestry ..	Co-operative Education	Mr. J. Barlow, J.P.
21st June .	Oakengates .	Small Holdings and Piggeries.	Mr. J. Dowle.
27th Sept. .	Chirk	Cash <i>versus</i> Credit Trading...	Mr. F. E. Potter.
1920.			
31st Jan. ..	Newtown ..	Development of Co-operation in Rural Areas, with Special Reference to Education.	Mr. J. Griffiths.

All conferences have been well attended and much interest has been taken in the quarterly gatherings of the Association.

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION.

It is with pleasure that we are able to report the recommencement of active propaganda throughout the district. In addition to many meetings held under the auspices of societies' Educational Departments, the District Association has been responsible for the holding of 16 meetings during the 1919-20 season. The services of the Shrewsbury Concert Party have again been utilised, with the result that huge audiences have been secured. The season's work has been a great success.

In many societies educational activities are being renewed, and the Oakengates, Newtown, and Shrewsbury societies have operated excellent winter programmes. There are unmistakable signs that the efforts of the District Executive, in endeavouring to promote enthusiasm for educational work, are bearing fruit, and it is hoped that every society in the district will have its own programme of work operating during the next Congress year.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARD.

During the year five meetings of the District Hours and Wages Board have been held. The work of the Board has again demonstrated the necessity of such machinery to settle points of difference connected with hours, wages, and conditions of employment. In this connection much useful work has been accomplished.

THE DISTRICT MAGAZINE.

The Association has again maintained the publication of its district quarterly *Review*, which serves a very useful purpose in the direction of creating an effective connecting link between all societies in the district. The four issues published during the present Congress year have attained a high standard of literary excellence, and it is gratifying to report that financially it has again proved self supporting.

EDWIN GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE CHORAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. M. Hillman (president), Lincoln.	Mr. C. Marshall, Long	} Joint Hon. Secretaries.
„ E. Marlow, (vice-president), Kettering.	Eaton,	
„ J. Shelton (treasurer), Ilkeston.	„ T. H. Edinborough, Long Eaton,	

Another year's successful record may be chronicled with pride, particularly because of the resumption of the Junior Festival, as well as the augmentation of classes in the senior contests, and the gratifying entries in each. The junior contest took place in the Derby Society's grand hall on May 10th, when the adjudicator was Mr. Tupper, F.R.C.O., organist of Southwell Cathedral.

The senior competitions were held at Long Eaton, and the committee there did everything possible to ensure the success of the festival, which for the first time held a male voice choir class, in addition to those for mixed voices and ladies' voices respectively, as well as solo parts. The entries necessitated two judges and two halls; Mr. Granville Humphreys (London) taking sopranos and tenors and ladies' choirs in the Baptist schoolroom, adjoining the People's Hall, and in this hall Dr. Challinor (Stoke-on-Trent) heard contraltos and basses and male voice choirs; both judges being engaged with the mixed voice choirs in the evening at the People's Hall, which was not large enough to accommodate those desiring to hear.

The singing throughout was of a very high standard, and the male voice class quite justified the Association's decision to extend in that direction. It was also at a Long Eaton Festival that the Association introduced the classes for solos.

A feature of the Senior Festival was the presentation of a Silver Challenge Shield by the Long Eaton Society to mark their Jubilee and in honour of their ladies' choir having won the first prize three years in succession—the same choir securing the shield for their fourth year's success.

Such extensions as we mention have necessitated considerably increased expenditure, but the work of cultivating a taste for the highest music amongst our members and the general public, is bearing fruit to societies in larger and highly appreciative audiences, which warrants all we can do in the future for the movement, and thus for the nation.

W. M. HILLMAN, President.
CHARLES MARSHALL,
THOS. H. EDINBOROUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MIDLAND SECTION CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee.

Mr. T. Hackett (president), Bournville.	Mrs. Unsworth, Derby.
„ H. J. Potter, (vice-pres.), Kettering.	Mrs. Dewsbury, Walsall.
„ E. Webb (treasurer), Northampton.	Mr. R. Naylor, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Miss C. A. Woolley (hon. sec.), Leicester.	„ W. E. Wood, Coventry.
Mrs. F. Stein, Birmingham.	„ M. Armson, Ibstock.
Mrs. Jutson, Peterborough.	

Women's Co-operative Guild Sectional Council ; Mrs. Andrew, 81 Swanage Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

Sectional Board : Mr. J. Butcher, Fairfield, Clifton Road, Rugby.

Joint Pro. Representative : Mr. C. Jones, Equity Boots, Western Rd., Leicester.

We have much pleasure in presenting our annual report and balance sheet for 1919-20. A greater interest has been taken in our work, general as well as educational committees, sending students to our week-end schools. Many students have joined the "College Herald Circle," and for one shilling per annum, a copy of the "Co-operative Educator" is sent to them each quarter.

The conference of chairmen and secretaries was felt to be of great assistance to those attending, practical points being voiced by Councillor T. Hackett and Mr. W. E. Wood.

A circular which has been sent to all committees and guilds in the section should give us the information we require regarding their work.

We are delighted with the educational work being done by the productive societies in the section, and hope soon to see a system in operation by which the productive societies all over the country become centres of educational effort.

We desire to give every assistance to those committees who are not doing any active work, by sending representatives from this association to speak for them and give advice and help in forming education committees where none exist.

Five committee meetings have been held during the year. The president and secretary have attended joint meetings with a sub-committee of the Sectional Board to arrange schools and other propaganda work in the section.

The annual meeting, held at Walsall on April 22nd, was well attended. The vice-president (Mr. H. J. Potter) presided. The annual report and balance sheet for 1919 was approved, and Mr. T. Hackett gave a résumé of the year's work. Many delegates took part in the discussion, and it was felt to be a pity that no paper had been printed. The Chairman pointed out that papers had been printed for other annual meetings, but had been practically crowded out by lack of time.

At Easter a very successful joint school was held by the Sectional Board and this Association, with quite a variety of subjects and lectures. The

lecturers were Prof. Kirkcaldy, who dealt with "Education," and Mr. J. H. Barlow, J.P., who gave two lectures on "Housing and Town Planning." Mr. S. F. Perry, at the Saturday afternoon conference, gave an address on "Our Experience in Politics." Mrs. Councillor Cotterill gave two most interesting lectures on "The Ministry of Health," and the "Reform of the Poor Law" was ably dealt with by Mr. J. Millington, who is a great authority on this subject. The adult school, on Sunday morning, had for its leader our vice-president, Mr. H. J. Potter. Throughout the week-end there was a true spirit of fellowship and brotherhood, which made every one feel how valuable these schools are. During the week-end it was very clearly expressed that co-operative education and fellowship work was making a new start in the Midland Section.

Other schools have been held at Kettering, Woodbrooke, and Grimsby. Unfortunately, the railway strike came when only half the number of students had arrived at Grimsby, but, notwithstanding, the school was very successful. "Land Nationalisation" was discussed by Mr. E. Madson, B.Sc., of the Land Nationalisation Society, Mr. Frank Roscoe, M.A., dealing with "Land Nationalisation and Nationalisation of Railways." Although the number of students was small, the discussion was very interesting. This was the first school held on the eastern side of the section.

The conference in connection with the Woodbrooke School was highly interesting, a large number of students and delegates being present to listen to Mr. S. F. Perry (Co-operative Party), who spoke on "Politics in the Co-operative Movement," and put his case very clearly and gave reasons why co-operators must enter the political arena. At this school Mrs. Dora Taylor (organiser) did much to enlighten the students on the question of "Local Government."

The December conference was held under the auspices of the Leicester Educational Committee, when there was a record attendance of delegates, 150 being present to listen to Mr. J. T. Boulter (member of Leicester Educational Committee and a "Head Master") on the question of "The Education Act and its Possibilities to the Workers." The time was all too short for all who desired to take part by asking for information and taking part in the discussion.

Northampton School, January 31st, was another successful school, about 40 students attending to hear lectures from Mr. A. Senior, Councillor T. Hackett, and Councillor W. Rogers. The lectures were inspiring and helpful to all, and one regretted that these, or a synopsis of them, were not printed, thus being available for each student. There was so much to think of that, as one student expressed it, "while you made notes of something important you lost the next." At this school several new students were enrolled in the College Herald Circle.

Mr. T. Hackett, our representative on the Central Education Committee, has kept us in touch with the work of that committee by his reports. We feel that this is a great help, and that we gain much by having such a valuable representative.

We would again ask committees to do their utmost to improve the distribution of our own literature. Members look to educational committees to assist them in getting their own paper, and since there is now the women's own paper, we should endeavour to keep the *Co-operative News*, the *Woman's Outlook*, *Millgate Monthly*, *Our Circle*, *Co-partnership*, and other literature well to the front.

Many societies are already adopting some of the recommendations of the Survey Committee, and a number of full-time educational secretaries are serving in the section. Several educational committees are being set up on a representative basis.

The committee welcome the societies and guilds who have joined the association during the year, and rejoice that a grand total of 114 bodies are now in membership with the Association.

The following is the financial statement for the year ending March, 1919:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To District No. 1.....		3	15	0	By Conferences		22	7	6
„ District No. 2.....		7	9	0	„ Committees		12	14	3
„ District No. 3.....		11	15	6	„ Secretary's Honorarium		10	0	0
„ District No. 4.....		4	11	0	„ Mrs. Stein, Honorarium, Acting				
„ District No. 5.....		11	1	0	during Miss Woolley's illness		3	3	0
„ District No. 6.....		4	9	6	„ Co-operative Union representa-				
„ District No. 7.....		8	16	6	tive—Fare.....		4	0	0
„ District No. 8.....		10	16	0	„ Printing, Stationery, and Postage		30	8	1½
„ District No. 9.....		10	13	0	„ Deputations		9	8	4
„ Additional Subscription—Ten					„ Birmingham School		117	3	3½
Acres and Sturcly		1	1	0	„ Woodbrooke School		57	12	0
„ Special Subscription		3	0	0	„ Grimsby School.....		28	1	2
„ Dividend Derby Printers		0	8	7	„ Northampton School.....		39	19	8
„ Birmingham School, Easter		137	17	10	„ Subscription to Co-operative				
„ Woodbrooke School, July, 1919		64	11	6	Union, Birmingham District..		0	5	0
„ Grimsby School, September, 1919		20	15	0	„ Sundries		0	1	3
„ Northampton School, Jan., 1920..		42	19	0	„ Cash in Bank.....		50	11	0
„ Balance from March, 1919.....		57	4	1	„ Balance with Treasurer.....		15	15	5
„ Payments in Advance: Sparkhill									
Guild, Long Eaton Guild.....		0	6	6					
Audited—A. H. HORNSEY.									
£401 10 0					£401 10 0				

THOS. HACKETT, President.
C. A. WOOLLEY, Secretary.
E. WEBB, Treasurer.

(3) NORTHERN SECTION.

During the Congress year twelve ordinary and two special meetings of the Sectional Board have been held, the attendances of members being as under :—

	Present.		Absent.		Possible.
Mr. J. C. Aiston	14	....	—	....	14
„ G. Bedford	10	....	4	....	14
„ J. Davison	10	....	4	....	14
„ W. R. Rae	11	....	3	....	14
„ G. Riddle	12	....	2	....	14
„ T. Readshaw	6	....	4	....	10
„ W. Scott	12	....	2	....	14

* Appointed in place of S. Galbraith, M.P., who did not seek re-election
In all cases of absence satisfactory reasons were given.

HON. MEMBERS.**Mr. H. R. Bailey, J.P.**

Mr. W. Crooks, J.P.

Mr. J. Murdock.

At the first meeting of the Board for the Congress year 1919-20 the following appointments were made :—

Chairman of the Section Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.

Representatives on the—

United Board Messrs. J. Davison and G. Riddle.

Central Education Committee Mr. W. R. Rae.

Central Office Committee Mr. J. Davison.

Central Parliamentary Representation Committee..Mr. J. C. Aiston.

Sectional Office Committee—

Messrs. Aiston, Bedford, **Readshaw**, and Scott.

The efforts of the Northern Sectional Board to promote a deeper sense of the value of unity among the societies in the section has resulted in a measure of success during the past year. Conferences held on Federation, Labour Questions, and the Co-operative College showed this clearly. Delegates proved, by their attitude to these questions, that they recognised new truth in the old proverb that "Unity is Strength." As individuals they knew this, hence the organisation in societies. As societies they are now learning that new strength for the solving of new and difficult problems comes from solidarity, federation, and fellowship. The Sectional Board see possibilities of still greater progress in this direction, and are very hopeful that increased

confidence in the advantages of still closer union will spread rapidly in the section.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

During the year 1919-20 four sectional conferences have been held. The annual conference held at Chester-le-Street on April 26th, 1919, had before it, in addition to the ordinary business, two special resolutions, one of which aroused considerable interest and provoked an animated discussion. This resolution called for the discontinuance of the Sectional Hours and Wages Board which had been in existence since May, 1917, and was in the following terms, viz. :—

“That, having regard to the decision of the special conference held on September 21st, 1918, giving powers to the District Wages Boards to act for and on behalf of the societies in their respective areas in the negotiating and settlement of claims relating to employees' wages, hours, and related matters, this conference recognises that the Sectional Hours and Wages Board, as at present constituted, having fulfilled the purpose for which it was instituted, is no longer necessary, and therefore directs that the resolution appointing such Board, passed at the conference held at Blaydon on May 5th, 1917, be rescinded.”

After an exhaustive discussion, during which every phase of the question was considered, the resolution was approved with practical unanimity. There can be little doubt that the decision was a correct one, and it prepared the way for the further efforts to perfect the wages machinery of the section, to which reference will be made.

The second resolution expressed disagreement with the recommendation of the Survey Committee, that the mode of electing the Central Board should be by sectional nomination and voting, pronounced in favour of the method now operating in this section (district nomination and voting), and instructed the Sectional Board to take the necessary steps to voice the opinion of the conference on this question in the proper quarter. This resolution, expressing as it undoubtedly did the considered opinion of the whole section, was unanimously agreed to.

In order to give effect to this decision an amendment to the recommendation of the Survey Committee, embodying the principle laid down in the resolution, was drawn up and forwarded for inclusion in the agenda of business of the Special Congress called to consider the Survey Report. At that Congress the amendment was moved by Mr. Riddle and seconded by Mr. Rae (chairman of the Sectional Board), and, to the surprise of some at least of the Northern representatives, accepted by the delegates. The Northern Section is thus left to elect its sectional representatives in its own way.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Although the subject of co-operative political action had been discussed in every district in the section it was not until September 6th, 1919, that it was dealt with at a sectional gathering. On that date representatives from

societies and local political councils in the section met at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the presidency of W. R. Rae, J.P., and listened to a clear, interesting, and informative address on "The Co-operative Party : Its Policy and How to Attain It," by Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (secretary of the National Committee). This was Mr. Perry's first visit to the North, and his reception was most cordial. After Mr. Perry had replied to questions and the discussion, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Riddle, seconded by Mrs. Ferguson, and approved by the conference :—

"That direct co-operative representation in Parliament and on local bodies being now a prime necessity, both commercially and socially, this meeting urges societies in the section to enthusiastically support the policy embodied in the Congress decisions on this question, thus hastening the realisation of our aim to secure such a body of representatives in the House of Commons as will enable the movement to adequately safeguard its interests and help forward the universal application of the principles for which it stands."

From the nature of some of the questions put to Mr. Perry it could be gathered that there are some co-operators who are not yet reconciled to the idea of political action by the co-operative movement as such. The real position is, however, becoming better understood, and as events in this and other countries are daily demonstrating the need for a wider application of co-operative principles and practice in all spheres of human activity, it may be confidently expected that any lingering opposition to co-operative political action will gradually disappear.

EMERGENCY LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Early in December, 1919, a very serious situation arose in No. 3 District in connection with a wages dispute then existing in that area. Negotiations between the District Wages Board and the A.U.C.E. had broken down and, on the instructions of their Union, the employees of six societies withdrew their labour at a day's notice. Under the circumstances it was considered important that the whole of the societies in the section should have an opportunity of hearing the facts of the case and of determining the course to be pursued in dealing with the situation which had thus arisen. A conference was therefore convened, and at twenty-four hours' notice delegates, representing 87.5 of the voting strength of societies in the Northern Section, assembled at Newcastle-on-Tyne and discussed the position.

After hearing a statement from the representatives of No. 3 District Wages Board, and fully discussing the situation, the conference, with practical unanimity, approved the following resolution, viz. :—

"That this conference having heard the statement made by the representatives of No. 3 Wages Board confirms the action which has been taken."

The conference then turned its attention to a consideration of the course to be adopted, and after a lengthy discussion unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz. :—

"That this conference of representatives of societies in the Northern Section regrets that the negotiations between No. 3 Wages Board and the A.U.C.E. have broken down and, therefore, agrees to place the matter in the hands of the Central Council, with instructions to use all possible means to promote an amicable settlement or submit it to arbitration on agreed terms. Failing this, we suggest that the matters in dispute should be referred to the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, or the Ministry of Labour, as may be agreed upon, and should any further difficulty arise another sectional conference be immediately convened. Further, delegates are requested to place the question before their respective committees for the purpose of guaranteeing moral and financial support."

A further and very important instruction was given by the conference in the following terms, viz. :—

"That, in the opinion of this conference, the time has now arrived when a central negotiating body should be set up to act for the whole section, and it be an instruction to the Central Council to take steps to form this body from their number."

This resolution was unanimously agreed to, but, having regard to the fact that delegates were necessarily acting without definite instructions, it was deemed advisable to submit it to societies for approval, or otherwise. This was done by the issue of a circular, and by an overwhelming majority the proposal has been accepted.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

A well-attended and important conference on the above subject was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on December 5th, 1919. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Stoddart, who had been announced to preside, the chair was taken by Mr. Wilson Clayton (C.W.S. director), who, in his opening remarks, warmly approved the proposal. The college scheme was explained by Mr. W. R. Rae (chairman of the Central Education Committee), and most favourably received by the delegates present. After a short discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this conference approves the proposal to establish a Co-operative College and determines to use its best endeavours to induce the societies to give it such support as will ensure the success of the scheme."

LEGAL ADVICE TO SOCIETIES.

The Sectional Board desires again to draw the attention of societies to the arrangement now operating, whereby a representative of the firm of solicitors which acts for the Co-operative Union visits the Sectional Office, 84 Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the first Wednesday in each month for the purpose of giving representatives of societies an opportunity of personally consulting him and obtaining advice on any legal matters arising in connection with their operations. This arrangement came into force in

December, 1918, and has been amply justified by results. The monthly visit of Dr. San Garde is becoming an institution in the North, and a gradually increasing number of societies are taking advantage of the facilities which it affords. It has been suggested to the Board by several societies that the scope of the solicitor's work might with advantage be extended, and these suggestions are being considered. In the meantime, societies are again invited to make the fullest use of the opportunity presented by the existing arrangement.

"THE CO-OPERATIVE NEWS": NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

Societies which take an interest in the general work and welfare of the movement will have observed the weekly feature in the *Co-operative News* bearing the above heading. These notes have been published for the purpose of keeping societies in intimate touch with each other and with the work which is being done. They are also meant to foster that co-operative spirit which places the well-being and real progress of the movement before all other considerations. It is pleasing to know that this well-meant effort on the part of the *News* is meeting with considerable success, many societies showing appreciation of this avenue of expression. But there are many others which have not, so far, availed themselves of the opportunities these "Notes" present, and that is why attention is now drawn to the matter. The writer of the "Notes" is a well-known Newcastle journalist and an enthusiastic co-operator. He is prepared to do his utmost to accomplish the object sought, and it remains with the societies to support his efforts by supplying information regarding their activities.

CO-OPERATIVE BOUNDARIES.

The striking commercial success achieved in recent years by co-operative societies in the section has brought in its train many questions relating to boundaries. Increased membership and trade and a laudable ambition to further extend the influence and advantages of co-operation, by opening branches in localities where facilities for trading are insufficient, have caused controversy regarding the legitimate areas of operation of individual societies.

The Sectional Board have, during the year, been invited to intervene in a considerable number of such cases. In a number of instances an amicable arrangement has been arrived at, but in others the results have been disappointing. We are here faced by one of the apparent weaknesses incidental to a voluntary movement such as ours, which can only be overcome by an intensification of that co-operative spirit which recognises that the interests and well-being of the movement as a whole are greater than those of any of its parts.

AMALGAMATION OF SOCIETIES.

For over half a century two co-operative societies have operated independently in the town and district of Blyth. About four years ago an attempt was made to bring about their amalgamation, but, unfortunately, negotiations, after proceeding for a time with apparent smoothness, eventually broke down

and the position remained unaltered. Last year, however, negotiations were again reopened, with the eminently satisfactory result that both societies agreed to amalgamation and a united society is now an accomplished fact. This result reflects the highest credit upon the management committees and members of both societies, and as an exhibition of the true co-operative spirit is of great value to the section.

Although the conditions may not be exactly similar, there are other places in the section where societies might, with advantage to themselves and credit to the movement, follow the example of Blyth co-operators. Whatever justification there may have been in the past for the policy which created the situation that existed at Blyth—and which still exists in some parts of other districts in the section—the economy and efficiency which modern conditions demand, and upon which the future well-being of the movement so largely depends, can only be gained by other societies similarly placed emulating the example of the Blyth co-operators. There is one feature in the situation at Blyth to which attention should be drawn. Some time before the amalgamation of the two societies took place it was found necessary to write down by one-third the capital of the Clive Society, and it is felt that an attempt should be made to make good at least a portion of the loss thus sustained.

LOCAL FEDERATIONS.

The federation of groups of societies for special purposes has for a number of years been advocated in this section. In a few instances this principle has been acted upon with satisfactory results. There are already two federated bakeries in the North, one at West Stanley the other at Bedlington, and during the year under review two other federations have been formed for the same purpose. The larger federation is at present constituted of nine societies, viz., Easington Lane, Hetton Downs, Haswell, Murton Colliery, Pitlington, Sherburn Hill, South Hetton, Seaham Harbour, and Station Town. This federation has secured a very convenient site in close proximity to Murton Station on the N.E.R. A code of rules has been adopted and registered, and plans and specifications for an up-to-date bakery are being prepared.

The other federation consists of three societies, viz., Boldon, Tyne Dock, and Marsden. Here a site has been obtained near to a railway station, and preparations for commencing the erection of necessary buildings are in an advanced state.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

In common with other sections of the Co-operative Union the North has been caught in the current of labour unrest, and a great amount of time and trouble has been expended in dealing with it. Strikes have occurred in three districts, but in each case the withdrawal of labour in the area has not been general. The first strike took place at West Stanley, but in this dispute the employees were out for one day only. The second occurred at Stockton and lasted approximately one week. The third, and in its scope and con-

sequences the most serious, took place in No. 3 District (Cumberland area) when the employees of six societies, acting upon the instructions of their Union, withdrew their labour at practically a day's notice. The societies immediately affected were Workington Industrial, Workington Beehive, Maryport, Egremont, Cleator Moor, and Aspatria. Every effort possible was put forth in order to effect a settlement, but the dispute lasted for eight weeks and was finally settled by arbitration.

Conflicts of this nature do not harmonise with the spirit of our movement. They are in reality an outrage upon it, and no effort should be spared to prevent their recurrence.

WAGE BOARDS.

Machinery for dealing more satisfactorily than heretofore with wages and related questions affecting societies in the section is being gradually evolved. In each district in the section a Wages Board, consisting of one representative from the management committee of each affiliated society, has been set up to act for and on behalf of the societies in that particular area. Experience has shown, however, that with seven separate Wages Boards acting practically independent of each other there is a danger of confusion arising and decisions being arrived at in one district which adversely affect societies in other areas. To provide against this contingency a Central Council, consisting of representatives of each Wages Board in the section, has been set up. The function of this Board is to focus the opinion and attitude of the several Boards on any particular question and to formulate a policy to be pursued in regard thereto. Further, in order to carry out the instruction of the sectional conference of December 13th, 1918, it has been arranged to set up a central body to conduct negotiations on behalf of the whole section. This central body will consist of one representative from each District Wages Board, together with a secretary, representing the societies, and a similar number from the Northern District Council of the A.U.C.E. representing the employees. It is hoped thus to simplify procedure and provide an additional safeguard against precipitate action.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME *re* INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIP.

The chief object of this scheme is to enable an employer to fulfil his moral obligation to his apprentices by reinstating them at a wage compatible with present-day needs. To meet the employer the Government agreed to contribute towards the wages paid at the rate of one-third of the standard journeymen rates. Steps were taken by the Co-operative Union to secure for societies the advantage of the scheme. After long and persistent effort we have been successful. Any society having in its employ an assistant whose apprenticeship was not completed before he entered Army service should make application to the nearest Employment Exchange for a copy of Form A.T.S. 3, No. 32. Action will undoubtedly result in a substantial grant being obtained.

Although societies are paying journeymen rates it is still possible, under the scheme, to secure £100 for an assistant whose apprenticeship has been

interrupted. Societies have been duly advised of this important arrangement, and we trust the fullest advantage is being secured.

GILSLAND CONVALESCENT HOME.

The increasing popularity of this institution has been strikingly evidenced during the past year by the fact that a large number of applications for admission have had to be refused. As a consequence of the increasingly high cost of commodities and necessary extra expenditure upon the Home itself, a net deficiency of £456 12s. 4d. upon the year's working is shown. A revision of charges for 1920 has been made, which brings the rates now obtaining up to double the amount charged previous to the war. When it is remembered that the cost of maintenance per head per week has more than doubled since 1913 it will be recognised that the increased charges are more than justified.

WINDY NOOK TRAGEDY FUND.

During the year £57 4s. has been paid to the widow and children of the late J. Patterson and £1 1s. for medical attendance. The amount standing to the credit of this fund on December 31st, 1919, was £653 9s. 4d.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. R. BAILEY.

On Christmas Day, 1919, there passed out, in the person of Mr. H. R. Bailey, one of the most interesting figures in northern co-operation. His removal breaks one of the very few remaining personal links between us and a distinguished past, peopled by such stalwarts as Neale, Holyoake, Rutherford, Burt, and a host of others whose memories are embodied in the structure of our movement and who were his contemporaries and correspondents.

A record of Mr. Bailey's services to the movement and his manifold activities would fill volumes. For over twenty years he acted as secretary to the Northern Section, and, as such, played an important and conspicuous part in founding co-operation in the North. His life and work were completed, and he leaves us the priceless heritage of a great example.

MR. THOMAS READSHAW.

The death of Mr. Thomas Readshaw, for 22 years secretary of Bishop Auckland Society, and a member of the Northern Sectional Board, removes another very interesting personality. A man of high intelligence, cultured tastes, and broad sympathies, he wielded an influence which extended far beyond the confines of his own society. His high character, devoted service, and persistent advocacy of great ideals reflect the loss the movement has sustained by his death.

W. R. RAE, Chairman.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. M. Gillians, J.P. (chairman), Ash- ington.	Mr. T. Connor, Blyth.
„ G. Hardy (secretary), Bedlington.	„ A. Walton, New Delaval.
„ N. Reaveley, Bedlington.	„ J. Magin, Ashington.
	„ T. Lawther, Amble.

Mr. J. Davison, Bedlington, Sectional Representative.

During the year four conferences have been held, at each of which the attendance was very good. The first was held at Bedlington Station on February 22nd, 1919, when Mr. Stoddart (sectional secretary) dealt with the Survey Report on "Constitution," lucidly explaining the position and summing up against the recommendations of the committee, on which an interesting discussion took place.

The second conference was held at Alnwick (branch of the Amble Society), when Mr. Jackson (C.W.S. Agricultural Department) dealt with the question of "Co-operative Agriculture," and in an interesting address pointed out the vital distinction between the organisation of agriculture on the lines of industrial co-operation, based upon the consumer, and that based upon the interests of the individual farmers. A good discussion ensued on the various points raised in the address.

The third conference took place at Hedgeley, on September 29th, 1919, and was addressed by Mr. J. Davison (sectional representative) upon the first portion of the Survey Committee's Report on "Trade." The subject was well handled and the various points raised keenly discussed.

The fourth conference was held at Newbiggin, on December 20th, 1919, when the report on "Trade" was again the subject of discussion. Mr. Riddle (Carlisle, a member of the Sectional Board) dealt with the various recommendations, the main discussion centring in the proposals relating to banking, insurance, and auditing. A report of the Carlisle Congress was also given by Mr. J. Gray.

We regret that on account of prolonged illness Mr. Hardy has felt compelled to relinquish the secretaryship of the association, after a service of over 34 years. A suggestion from the executive that his long and faithful service should be recognised, was promptly acted upon, and the societies in the district presented Mr. Hardy with a wallet containing Treasury notes. In an interesting letter to the district conference the retiring secretary submitted a review of the work attempted and accomplished during his 34 years of service.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash received from Sectional			By Conferences	12	1 6
Office	21	4 6	„ Executive Meetings	8	16 6
			„ Postages	0	6 6
	£21	4 6		£21	4 6

G. HARDY, Secretary.

No. 2.—SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Endean (chairman), Cramlington.	Mr J. Kirkham, North Shields.
„ J. Wight (secretary), Cramlington.	„ J. Henderson, Coxlodge.
„ T. G. Hunter, Wallsend.	„ J. McKay, Walker.

Mr. J. C. Aiston, Sectional Representative, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

No report has been received from the secretary of the above district association. Little or no work has been done by the district executive during the past twelve months, and, apparently, there is nothing to report. The Northern Sectional Board are giving attention to the matter, and intend to reorganise the district almost immediately.

No. 3.—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. Hunt (chairman), Workington.	Mr. T. H. Walker, Penrith.
„ J. W. Mackay (secretary), Moor Row.	„ W. O'Hara, Carlisle.
„ N. Ismay, Maryport.	„ J. Stephenson, Blennerhasset.
	„ H. Tyson, Egremont.

Mr. G. Riddle, Carlisle, Sectional Representative.

The first quarterly district conference was held in the Co-operative Hall, Carlisle, on Saturday, February 8th, 1919. Mr. I. Graham, J.P. (Carlisle), gave an address on "Trade Report" (Survey Committee), and laid emphasis upon the existence of such anomalies in the movement as overlapping, &c., and the need for greater banking facilities, advertising, &c. The address was informative, well delivered, and provoked a good discussion.

The second conference was held in the National Schools, Aspatria, on May 17th, 1919. Mr. F. W. Jackson (C.W.S. Agricultural Department) gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Co-operative Agriculture." He referred to the great milk combines, which had power to hold up the life of the nation until they obtained their price. In view of this many co-operative societies had entered into the milk trade and started co-operative farming on their own account. Referring to local conditions in West Cumberland, he informed the delegates that they were on the eve of greater developments in this direction. Mr. Clayton (C.W.S.) having explained the position locally, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting, after hearing Mr. Jackson's address, resolves that so far as lies in our power we support the scheme for the development of co-operation in agriculture." Mr. Ismay moved a vote of thanks to the retiring chairman of No. 3 District (Mr. Graham), and eulogised his unselfish, untiring, and devoted service.

The third conference was held at Keswick, on August 9th, 1919. The Secretary declared the result of the recent election of the district committee,

which proved that Mr. W. Hunt (Workington) had been elected to the chair vacated by the retirement of Mr. I. Graham, J.P., and that Mr. W. O'Hara (Carlisle) was elected to the vacancy on the district executive. Mr. T. H. Walker (Penrith) then gave an address on "Agriculture." He emphasised the need of an agricultural depôt in West Cumberland, showing the advantages which would accrue from its establishment. A good discussion followed, and the following resolution was unanimously approved:—"That we ask the C.W.S. what their present position is as to the collection of agricultural produce in the Cumberland area."

The fourth conference was held in the Co-operative Hall, Carlisle, on November 22nd, 1919. Mr. Gregory, J.P. (Preston), dealt in a masterly fashion with the "Constitution and Administration" portions of the Survey Committee's Report. Mr. Oliver (C.W.S.), in a good and informative speech, agreed with much that Mr. Gregory had said, and informed the conference that the C.W.S. had agreed to appoint four representatives to serve upon the Central Committee.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Cash received from	Sectional				By Conferences		22	4	2
Office		32	16	8	„ Executive Meetings		9	19	1
					„ Postages		0	13	5
		£32	16	8			£32	16	8

J. W. MACKAY, Secretary.

NO. 4.—WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.

Executive Committee.

Mr. I. C. Nixon (chairman), Stanley.	Mr. Geo. Greener, Prudhoe-on-Tyne.
„ R. Steel (secretary), Newburn.	„ E. Hargreaves, Newburn.
„ T. Harrison, Stanley.	„ E. Saunders, Hamsterley Colliery.
„ E. Y. Spencer, Whickham.	

Mr. W. Scott, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Sectional Representative.

The first of the four conferences convened during the year was held at Swalwell, under the auspices of the local society. Mr. W. R. Rae attended and gave an address on "The Recommendations of the Survey Committee regarding the Constitution of the Co-operative Union." Mr. Rae dealt with the present constitution, showing what were considered to be its weaknesses, and explained the nature and purpose of the recommendations of the Survey Committee. An interesting and well-sustained discussion followed.

The second conference was held at Leadgate, when Mr. Stoddart gave a spirited address upon "Democracy as interpreted by the Co-operative Movement," and contended that the co-operative movement was the only purely democratic organisation in existence. Some of the positions taken up by the speaker were challenged, and the discussion which followed was interesting.

The third and annual conference was held at Blaydon, the subject for dis-

cussion being "The Claim of Societies to the Right of Collective Bargaining," which was introduced by Mr. Stoddart. Having regard to the unrest then prevailing in respect to wages and conditions of labour the subject was an appropriate one and provoked a useful discussion, taken part in by a large proportion of the representatives present.

The fourth conference was held at Prudhoe, under the auspices of the West Wylam and Prudhoe Society, Mr. W. R. Rae dealing with "The Trade Report of the Survey Committee." Before commencing his address, Mr. Rae referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. H. R. Bailey, and the district secretary was instructed to express to the family the sympathy of the conference and its appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the late Mr. Bailey to the movement. After dealing with the report, Mr. Rae moved the following resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously approved, viz. :—"That this conference of No. 4 District of the Northern Section whilst warmly approving the valuable information contained in the Survey Report, objects to any suggestion such as that on banking, which tends to split the federal idea for which the C.W.S. stands."

The conferences have, without exception, been well attended and the discussions helpful and instructive. The thanks of the executive committee and the district are due to Messrs. Rae and Stoddart for their capable services and to the entertaining societies for their generous hospitality given to the delegates.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Cash received from Sectional Office		23	10	7	By Conferences		12	10	4
					" Executive Meetings		10	7	0
					" Postage and Stationery		0	13	8
		£23	10	7			£23	10	7

ROBERT STEEL, Secretary.

No. 5.—EAST DURHAM.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Thos. Wallace (chairman), Hebburn Colliery.	Mr. S. Bramley, Jarrow.
" Thomas Ross (secretary), Felling.	" A. D. Franks, Boldon Colliery.
" W. Johnson, Birtley.	" William Flynn, Gateshead.
	" J. Wonders, South Shields.

Mr. W. R. Rae, Sunderland, Sectional Representative.

We have held four conferences during the year, three ordinary and one special, which have been devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the Report of the Survey Committee. Pamphlets dealing with the various sections of the report were freely distributed at each conference.

The first conference was held on January 25th, under the auspices of the South Shields Society, and the section of the report dealing with the "Constitution of the Union," commencing at page 7 of the pamphlet, was sub-

mitted for discussion. The subject was introduced by Mr. Rae, and the whole of the discussion gathered round the advisability or otherwise of forming a council of auxiliary bodies and the proposed educational executive. The conference passed a resolution to the effect—"That this conference does not agree with an auxiliary council."

The second conference was held in the Co-operative Hall, Birtley, on May 31st, 1919. This conference was specially called to review matters that would be before Congress. Mr. Rae was present and introduced the questions of political representation, finance of the Union, and the Co-operative College. He threw considerable light upon these questions, and as a number of the delegates were likely to attend Congress this conference doubtless proved to be of considerable advantage to them.

The third conference was held in the Co-operative Hall, Chester-le-Street, on September 27th, 1919. As a result of the railway strike prevailing at this time there was an attendance of 34 delegates only. The subject before the conference was the Trade Section of the Report of the Survey Committee. This was to have been introduced by Mr. Stoddart (secretary of the Northern Section), who was, however, unable to be in attendance owing to the lack of railway facilities, and the conference was thrown open for discussion. The various sections included in the trade section of the report were discussed, but as the attendance was so small it was decided to pass no resolution.

The fourth conference was held in the Co-operative Hall, Jarrow, on December 13th, 1919. The Trade Section of the Survey Report was again the subject for the conference. Mr. Rae was present and made the introductory speech. He was followed by Mr. P. Coley (director of the C.W.S.), who spoke at some length, making particular references to what the C.W.S. was doing in its various productive activities. The questions of banking, insurance, audit, nationalisation of land, &c., came up for discussion. It was moved at this conference, seconded, and carried—"That the Survey Committee's Report be referred back, the conference not being in agreement with many of its findings."

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To	Cash received from Sectional Office	15	9	9	By	Conferences	7	16	9
					„	Executive Meetings	7	13	0
		£15	9	9			£15	9	9

THOS. ROSS, Secretary.

No. 6.—SOUTH DURHAM.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Bell (chairman), Evenwood.
 „ J. Davison (secretary), Newbottle.
 „ Joseph Bell, Tow Law.
 „ S. Whiteley, Brandon.

Mr. J. W. Strickland, Willington.
 „ W. Emery, Station Town.
 „ J. T. Lothian, Shildon.

Mr. T. Readshaw. Bishop Auckland, Sectional Representative.

The second conference was held at West Cornforth on June 21st, 1919. Mr. Strickland (executive) gave a very interesting report of the Congress held at Carlisle, and, among the many points dealt with, stress was laid upon the question of a consolidated reserve fund and the increase of contributions to the funds of the Co-operative Union. After much discussion the report was accepted by the delegates.

The fourth conference was held at Willington on December 20th, 1919. A good number of delegates attended this conference to listen to Mr. D. C. Howie's address on "The Co-operative Party : Its Policy and Programme." The address was heard with much interest, the speaker unfolding his subject in a very clear and impressive manner. Many questions were submitted to Mr. Howie, whose replies were so convincing that the delegates agreed with the policy outlined.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Cash received from Sectional					By Conferences	14	7	1	
Office.....	20	14	2		„ Executive Meetings	5	15	0	
					„ Postages, &c.....	0	12	1	
		£20	14	2			£20	14	2

JAS. DAVISON, Secretary.

No. 7.—SOUTH DURHAM AND NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. T. Liddle (chairman), West Hartlepool.	Mr. J. Cotterill, J.P., Guisbrough.
„ R. Turnbull (secretary), Loftus.	„ W. Mott, Skelton.
„ T. W. Brown, Darlington.	„ T. Scarth, Stockton.
	„ D. Lang, Middlesbrough.

Mr. G. Bedford, Middlesbrough, Sectional Representative.

This district continues active and prosperous, rapidly increasing in membership and trade, and advancing its educational facilities. During the year four ordinary conferences and one special conference have been held. The first was held at Darlington on February 22nd, 1919, when Prof. Hall's paper on "Retail Distributive Co-operation" was introduced by Messrs. Stevenson and Bailey (secretary and manager of Darlington Society), and a profitable discussion followed.

The second conference was held at Skelton, when Mr. Stoddart (sectional secretary) created a good discussion on the subject of "Democracy and Government as interpreted by the Co-operative Movement."

The third conference was held at Loftus, under the auspices of the East Cleveland Society, when Mr. McEwen (Stockton) introduced the question of "Collective Bargaining," with special reference to the position which now confronts the movement *re* the relationship of employees to societies and wages and conditions governing same.

The fourth conference was held at Middlesbrough on November 22nd, 1919, when the statistical report of the previous year was submitted, followed by the Survey Committee's Report dealing with the "Constitution and Administration of the Union," introduced by Mr. Bedford (Sectional Board), who read extracts from Mr. W. Gregory's paper on the subject. Several points in the paper received severe criticism and opposing amendments were agreed to.

The special conference was held at Middlesbrough on March 15th, 1919, when representatives from educational committees and district women's guild, to the number of 33, met the district executive. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this conference is convinced that in order to secure perfect co-ordination of educational effort it is desirable that a District Educational Advisory Committee be appointed, and the delegates here present pledge themselves to give every support to this view." The result was that at the quarterly conference held a month later it was announced that an Educational Advisory Committee, consisting of one representative from each educational committee, and one from the district women's guild, had already been appointed and their first meeting summoned.

The four quarterly conferences were well attended, the attendance averaging 108 (a fair proportion being representatives of women's guilds). The executive have endeavoured during the year to get more into touch with some of the outlying and smaller societies, several of which have during the war period and since been unable to be represented at our conferences because of the curtailment of travelling facilities.

The executive meetings have been held at more distant places, thus getting into touch with the several committees, with the result that friendly relationships are being maintained, to the mutual advantage of both society and district. We regret, however, that the geographical position of three of our societies—Malton, Pickering, and Castle Howard—has led them to ask

GROUP CONFERENCES.—To bring educational committees and women's guilds affiliated with the association into closer touch with each other, with a view to greater co-ordination of activities, it was decided to arrange groups covering convenient areas and to convene a conference in each group. Two such conferences have been held, the first at Morpeth on October 11th, 1919, which was addressed by Mr. W. R. Rae, and the second at Willington Quay on November 29th, 1919, at which Mr. R. J. Wilson was the speaker.

PRESENTATIONS.—Miss Ethel Miles (Ashington Industrial), the only student in the Junior Grade obtaining the required number of marks, was, at the West Stanley conference, presented with the gold bangle awarded by the association. In the Intermediate Grade, Course B, Miss Evelyn Thompson, also of Ashington Industrial, stood first in order of merit and was awarded a special book prize by the association. Six students in the Junior Grade were also the recipients of book prizes, each having obtained 50 per cent, or over, of the possible number of marks.

WEEK-END SCHOOL.—A week-end school was held at Gilsland at the beginning of November, 1919, and about thirty students attended. Two lectures were given by Mr. W. R. Rae, the first on "Money," and the second on "Sociology," and an address on "Democracy as interpreted by the Co-operative Movement" was given by Mr. A. Stoddart. Great interest was manifested by the students, and animated discussions resulted. The arrangements for the comfort and convenience of students were excellent, and a strong desire was expressed that another Week-end School at Gilsland should be arranged at an early date.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance forward	123	7 6	By Subscriptions	2	3 0
„ Subscriptions	59	10 0	„ Conference Expenses	9	4 1
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	5	16 2	„ Committee's Fees and Fares	14	7 3
			„ Miscellaneous Expenses	20	11 11
			„ Balance in Bank	142	7 5
	<hr/> £188 13 8			<hr/> £188 13 8	

A. STODDART, Secretary

(4) NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Ten ordinary meetings of the Sectional Board have been held during the year, at which the attendance has been as follows :—

	Present.	Sick.	On Deputation.
W. R. Blair	7	—	3
E. Booth	9	—	1
G. Briggs	8	—	—
S. R. Cocker	9	—	—
W. Dewhurst	9	—	—
S. Fairbrother	9	—	1
S. R. Foster	10	—	—
G. Goodenough	9	—	—
J. Greenwood	10	—	—
W. Gregory	9	1	—
F. Hayward	8	—	2
A. Horricks	8	1	1
F. Houghton	10	—	—
T. Howorth	9	1	—
J. Johnston	9	—	1
G. Major	9	—	—
T. Redfearn	8	—	—
W. Swindlehurst	5	4	1
J. Thompson	9	1	—
B. Woolfenden	1	9	—

	Present.	Sick.	Absent.
Hon. Member :—			
H. Stuttard	1	—	9

At the first meeting held after Congress the following appointments were made, viz. :—

Chairman : Mr. F. Hayward.

Vice-chairman : Mr. W. Swindlehurst.

United Board : Messrs. G. Goodenough, F. Hayward, G. Major, and W. Swindlehurst.

Office Committee : Messrs. G. Goodenough and F. Hayward.

Education Committee : Messrs. E. Booth and S. Fairbrother.

Joint Propaganda Committee : Messrs. W. Gregory and J. Thompson.

Central Parliamentary Representation Committee : Messrs. G. Goodenough and W. Gregory.

North-Western Educational Committees' Association : Mr. B. Woolfenden.

Sectional Propaganda Committee : Messrs. W. R. Blair, W. Dewhurst, S. R. Foster, A. Horricks, F. Houghton, T. Howorth, and J. Johnston.

Choral Association : Messrs. W. R. Blair, W. Dewhurst, S. Fairbrother, S. R. Cocker, and F. Houghton.

The year 1919 has been fraught with many difficulties and has caused a great amount of anxiety to the consuming public. The continual rise in the prices of the necessities of life, particularly food, is responsible in a large measure for the social and industrial unrest. If the Government wish to allay this unrest they must use a strong hand in grappling with the cause of high prices. Sooner or later the Government will have to face the large combinations of capital, such as the Trusts and Syndicates. The question to-day is whether the Government are going to control the price-makers or whether the price-makers will be allowed to control the Government. A Labour correspondent of a London newspaper, dealing with the question of trusts and combines, says, "There exists in the co-operative movement an alternative method of production and distribution, which, if it be further developed, would undoubtedly act as a check upon private combinations." We therefore appeal to societies to see that all their surplus cash is used for the development and extension of our own productive activities.

During the year the matters which have occupied the attention of the Sectional Board have been of a most important character. Many protests have been made against the inadequate coal supplies apportioned to the co-operative societies, and determined efforts made to induce the authorities to abandon the datum system and allocate the supplies in accordance with the number of customers registered with our societies.. Although nothing of a definite character has yet been done by the authorities, we trust that ere long the justice of our claim will be recognised and the present method of dealing with coal supplies abolished.

DISPUTE WITH THE A.U.C.E.

We cannot omit to make a brief reference to the unfortunate dispute with the A.U.C.E., which recently occurred in this section. Perhaps the most important among the points of disagreement was that relating to the determination shown by the A.U.C.E. to negotiate on behalf of its members who were craft workers, and who are, as a matter of fact, catered for by either a national or district union. Societies have no quarrel with the various craft workers employed in co-operative service, nor do they desire to dictate to any employee by telling him which union he should join, or to interfere with the domestic quarrels of trade unions; they do, however, claim that they are fully justified in defending the interests of their members when these are affected by such disputes. They also hold that co-operators have a right to demand support from trade-unionists, when the activities of any one union

are exercised, regardless of the conditions operating in competing traders' establishments.

With the object of improving the machinery for dealing with the demands made by the A.U.C.E., a scheme has been prepared for the co-ordination of the work of the Hours and Wages Boards throughout the country and the Labour Department of the Union. A circular, containing details of the proposed scheme, has been issued to societies and every facility afforded them to send, through their respective Wages Boards, any amendment thought desirable. It is hoped that by this reorganisation the movement will be better able to deal with the many and varied labour problems which arise from time to time.

CO-OPERATORS AND THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

The Manchester City Council, at its meeting on May 7th, refused to allow the Manchester societies to hold a public demonstration in Platt Fields. Inasmuch as the Council have in the past agreed to any responsible body of citizens having the use of the parks for public meetings this belated refusal to grant the elementary right of free speech constituted a challenge which Manchester co-operators were not slow to accept. A deputation from the local Co-operative Representation Council was received by the Sectional Board, when it was agreed to support the Council in organising a great protest demonstration. This gathering was held on the day and at the place originally fixed, and the speakers included Mr. W.[•]H. Brown, Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., and Mr. S. F. Perry. It is almost unnecessary to add that Manchester co-operators and trade-unionists were unanimous in their determination to vindicate their rights as citizens in this matter, notwithstanding the refusal of the "City Fathers" to permit the use of Platt Fields for the demonstration.

SECTIONAL PROPAGANDA.

With the view of carrying out the recommendation of the United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, the Sectional Board, through its Propaganda Sub-committee, appealed to district associations to favourably consider the formation of a Local Advisory Council of Co-operators and Trade-unionists in every conference district. It is suggested that these local councils should consist of an equal number of representatives appointed by the district executive and the trade union organisations in the area. In districts where it is not practicable to invite each trade union to be represented, it is suggested that local trades councils and trades union federations should be approached.

The committee further suggest that the local men's and women's guilds should also be invited to appoint representatives, as they also are keenly interested in efforts to unify co-operative and trade union effort. In particular, women's guild branches should be represented, because it is the women who have the spending of the family income. The committee recommend that special meetings should be arranged for the purpose of bringing the wives of trade-unionists into closer touch with the co-operative movement. The Propaganda Committee are prepared to send a representative to attend

the first meeting called in any district with the object of forming a local advisory council on the lines suggested. They also invite reports and information relating to joint work undertaken locally by such councils, which, in their opinion, can do much to promote working-class solidarity.

As a result of special propaganda work in North Wales, the following new societies have been registered, viz.:—Anglesey Central (Llangefni), Blaenau Festiniog, Gwalchmai, Portmadoc, and South Carnarvon. While special efforts have been made in North Wales, other parts of the section have received attention, as will be evidenced by the formation of the following new societies, viz.:—The Three E's Co-operative Bakery (Bromley Cross), Electrical and Mechanical Trading Society (Liverpool), Miles Platting and District Railway Men's Social Club, and a Distributive Society at Slaidburn (Clitheroe).

In addition to encouraging the formation of new societies, the Sectional Board has continued its efforts to promote the amalgamation of existing societies in districts where such a course appears desirable. We are pleased to report that during the year the following amalgamations have taken place:—

- (a) Accrington and Church and Accrington Provident.
- (b) Blackburn Industrial, Daisyfield, and Grimshaw Park.
- (c) Chesterfield and Hasland.
- (d) Lane Dyehouse and Huddersfield.
- (e) Matlock and Yowlgrave.
- (f) Tottington Equitable and Tottington Industrial.
- (g) Milnrow (Dale Street) and Rochdale Pioneers.

In the latter case it was originally intended that the two Milnrow societies should amalgamate, but for some reason or other the Dale Street Society broke off negotiations and approached the Rochdale Pioneers. The action of the Milnrow (Dale Street) Society caused no small amount of dissatisfaction to the board of management of the Milnrow Conservative Society, but before anything could be done by the representatives of the Sectional Board the Dale Street Society had committed itself to amalgamation with the Pioneers. This is very unfortunate, as, instead of mitigating the evil of overlapping, amalgamation in this case has not removed the evil. However, we intend that something shall be done in the near future to rectify the position of affairs.

Negotiations are proceedings between societies in other parts of the section with the view to their ultimate amalgamation, and we are hoping that these negotiations will also meet with success, and thus do away with the overlapping which is at present a hindrance to the progress of the movement.

In June last a visit was paid to the Isle of Man, where co-operation has not increased so rapidly as at one time seemed probable. According to the report of the Special Survey Committee the percentage relation of co-operators to the total population of the island, on the basis of the 1911 census, was 1.75 per cent, the average sales per head of the population being 9s. 7d. only. As a result of the visit a new society is in the course of formation at Douglas, and

there are good reasons for believing that similar efforts to establish co-operative stores will be made in other parts of the island.

CONFERENCES.

With the view to creating a wider interest in the question of direct co-operative Parliamentary representation, a conference of representatives from societies in the section was held on Saturday, September 13th. The Beswick Society very willingly granted the use of their commodious hall for the conference, and provided tea for the delegates at a nominal charge. Mr. S. F. Perry (secretary of the Co-operative Party) outlined the national policy of the Co-operative Party in politics, stating that the co-operative movement would have to include in its programme the rebuilding of the International Co-operative Alliance, and at the same time seek to solve all social problems affecting the home life of the people. The conference was attended by about 300 delegates, and a very interesting and useful discussion followed Mr. Perry's opening address.

On Saturday, November 8th, a sectional conference was held at Halifax, under the auspices of the Halifax Society, for the purpose of considering the recommendations of the General Co-operative Survey Committee relating to the constitution and administration of the Co-operative Union. Mr. Gregory (a member of the Survey Committee) introduced the subject for discussion in a very able manner. A long and animated discussion followed Mr. Gregory's opening address, to which the latter replied.

The question of developing the work of the North-Western Co-operative Convalescent Homes Association has been under consideration for some time, and at a conference held at Sheffield a resolution was passed affirming the desirability of providing a home on the East Coast. As a result, the Sectional Board agreed to join with the Convalescent Homes Association Committee in calling a conference for the purpose of ascertaining the views of societies, and this conference was held at Huddersfield on Saturday, January 31st. Mrs. Bamford-Tomlinson introduced the subject, and suitably replied to the points raised in the discussion. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That this conference of representatives from societies in the North-Western Section is of the opinion that a convalescent home on the East Coast should be provided, and instructs the committee of the Convalescent Homes Association to circulate all societies in the section with the object of ascertaining whether they are prepared to find the necessary capital.

The annual sectional conference, for the consideration of the sectional and district reports, was held at Leeds on Saturday, April 24th, 1920, under the auspices of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society.

THE ORGANISATION OF SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

To meet the convenience of certain societies in rural areas, which find it very difficult to send representatives to sectional conferences held from time to time, the Sectional Board has decided, as an experiment, that such conferences

shall in future be held simultaneously at four different centres. The sections suggested, as a commencement, are Lancaster, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield. Many societies have recently been unable to send representatives to sectional conferences owing to the lack of railway facilities, and it is hoped that under the new system all societies will be represented at future conferences held in the section.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

In consequence of inadequate accommodation the venue of the Special Congress, which was originally fixed to take place at Leicester, was changed to Blackpool, where every accommodation was found. Notwithstanding the short notice, the committee and officials of the Blackpool Society very readily and willingly came to our assistance, and we desire to express our gratitude and appreciation for the splendid arrangements which they made on that occasion.

CONGRESS OF 1921.

The Congress for 1921 is due to be held in this section (Yorkshire district), and a joint invitation has been received from the Brightside and Carbrook and Sheffield and Ecclesall societies. Reports as to suitable accommodation, &c., will be submitted to the Bristol Congress, when the delegates assembled will be called upon to decide the venue.

CHORAL ASSOCIATION.

It is a pleasure to report that notwithstanding the war and the consequent suspension of the activities of the Choral Association there has been no decline in membership. Although no contests have been held since the outbreak of war, the interest in choral music throughout the section has been well maintained, as evidenced by the loyalty with which the members have stood by the association. At the present time there are forty-three societies in membership, which, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the last five years, is very satisfactory. Now that we are approaching normal times we are looking forward to considerable developments in this direction.

The last contest was held at Warrington in 1913, and arrangements were well advanced for a contest in the following year, when practically the whole of Europe was plunged into war; as a consequence the committee were compelled to take steps to cancel all arrangements. Before adopting such a course, however, the committee ascertained the opinion of each member of the association by circular letter, and the members unanimously agreed that it would be prudent not to proceed with the arrangements. No one at that time thought the work of the association would be held up for so long a period as five or six years. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the arrangements for the 1914 contest, we are glad to report that the committee of Windhill Society very willingly allowed the £100 which they had contributed towards the expenses of the demonstration and contest to remain in the bank to the credit of the Demonstration Fund, and we desire to express our thanks and appreciation to

the committee of the Windhill Society, also to the committees of those societies which so readily followed their example.

It has been decided to hold the contest this year in Manchester on Saturday, October 9th, and Dr. Henry Coward (Sheffield) has been appointed adjudicator. Further particulars as to test pieces and programme, &c., will be issued in due course.

At the annual meeting of the association, held at York, on January 24th, it was unanimously agreed to increase the rate of subscription from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per annum, and we are glad to report that the subscriptions are coming in very satisfactorily.

JOINT MEETING.

On Saturday, October 18th, the Sectional Board met representatives of the various district associations in the section. This meeting was held to consider the following proposition, viz. :—"Should the County of York be made a Separate Section?" Mr. S. Hall (Cleckheaton) introduced the subject in a very able speech, and after a lengthy discussion he also replied to the many points raised by subsequent speakers. In consequence of the recommendations of the General Survey Committee, relating to the readjustment of the existing boundaries of the respective sections and districts of the Co-operative Union, the representatives attending the meeting came to no definite decision and the meeting was adjourned.

TRANSFER OF SOCIETIES.

As a result of the decision arrived at by a special sub-committee appointed to deal with the question of the transfer of societies from No. 7 District (South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire—Northern Section) to No. 6 District (East Yorkshire—North-Western Section) a meeting was held at York on Saturday, May 24th. It was then decided that the sub-committee, which comprised two members from the Northern Sectional Board and two from the North-Western Sectional Board, together with a representative from each of the district associations concerned, should meet representatives from the Malton, Castle Howard, and Pickering societies.

After hearing the societies' representatives a full discussion took place with regard to the effects of the transfer, and an examination was made into the relative distances between the societies and the centres in each district where conferences, &c., had been held and would probably be held in the future. The societies' representatives withdrew from the meeting, and the sub-committee unanimously agreed that a good case for the transfer had been made out, and they decided to recommend to their respective sectional boards and district associations that the transfers should be made. The sectional boards concerned have since endorsed the recommendations, and the matter will be brought before the Bristol Congress for approval or otherwise.

BOUNDARIES.

Salterforth.—In December, 1915, the Sectional Board, at the request of the Earby Society, appointed a sub-committee to investigate the action of the

Colne Society in taking over the operations of the Salterforth Society. For almost four years negotiations have been proceeding, but in spite of repeated efforts and the recommendations made by the sub-committee from time to time, we have to report that no progress has been made.

Salterforth is about five or six miles from Colne, and in order to supply the district with goods it is necessary for the Colne Society's vehicles to pass through that portion of the district of Earby which was in dispute some years previously on account of Colne opening a branch in Kelbrook. To settle the trouble at that time a boundary line was agreed upon between Earby and Colne, and an agreement drawn up and duly signed by both parties. In consequence of this agreement, which fixed the boundary line at a place named Sough Bridge, the Earby Society claimed that the terms of that agreement had been violated by the action of Colne taking over Salterforth Society. The agreement relating to Kelbrook was drawn up in 1909, to terminate April, 1914. Before the expiration of the agreement, however, both societies agreed that it should be extended for a further period of five years, which expired April, 1919.

When the services of the Sectional Board were called in the Salterforth members had practically committed themselves to Colne. Notwithstanding this, however, the sub-committee appointed by the section convened a meeting of the Salterforth members to show cause why they desired to amalgamate with Colne when Barnoldswick and Earby societies were in closer proximity to their district. The claims of both Barnoldswick and Earby were submitted to the meeting, and everything was done to persuade Salterforth members to give up the idea of amalgamating with Colne. Whilst negotiations were in progress the proceedings for amalgamation were completed, and, as a result, the sub-committee appointed by the Sectional Board was compelled to recognise the position and subsequently came to the conclusion (providing that the interests of Barnoldswick and Earby were safeguarded) that it would perhaps be advisable to let the amalgamation stand. A suggested agreement was prepared, and a copy was sent to each society, but owing to certain safeguards and conditions, which one or other of the societies desired to be inserted, no agreement could be arrived at. At this stage there was a danger of the proceedings being broken off, and a suggestion was made that the district association should be called in to work along with the sectional sub-committee. This was accepted, and several joint meetings of the district executive and the representatives of the Sectional Board were held, and further interviews with the committees of the societies concerned took place, but, unfortunately, nothing of a satisfactory character has yet been accomplished.

Hindsford and Leigh.—A complaint having been made by the Leigh Society that Hindsford had purchased land for the erection of branch premises in a district claimed by Leigh as their territory, representatives from the Sectional Board interviewed the committees of both societies. A survey of the district was also taken and the position of affairs thoroughly investigated.

The negotiations, however, were broken off by Hindsford Society giving notice to terminate the boundary agreement which was agreed to some years before.

Macclesfield and Styal.—In consequence of the timely action which was taken in regard to a dispute arising between these societies, a satisfactory understanding was arrived at and the existing harmonious and friendly relations have therefore been maintained.

Eccles and Pendleton.—Owing to differences of opinion between the committees of these societies with respect to a trading boundary the Sectional Board have been called upon to arbitrate. Negotiations are proceeding.

Crosland Moor and Huddersfield.—A complaint having been made by the Crosland Moor Society that Huddersfield were contemplating opening premises in their area a deputation was appointed to interview the committee of each society. Both societies agreed to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the deputation and accept its decision.

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

It has come to our notice that there are still societies in the North-Western Section which impose certain restrictions on the accumulation of capital. These restrictions take several forms. There is first the restriction by rule, which prevents more than one member of a family becoming a member of the same society. We strongly advocate open membership. There is a second restriction expressed in rules which prevents a member holding more than a stated amount of capital; sometimes £100, and sometimes as low as £25. There is a third restricting influence in rules prescribing a low rate of interest on capital holdings beyond a fixed amount, this amount varying from, say £20 to £100 in different societies. Such rules as these require reconsideration with a view to their modification or gradual abolition.

There is a fourth restriction enforced by rules which causes the rate of interest paid to members to vary on a sliding scale according to their purchases. We advise the removal of all these restrictions for the following reasons:—(1) We should bring as much capital as possible under co-operative control, because every pound of capital under our control strengthens us against our competitors, whilst every pound of capital not controlled by us not only strengthens the position of those against whom we compete, but also weakens our own position. (2) We have more opportunities than we have yet utilised for employing capital. (3) Every pound of capital not used in trade by us is directly or indirectly used against us. (4) The desire of the movement to control the sources of supply can be accomplished only if we have an adequate amount of capital, and to achieve our object we shall require far more capital than we now possess.

There are many other reasons why all restrictions on the accumulation of wealth should be removed, but the foregoing will, we hope, be sufficient to induce those societies which still impose restrictions to reconsider their policy.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

(a) SEASIDE HOME, BLACKPOOL.

The work of this home has again proceeded smoothly during the past twelve months, and there has been a slight increase in the number of weeks' residence, as shown in the following figures, viz. :—

	1919.		1918.	
Recommends presented (2 weeks) ...	1,248	...	1,164½	... 83½ Inc.
" " (3 ") ...	132	...	224	... 92 Dec.
Extra weeks	146	...	83	... 63 Inc.

Number of weeks.....	3,138	...	3,084	...	54 Inc.
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Recommendations have again been issued to Local War Pensions Committees and the Midland Convalescent Fund, whilst fourteen persons have been sent to the Home through the Gilsland Co-operative Home.

(b) INLAND HOME, OTLEY.

We regret to state that the number of convalescents attending this Home is far from satisfactory. The committee have, however, again advertised the Home for visitors, with the result that the income of the Home has been considerably augmented. We give particulars below, viz. :—

	1919.		1918.	
Recommends received (2 weeks).....	158½	...	164	... 5½ Dec.
" " (3 ").....	3	...	37½	... 34½ Dec.
Extra weeks	70	...	78	... 8 Dec.

Number of weeks.....	396	...	518	...	122 Dec.
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Amount received from visitors : 1919, £671 15s. ; 1918, £338 6s. 6d.

During September a week's school for co-operative political organisers, organised by the Educational Committee of the Union, was held at the Home, and was entirely successful, about thirty-five students attending.

The committee of the Convalescent Homes Association have decided to raise the fee for visitors during 1920 to 35s. per week.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

The question of the establishment of a Co-operative College has been considered and discussed at several district conferences throughout the year, and has been very favourably received. Special literature has been prepared on the subject and very freely circulated throughout the section. The amount subscribed up to the present for the establishment of such a college is over £5,000, and many societies have intimated their willingness to recommend their members at quarterly meetings to support the proposal by subscribing at the rate fixed by the United Board.

RESIGNATIONS.

In consequence of failing health our esteemed colleague, Mr. B. Woolfenden, has found it advisable to resign his position on the Board. For eighteen

years he has been the representative of the Rochdale District on the Sectional Board, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the movement during his term of office.

Another of our revered and respected colleagues, Mr. J. Greenwood, has also decided to resign. He has for forty-two years represented the Calderdale District. Mr. Greenwood's has become a household name throughout the section, and we believe we are expressing the feelings of all those who have come into contact with him when we say that we trust he will long be spared to enjoy the leisure which he has so well earned.

GENERAL.

Since the last issue of the annual report the Ramsbottom Society, which was allocated to the Rossendale District, has been transferred to the Rochdale District.

The question of the co-operative movement being more adequately represented on the magisterial bench, and the better representation of co-operators on the various advisory councils, which are appointed to recommend appointments to the bench, has been considered by the Board during the year, and at its meeting held on May 3rd, the following resolution was passed:—

That the United Board be recommended to take this matter up with the object of securing better recognition of the co-operative movement on these bodies.

The following societies have been admitted to membership during the year, viz. :—Beswick, Penrhyn-Deudraeth, Electrical and Mechanical Trading (Liverpool), Flockton, Laxey Industrial, and Laxey Equitable. The subscriptions received from societies in the section amount to £8,294 16s. 8d., an increase of £395 2s. 3d. on the previous year.

OBITUARY.

We regret to report that during the past year death has taken from our ranks three most enthusiastic and ardent workers in the persons of Mr. J. Elliott, Barnsley; Mr. J. Jarman, Warrington; and Mr. M. Parkes, Crewe. The devoted services which they rendered to the co-operative movement were appreciated by all who came in contact with them.

F. HAYWARD, Chairman.

J. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No 1.—AIREDALE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. C. Gration (chairman), Leeds.
 „ M. Hopwood (secretary), Bradford.
 „ J. E. N. Brooke, Keighley.
 „ A. Firth, City of Bradford.

Mr. E. Hyde, Windhill.
 „ J. Noble, Great Horton.
 „ H. Whalley, Denholme.

Representative on the Sectional Board: Mr. S. R. Foster, Bingley.

In presenting our annual district report we are pleased to say that the attendances at our conferences have been well maintained and the subjects considered have been of an educative and interesting character.

We have held four conferences and five executive meetings during the year.

The first conference was held at Bradford, on February 15th, 1919, at the invitation of the City of Bradford Society. Mr. F. Duce gave a spirited address on "Problems of Reconstruction: Co-operative and National."

The second conference, which was the annual meeting, was held at Skipton, under the auspices of the Skipton Industrial Society. Mr. B. A. Bracewell (Accrington) gave an important address on "Small Societies and Their Outlook."

The third conference was held at Denholme, at the invitation of the Denholme Industrial Society. Mr. H. Whalley (president of the local society) read a very thoughtful paper on "Co-operation, the Natural Law of Progress."

The fourth conference was held at Thornton, at the invitation of the Thornton Industrial Society. Mr. Allan Baxter (Co-operative Union) gave an exhaustive résumé of Part 2 of the Survey Committee's Report. Amongst the numerous items dealt with he emphasised banking, auditing, insurance, housing, and welfare work.

We beg to express our thanks to those societies that entertained us during the past year.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919.....	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	9	17	10
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	24	10	7	„ Conferences and other Meetings.	10	16	0
				„ Postages	1	4	9
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	12	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919....	6	0	0
	£30	10	7		£30	10	7

LOCAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance forward	4	6	6	By Congress Delegation (H. Whalley)	2	8	5
„ Bradford Men's Guild	0	2	6	„ Balance	2	5	7
„ „ Educational Committee	0	5	0				
	£4	14	0		£4	14	0

HOURS AND WAGES BOARD.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash from Societies	70	12 0	By Balance due to Treasurer	0	15 6
„ Cash due to Treasurer	0	6 4	„ Donation to West Riding Advisory Council	1	0 0
			„ Postages and Stationery	2	18 5
			„ Deputation—Silsden	0	7 8
			„ Fees—Hours and Wages Board Meetings	5	5 0
			„ Fees—Advisory and Federation Meetings	25	7 6
			„ Fares—Advisory and Federation Meetings	30	5 9
			„ Printing	4	18 6
	£70	18 4		£70	18 4

M. HOPWOOD, Secretary.

No. 2.—BOLTON.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Thomas Barlow (chairman), Farnworth.	Mr. Thos. H. Orrell, Horwich.
„ Thos. Knights (secretary), 35 Darbyshire Street, Radcliffe.	„ Ernest Wallwork, Westhoughton.
Mrs. S. Smith, Bolton.	„ Henry Jackson, Wigan.
	„ F. Ogden, Walkden.
	„ W. Hutchinson, Hindley.

Educational Representative: Mr. S. Davies, Bolton.

Sectional Representative : Mr. S. Fairbrother, Bolton.

It is again our pleasing duty to present to you the report of our past year's work, and in doing so we have no hesitation in stating that in our opinion great progress has been made in the ranks of co-operators. The increased membership of societies and the increased sales show that the great bulk of the people are recognising that co-operation is one of the means of bringing about the emancipation of the workers. The committees of societies also are recognising their responsibilities more and more, and in many cases are taking possession of the land by entering into the farming business, and, in a large number of cases, have bought the land outright. These are steps in the right direction, and are bound to be productive of good results to the movement.

During the year peace has been signed, and we are clearly of the opinion that in any reconstruction that may take place co-operators will have to play their part and take their share of responsibility.

The first conference of the year was held at Leigh, when we had Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union), who ably dealt with the main points in the Survey Committee's Report.

The second conference was held at Little Hulton, when Mr. Bradley (Bolton) dealt with the question of "Co-operative Reconstruction."

The third conference was held at Earlestown, the subject being "Problems and Uses of Political Representation." Mrs. Dora Taylor dealt with the subject in a masterly manner.

The fourth conference was held at Tyldesley, when Mr. A. Baxter (Co-operative Union) dealt with a portion of the "Fourth (Final) Survey Report."

The whole of the conferences have been well attended and the enthusiastic spirit which has prevailed has been splendid. We have reason to believe that a great deal of this spirit has been permeated through the whole of the district, and that as a result we have a larger percentage of intelligent co-operators in the district than ever before.

During the year four executive meetings have been held at various places and advantage has been taken of having discussions with local committees. Good results have followed these meetings.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	11	11	8
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board	25	4	1	„ Conferences and other Meetings	12	19	5
				„ Postages	0	13	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0	0
	£31	4	1		£31	4	1

LOCAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919 ..	1	5	8	By Conferences	2	16	7
„ Subscriptions from Societies	12	0	0	„ Delegate to Congress.....	7	6	8
„ Balance owing to society, Dec. 31	0	5	7	„ Stationery and Postage.....	1	8	0
				„ Secretary's Salary	2	0	0
Audited—							
W. BENTLEY.							
	£13	11	3		£13	11	3

THOMAS KNIGHTS, Secretary.

No. 3.—CALDERDALE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Arthur Redman (chairman), Halifax	Mr. Charles Wood, Rastrick.
„ A. Binns (secretary), 20, Dean Lane, Sowerby, Sowerby Bridge.	„ W. Pickles, Cornholme.
„ T. Ellison, Hebden Bridge.	„ J. W. Whitworth, Sowerby.

Representative on Sectional Board: Mr. Jos. Greenwood, Hebden Bridge.

The annual and quarterly conferences connected with the above have had the various phases of the Survey Report under discussion during the past year.

The first conference was held at Sowerby Bridge, under the presidency of Mr. A. Redman, when the Trade Section came under discussion. Among the points raised were the consolidation of societies for their own protection; the insurance business, especially a juvenile section, was recommended. Centralisation was also pointed out as being advantageous. Loyalty *versus* dual membership should be overcome by propaganda work. Banking was pressed, and also that it was most urgent to collect the small savings of co-operators at their respective stores.

Todmorden was next visited to consider the Fourth Report, especially Clause X., Mr. Egerton preparing a paper for the occasion. The discussion on this clause was lively, especially the advanced bearing on the employees: their powers, preferential treatment, and pensions. The delegates were generally of opinion that the time was not yet ripe for practical action.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	8	8	6
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board	11	9	9	„ Conferences and other Meetings.	5	17	3
				„ Postages	0	4	0
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919....	6	0	0
	£17	9	9		£17	19	9

LOCAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, January 1st, 1920..	8	4	7	At Bank	8	4	7
	£8	4	7		£8	4	7

HOURS AND WAGES BOARD FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand, January 1, 1920	23	6	6	By Secretary's Salary	9	0	0
„ Subscriptions from Societies	90	16	0	„ Federation Grant	10	0	0
				„ Stamps and Printing	1	9	6
				„ Delegations—special and general	70	4	11
				„ Balance at Bank	19	14	6
				„ „ in Hand	3	13	7
	£114	2	6		£114	2	6

A. BINNS, Secretary.

4.—CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. Cheetham (chairman), St. Helens.	Mr. C. W. Fawcett, Ruabon.
Councillor Wright, J.P., (secretary), 56, Duke Street, Southport.	„ S. C. Hughes, Brymbo.
Mr. H. J. Beeston, Liverpool.	„ W. Read, New Brighton.
	„ T. F. Weaving, Chester.

Representative of Co-operative Union: Mr. W. R. Blair, Liverpool.

Co-operation in North Wales is making considerable progress, but instead of forming new societies the Executive have consistently advocated the establishing of branches, if within easy access of existing societies. This policy has been adopted with splendid results at Bethesda and Pen-y-Groes, which have become branches of Bangor and Carnarvon respectively.

An attempt has been made to amalgamate all the societies in Flintshire, but, mainly owing to the geographical conditions, this was found to be impracticable, hence an attempt is now being made to link up the societies in certain areas.

The Executive having given serious thought to a suggestion that North Wales should be formed into a separate district, were unanimously of opinion that, in the interests of small societies in particular, and of co-operation generally, such a course would be inadvisable.

Great dissatisfaction exists in North Wales with the continued inadequate arrangements made by the Co-operative Wholesale Society for delivery of goods, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society's reply that they cannot see their way to improve the same.

Owing to the recent agreement with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees there has been a lull in the wages agitation, but there are already signs of unrest and new attempts to obtain increased wages and salaries.

Conferences are much overdue in several districts, but until the train service is better it is impossible to visit those places.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

Four conferences have been held. The first was held on May 24th, 1919, at Bangor, to afford the committees and officials of the numerous small societies in remote districts of North Wales an opportunity of attending. Mr. Cheetham (chairman of the Executive) read his paper on "Store Management and Committee Work."

The annual conference was held at St. Helens on August 23rd, when Mr. Blair read a paper entitled "Some Comments on the Final Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee." For six seats on the Executive there were eleven candidates, the ballot resulting in the re-election of Messrs. Cheetham, Fawcett, Beeston, and Read, and the election of Mr. Weaving (Chester) and Mr. S. C. Hughes (Brymbo). Councillor Wright was returned unopposed, completing his thirty-second year as district secretary.

The third conference took place at Queensferry on November 22nd, at which Mr. Cheetham referred to the high and honourable position to which Councillor Wright, their district secretary, had attained in being unanimously elected Mayor and Chief Magistrate of his native town of Southport. A resolution was then heartily adopted and ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the association: "That this conference fully appreciates the honour bestowed upon their district secretary, and trusts that he may have a most successful year of office as Mayor and Chief Magistrate of Southport." The paper for discussion was "A Review of the Fourth (Final) Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee," by Professor Hall, which, in his absence, was introduced by Mr. Pickup (secretary, Birkenhead Society).

The fourth conference, on February 28th, 1920, was the first ever held under the auspices of the Llandudno Junction Society, and was of special interest to the societies in North Wales, whose special difficulties the district secretary had ascertained to be (1) staff during holidays, (2) part-time secretary, (3) delays in transit from Co-operative Wholesale Society depôts, (4) amalgamation, (5) capital, (6) unfair competition in co-operative societies.

These were dealt with in detail by Mr. Farrimond (manager, Llandudno Junction Society) in a paper entitled "Some Difficulties of Co-operative Societies in North Wales, with Suggestions How to Overcome Them."

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

Four Executive meetings have been held and a synopsis of the minutes of each read at each succeeding conference, thus keeping the delegates completely in touch with the work performed by the Executive throughout the district. The district secretary's cyclostyled returns, showing the amount of sales, membership, &c., and comparisons with the corresponding quarter in the previous year have always been highly appreciated. The Executive are deeply indebted to the Co-operative Wholesale Society for so willingly allowing the use of their Liverpool office for their meetings, and to the societies for their kind hospitality.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	12	9	10
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board	88	3	5	„ Conferences, other Meetings, and Special Propaganda	53	10	1
„ Cash due to district, Dec. 31, 1919	1	17	7	„ Hours and Wages Board	10	11	0
				„ General Printing	0	17	0
				„ Stationery	5	6	1
				„ Postages	9	13	0
				„ Secretary's Honorarium, 1918 and 1919	4	0	0
	£96	1	0		£96	1	0

ROBERT WRIGHT, Secretary.

No. 5.—DEWSBURY.

Executive Committee.

Mr. George Lucas (chairman), Ossett.	Mr. O. Fothergill, Morley.
„ T. H. Thomson, J.P. (secretary), Batley.	„ S. Hall, J.P., Cleckheaton.
„ J. Kershaw, Batley.	„ T. Gill, Wakefield.
	„ Robert Hall, Heckmondwike.

Representative on Sectional Board: Mr. S. R. Cocker, Horbury.

In addition to the four quarterly conferences two special conferences have been held during the year.

The first conference was held at Mirfield on Saturday, May 17th, 1919, when Mr. T. Way (Co-operative Union) spoke on "The Union's Scheme of Reconstruction." He emphasised the need for greater effort on the part of co-operators in all the activities in which we are engaged, particularly calling attention to the importance of the expansion of productive effort, which could only proceed if an abundance of capital was placed in the hands of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. His address met with the unanimous approval of the delegates present. Mrs. Dora W. Taylor (Co-operative Party) followed with an address on "Parliamentary Representation," pointing out that the necessity for representation had been created by our economic activity and expansion, and by the actions of our competitors, whose opposition becomes

more bitter year by year. General agreement was expressed by the delegates, and it was decided to press the subject during the year, and the two special conferences held in November, 1919, and February, 1920, were devoted to the subject.

The question of the division of the North-Western Section has been under consideration for a considerable time, and we took action to test the feeling of district executives in Yorkshire by calling a conference of representatives of the Yorkshire districts. The meeting was held at Dewsbury on Saturday, March 15th, when Mr. S. Hall, J.P. (Cleckheaton), introduced the subject in a well-thought-out paper. The idea of the formation of a North-Eastern Section was favourably received, and a conference of representatives of societies from each of the Yorkshire districts was held at Leeds on Saturday, April 26th, when it was resolved to proceed with the scheme. A sub-committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements for the bringing forward of the resolutions at Congress, and Mr. George Briggs, J.P. (Leeds), undertook the duties of secretary. The matter was brought before the notice of Congress and its further consideration was postponed pending a general revision of sectional boundaries.

The August conference was held at Mirfield on the 9th, when Mr. Robert Hall (Executive) spoke on the work of Congress, outlining the proceedings on the more important questions.

The conference held at Churwell on November 8th was addressed by Mr. J. Pollitt (Labour Adviser) on the "Survey Committee's Report : Constitution of the Union." Strong opposition was expressed to many of the suggestions made, and particularly to the proposed method of election to Central Board and the appointment of a permanent Executive.

A special conference on the question of "Organisation for Co-operative Representation" was held at Cleckheaton on November 15th. Mrs. Dora Taylor and Mr. J. Bradshaw were the speakers, and dealt with the various phases of the question in a masterly manner. The tone of the conference was most disappointing and showed a lack of enthusiasm. However, a code of rules was adopted and a decision taken to go forward with the formation of a council to cover the district, the whole matter to be further considered at a future conference.

The second special conference was held at Morley on Saturday, January 24th, when the question of the formation of Co-operative Representation Councils was further considered. The district secretary spoke on and moved the various resolutions submitted, with the result that a course of action was finally decided upon which we trust will have the result of covering the area with a number of active organisations bent on securing adequate co-operative representation on all elective bodies. Mr. T. Way (Wakefield) undertook the duties of secretary to the provisional representation committee in course of formation.

The February conference was held at Batley on the 7th, when Mr. F. Ellison (educational staff, Co-operative Union) spoke on the "Trade Section

Reports from societies show a considerable increase in membership and sales. The wages question has been very much to the front during the year, and the services of the committee have been sought by some of the societies to help in settling the differences which have arisen. These have happily been amicably settled, and the thanks of those societies have been tendered to the committee for their assistance.

Four conferences have been held during the year. The first was held at York on February 22nd, when the subject taken was "The Possibilities of Agricultural Trading by existing Co-operative Societies." Mr. G. Haw (manager, Pocklington Society), who introduced the subject, pointed out the necessity of co-operative societies endeavouring to serve the needs of their agricultural friends, and rendering unnecessary the formation of local farmers' societies.

The second conference was also held at York, when Mr. Hall's paper, "Should the County of York be made a separate Section of the Co-operative Union," was read by Mr. Major (Sectional Board).

The third conference was held at Scarborough during August. Mr. Wilson (Sunderland) gave an address on "The Intrinsic Value of Summer Schools," contending that these schools were not a mere holiday institution, but were initiated to promote real thought and study.

The fourth conference was held at York in November, when Mr. Lichfield (president of the Hull Society's Educational Department) gave an address on "The Development of the Co-operative Movement in Hull." The speaker pleaded for closer fellowship between the management and educational committees, especially in such a way as brings the society into publicity.

The whole of the conferences have been well attended and keen interest taken in the various subjects.

With the exception of one meeting at Hull, the whole of the Executive meetings have been held in York, and the thanks of the delegates and Executive were accorded the York Society for allowing the use of their premises during the past two or three years.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	15	12	3
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	43	2	1	„ Conferences and other Meetings.	24	8	1
				„ Postages	1	1	9
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919....	6	0	0
	£49	2	1		£49	2	1

LOCAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, January 1st, 1919	6	2	1	By Conferences, &c.	7	14	6
„ Received from societies.....	11	12	5	„ Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919.	10	0	0
	£17	14	6		£17	14	6

J. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

No. 7.—HUDDERSFIELD.

Executive Committee.

Mr. E. Booth (chairman), Wooldale.	Mr. F. Ellis (treasurer), Crosland Moor.
„ L. Matthews (district secretary), Huddersfield.	„ Joseph Bland, Huddersfield.
„ J. Pogson (statistical secretary), Netherton.	„ H. Tinker, Marsden.
	„ W. Teale, Hillhouse.
	„ T. L. Jenkinson, Slaithwaite.

Representative on Sectional Board : Mr. E. Booth, Wooldale, near Huddersfield.

Representative on Educational Committees' Association : Mr. J. S. Armitage, J. P., Huddersfield.

Three conferences and four Executive meetings have been held during the year. The attendance at some of the conferences has been rather small.

The first conference was held on Saturday, June 28th, 1919, at Huddersfield. The following societies were elected to send one representative :—Marsden, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, and Hillhouse. A resolution of sympathy was sent to Mr. Pogson, with a sincere wish for his early recovery from his illness. A question was asked by Mr. Rawcliffe (Linthwaite) as to how matters were proceeding regarding amalgamation in the Colne Valley, and Mr. Tinker (Executive) gave a short account of his visit to the Congress at Carlisle. It was decided that the system of visiting societies with the quarterly conference, which had been suspended during the war, should be revived.

The second conference was held on Saturday, September 20th, 1919, at Flockton, Mr. G. H. Leather in the chair. Addresses on "Store Management" were given by Mr. G. Thorpe (Co-operative Wholesale Society director) and Mr. G. Goodenough (Sectional Board).

The third conference was held on Saturday, January 24th, 1920, at Lane Dyehouse, Mr. S. Hinchcliffe in the chair. Mr. James Sharples (Blackburn) gave a very instructive address on "The Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union Limited."

We are pleased to report the amalgamation of Lane Dyehouse with the Huddersfield Society Limited. It is sincerely hoped that this will be a forerunner and that similar amalgamations will follow quickly.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	6	11	3
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board	18	13	9	„ Conferences and other Meetings .	9	7	0
				„ Postages	0	13	0
				„ Hire of Rooms	0	2	6
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919....	6	0	0
	£24	13	9		£24	13	9

LOCAL FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, 1919	7	0	6	By Conferences and other Meetings	3	17	10
„ From members of Executive	4	9	6	„ Congress	3	15	0
„ Subscriptions from Societies	6	16	0	„ Postages	1	5	4
				„ Envelopes, Printing, & Stationery	1	2	6
				„ Caretaker	0	2	6
				„ Mr. Goodenough	0	10	6
				„ Balance in hand	7	12	4
	£18	6	0		£18	6	0

L. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

NO. 8.—MACCLESFIELD, CREWE, AND DISTRICT.

Executive Committee.

Mr. S. Hunt (chairman), Burslem.	Mr. J. Barker, Dove Holves.
„ S. Yates (secretary), Butt Lane.	„ W. A. Hobbs, Sandbach.
„ G. H. Fletcher, Macclesfield.	„ C. Farr, Crewe.
„ J. J. Carding, Leek.	„ G. Travis, J.P., Stockport.

Representative on Sectional Board : Alderman F. Hayward, J.P., Burslem.

Representative from Women's Guild : Mrs. Scragg, Macclesfield.

In presenting the report for the past year the Executive Committee have pleasure in recording the progress that co-operation is making in the district. In almost every place the societies are showing an increase in membership, sales, capital, and educational activity.

In accordance with the desire of the North-Western Sectional Board the Executive Committee, at their first meeting, proceeded to urge upon societies the necessity for the serious consideration of the recommendations of the Sectional Board dealing with the work of reconstruction after the war, with a request that societies should report direct to the Executive as to the steps they were taking to give effect to the important recommendations referred to. From the reports received the Executive Committee came to the conclusion that the committees of the societies concerned realised the importance of the subject, and were making preparations to further the development of the various phases of co-operative activity in their respective localities. The Executive Committee are pleased to testify to the way committees have responded to the call of the North-Western Board and the manner in which the information was forwarded to them.

CONFERENCES.

Four conferences have been held during the year, and the interest and attendance at each has been most gratifying.

Burslem entertained the first conference at Macclesfield on February 22nd, the reason for this being due to the lack of railway facilities. Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union), who addressed the delegates upon the subject of "Co-operators and Reconstruction," in the course of an eloquent speech,

pointed out the necessity for the continual propagation of the principles of co-operation and the need for closer working with the trade union movement.

The second conference was held at Disley on May 31st, when Mrs. Dora Taylor (Co-operative Party) gave an able address upon "Problems of the Co-operative Representation Movement." In the discussion which followed it was evident that the delegates were not unanimous as to the necessity for direct co-operative representation, and this gave Mrs. Taylor the opportunity for some very telling arguments.

The third conference was held under the auspices of the Congleton Society on September 20th. Mr. W. H. Blair, in addressing the conference upon "The Trade Report of the Survey Committee," pointed out that much of the increase in trade shown by the Co-operative Wholesale Society was due to increased prices, and urged the need for continual loyalty on the part of the distributive societies.

On November 15th the fourth conference was held at Silverdale, when Mr. J. Pollitt gave a very concise and able speech upon "The Trade Report of the Survey Committee (Part 2)." Mr. Pollitt argued very strongly for the various reforms advocated by the Survey Committee, and contended that banking should be carried out by a special banking department being established, and that the auditing of societies' accounts ought to be undertaken by the Co-operative Union.

During the year the election of the Executive Committee was conducted in accordance with the rules adopted at the annual meeting in 1918, and resulted in Mr. C. Farr (Crewe) regaining his seat on the Executive and Mr. J. Barker (Dove Holes) and Mr. G. Travis, J.P. (Stockport) being elected in the place of Mr. F. Lomas (Congleton) and Mr. J. Symonds (Silverdale).

The members of the Executive, and co-operators generally in the district, are proud of the position achieved by Alderman F. Hayward, their representative on the Sectional Board, and congratulate him on being appointed President of the Congress of the Co-operative Union for the year 1919.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1918 ..	6	0 0	By Executive Meetings	14	7 9
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	43	14 5	„ Conferences and other Meetings.	26	2 5
			„ Postages	1	4 3
			„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0 0
			„ Cash in hand	6	0 0
	£49	14 5		£49	14 5

S. YATES, District Secretary.

No. 9.—MANCHESTER.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Joseph Johnson, Higher Broughton, Manchester.	Councillor Edgar Whiteley, Burnage.
Mr. W. H. Kirkland, Pendleton.	Mr. Geo. J. Wilkinson, Marple.
Councillor Allen Shaw, J.P., Newton, Hyde.	Councillor James Thompson, J.P. (sec- retary), Ashton.

Representative on the Sectional Board : Mr. A. Horricks, Weaste.

Representative of the Educational Committees' Association :

Mr. J. W. Tiffany, Newton Heath, Manchester.

The following conferences have been held since the preparation of our last report :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1919. May 24	Blackley	"Co-operation and After-War Development."	Mr. J. Bradshaw (North-Western Section secretary).
Sept. 20	Failsworth	"The Amalgamation of Societies in the Manchester District, with the view to the Development of Trade by means of a Central Emporium."	Mr. F. Alcock (Failsworth).
Nov. 15	Denton	"Review of the Fourth (Final) Trade Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee."	Mr. G. J. Wilkinson (Executive).
Nov. 29	C.W.S., Manchester (Special) ...	"The best way of bringing about a Better Working Relationship between Co-operators and Trade-unionists in the Manchester District."	Messrs. Mellor, Purcell, and Johnson (Manchester, &c., Trades and Labour Council). Mr. T. G. Davies (C.W.S. Bank), Mr. F. Alcock (Failsworth), and Mr. Kirkland (Executive).
1920. Jan. 24	Hyde	"The Basis of Joint Action by Local Advisory Committees."	Mr. A. Horricks (Executive & Co-op. Union).

At the first conference Mr. Bradshaw showed the necessity of committees and societies bestirring themselves if the trusts and combines were not, with their great combinations of capital, to outstrip them in the race for the people's trade. He appealed for more production by societies, both singly and collectively. The Chairman mentioned that the Executive had not been idle. After sending a circular to societies the secretary had tabulated the answers, and twelve societies had been visited, urging them to take up these important questions with their members. The following societies were elected to send a member to the Executive :—Compstall, Manchester and Salford, Eccles, Hyde, and Pendleton. Mr. Thompson was appointed district secretary for the thirty-eighth successive year, and Mr. Bradshaw assistant secretary, and Mr. Tiffany was appointed to represent the educational committees' associa-

tion. The Pendleton Society having obtained more votes than the Droylsden Society rendered it necessary for the president (Mr. Pogson) to retire. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to him for his services for so many years, to which he replied.

The next conference was held at Failsworth, when Mr. Alcock introduced the question of amalgamation, with a view to the establishment of an emporium in Manchester. This question had been discussed before the war, but the Government wanting so much money for the war it was held in abeyance until now. A very interesting and helpful discussion resulted.

At the third conference, at Denton, Mr. Wilkinson (Executive) introduced the question of a "Review of the Fourth (Final) Trade Report." He did it in a way which created a very useful and interesting discussion.

The next conference, on November 29th, was a special joint conference of co-operators and trade-unionists, called by Mr. Thompson, for the co-operators, and Mr. Mellor, acting for the trade-unionists. The meeting was held in the Mitchell Memorial Hall, and was well attended. The question of providing a large public hall in Manchester, as well as committee-rooms, was discussed, such to be worked along with the emporium mentioned at the second conference. Mr. Davies (Co-operative Wholesale Society deputy bank manager) pressed the trade-unionists to bring more money to the bank, and urged the branches which were not doing so to begin to open accounts. A May day demonstration was also advocated, and resolutions were passed unanimously on all the three points discussed. This conference was following up the sectional conference held earlier in the year. The meeting together of co-operators and trade-unionists in this way helps to a better understanding between them and must be productive of good.

At the last conference, held at Hyde on January 24th, 1920, Mr. Horricks (Co-operative Union representative) introduced the question of "The Basis of Joint Action by Local Advisory Committees." He introduced the question in such a convincing manner that any opposition to the proposals that there might have been in the meeting did not manifest itself. The interest in the question was well sustained to the end and, taken altogether, it stands out as one of the best and most useful conferences ever held in the district.

The men's and women's guilds continue to be well represented at our conferences.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919.....	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	9	18	10
Cash from North-Western Sectional Board	30	9	5	" Conferences and other Meetings..	10	10	7
				" Deputations	2	14	4
				" Hours and Wages Board	3	19	2
				" Postages	1	6	0
				" Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				" Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0	0
	£36	9	5		£36	9	5

JAS. THOMPSON, Secretary

No. 10. —NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Sharples (chairman), Blackburn.	Mr. Joseph Snape, Padiham.
„ John R. Shuttleworth (secretary), Accrington.	„ T. Haworth, Darwen.
Coun. Richard Hargreaves, Barrowford.	„ W. Slater, Accrington.
Mr. S. Blakeborough, J.P., Burnley.	„ Burns A. Bracewell, Accrington.
	„ H. Law, Brierfield.

Representative from Sectional Board : Councillor Wm. Dewhurst, Colne.

We have held four district conferences, two conferences jointly with trade-unionists, and six executive meetings.

The first conference was held at Blackburn, under the auspices of the Grimshaw Park Society, when Mr. James Sharples (Blackburn) explained the resolutions to be submitted to the Carlisle Congress on the Survey Committee's Report.

The second conference was held at Clitheroe, when Mr. Snape gave an excellent report of the proceedings of Congress. Owing to the dispute with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees and notices of the employees terminating on this date, the attendance at this conference was smaller than is usual in this district. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—"That this meeting hears with regret of the unfortunate dispute with the co-operative employees ; it believes the cause of the societies is just, and expresses sympathy with the committees in their efforts."

The third conference was held at Accrington, when Mr. George Brownbill, J.P., gave his paper entitled "The People and the Press." It was read in typical fashion and was very effective and much enjoyed by all present.

The fourth conference was held at Clayton-le-Moors, when Councillor J. C. Parker, J.P., introduced "The Survey Committee's Report on the Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union." Mr. Parker did justice to the subject and greatly interested the delegates present.

The average attendance at the four district conferences was 109.

The executive regret to report that their efforts to arrange an amicable settlement of the disputes have not been successful in the Salterforth and Earby district.

The Rossendale district executive having requested an interview with the executive of this district, the two executives, along with representatives from the Central Board, met to consider the position in the Rossendale district and how far that district could be assisted by the North-East Lancashire District. After fully considering the whole question the subject was referred to the Sectional Board for further consideration by them.

We have met the Clitheroe and Low Moor societies to consider the advisability of opening a store in the Waddington district. Active steps have been taken to secure amalgamation of societies in the district, and it is very pleasing to report that satisfactory results have been obtained, which will doubtless benefit the district and the movement generally. The amalga-

mation of the two Accrington societies—Accrington and Church and the Accrington Provident—has been completed, and the three Blackburn societies—Industrial, Grimshaw Park, and Daisyfield—have passed the necessary statutory resolutions which now await registration only.

The Hours and Wages Board has been worked to its fullest capacity, having had to consider demands from the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, cloggers, boot and shoe, butchering, bakers, and tailoring operatives, and the National Union of Co-operative Officials. The work of the Hours and Wages Boards is very heavy and is a great strain upon all who serve upon such boards, as well as the secretary.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919	6	0 0	By Executive Meetings	12	6 8
„ Cash from North-Western			„ Conferences and other Meetings	12	7 8
Sectional Board	98	8 4	„ Deputations, &c.	8	18 6
			„ Joint Conference	1	4 10
			„ Postages	1	10 8
			„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0 0
			„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0 0
	£44	8 4		£44	8 4

J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH, Secretary.

No. 11.—NORTH LANCASHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. Hoggarth, J.P. (chairman), Lancaster.	Mr. R. Richmond, Fleetwood.
„ J. Hall (secretary), Fleetwood.	„ T. Kay, J.P., Longridge.
Coun. J. Catterall, Preston.	„ H. Bygate, Blackpool.

Representative from Sectional Board: Mr. W. Gregory, J.P., Preston.

During the year four conferences have been held, the first being held at Southport, when Councillor Houldsworth (president, Southport Society) read his paper entitled “Co-operation and Its Outlook.” The paper was a good one and the interest displayed was great.

The second conference was held at Blackpool, when Mr. J. Bradshaw (secretary, North-Western Section) delivered an address on “Co-operation and After the War Developments.” The paper dealt with many phases of the movement, and Mr. Bradshaw was given a good reception.

The third conference was at Bamber Bridge, when Mr. Hoggarth, J.P., read Mr. T. Webster's paper entitled “The Amalgamation of Small Societies.” This paper also was well received and was subject to very careful discussion. At this conference the election of the executive committee and the officers of the association took place, and from the interest shown by the societies in the voting it appears that great interest is being shown in the work.

The fourth conference took place at Preston, where Mr. Gregory, J.P. (Sectional Board), read his paper “Explanatory of the Survey Committee's

Report." This paper was specially chosen by the executive committee in view of the Special Congress, and the discussion that followed proved that the paper given by Mr. Gregory was of great value.

At the whole of the conferences the Co-operative Wholesale Society has been represented by one of its directors, and their presence most certainly keeps the district in touch with the work of our great trading concern. The printing societies have also made their mark, and the Co-operative Insurance Society has also been very active. This particular branch of our movement will receive particular attention in the very near future. It is expected, with the acceptance of the Survey Committee's Report, that the work of the district associations will be more exacting, and we trust that our work will help the movement in the district.

We beg to thank the societies we have visited during the year for the many kindnesses shown, and also the Preston Society for their kindness in allowing us the use of their boardroom for our executive purposes.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	13	11	7
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	53	0	5	„ Conferences and other Meetings,	22	5	1
				„ Hours and Wages Board	6	6	11
				„ Deputations	1	6	10
				„ General Printing	3	8	0
				„ Stationery	1	7	6
				„ Postages	0	14	6
				„ Honorarium due to late secretary	2	0	0
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919.....	6	0	0
	£59	0	5		£59	0	5

J. HALL, Secretary.

No. 12.—NORTH LONSDALE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. Lewney, J.P. (chairman),
Dalton-in-Furness.
„ G. Richardson (secretary), Barrow.
„ J. Ireland, Ulverston.

Mr. Pollock, Carnforth.
„ J. H. Parr, Kendal.
„ H. Hockaday, Millom.
„ W. Lyon, J.P., Barrow.

Representative on Sectional Board : Mr. W. Swindlehurst, Barrow.

In our review of the year's work of the societies comprising the North Lonsdale District, we find that the standard of membership and volume of trade has been maintained. Industry and employment having been fairly good co-operative statistics are somewhat misleading just now, but when the accentuated difficulties of high prices, reduced supplies, &c., are overcome, we are confident of a steady development throughout the district.

In many societies new departments and extensions of business are in hand, and the societies of the district are embarking more largely in the agricultural side of the movement.

The Barrow Society have formed an educational department and progress is being made.

In common with all districts in the North-Western Section, our societies were involved in the dispute with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. As members of the Federation of Hours and Wages Boards, the terms of agreement arrived at were accepted (with the exception of three societies, which settled locally) and have been acted upon.

Four executive meetings and two conferences have been held, and eight meetings of the Hours and Wages Board.

The first conference was held at Millom on August 16th, Mr. Hockaday presiding. Owing to important meetings at Manchester on that day attendance was small. Mr. Hockaday read the paper entitled "Education in the Co-operative Movement."

The second conference was held at Kendal on November 29th, when Mr. Parr, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Swindlehurst, introduced the subject for discussion, entitled "A Review of the Fourth (Final) Trade Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee."

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, Jan. 1st, 1919.....	6	0 0	By Executive Meetings	7	6 8
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	31	3 1	„ Conferences and other Meetings	11	12 7
			„ Joint Meeting	2	13 8
			„ Hours and Wages Board	4	18 2
			„ Propaganda	0	17 0
			„ Postages	1	15 0
			„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0 0
			„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0 0
	£37	3 1		£37	3 1

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Secretary.

No. 13.—OLDHAM.

Executive Committee.

Alderman F. Houghton, J.P. (president), Oldham.	Mr. A. E. Dickin, Stalybridge.
Mr. H. Whitehead (secretary), Dobcross.	Councillor H. Sheard, J.P., Ashton.
„ George Heath, Oldham.	Mr. H. Hudson, Greenfield.
„ Benjamin Whitehead, Shaw.	„ F. Broadbent, Uppermill.
	„ J. T. Gregory, Oldham.

Representative from the Educational Committees' Association :

Mr. Gale, Oldham.

Representative on Sectional Board : Alderman F. Houghton, J.P., Oldham.

In presenting the report of this district we have pleasure in saying that the interest throughout the year has been well maintained. Societies in many cases have got back their pre-war staffs, and will thus be able to cope with the natural expansion which we have come to expect in connection with co-operative societies. Some societies have opened new departments, which, up to date, appear to be in a very promising condition and augur well for future success. On the whole, considering the difficult times through which we are passing, with rising prices and general unrest, societies have maintained and strengthened their positions.

Four successful conferences have been held during the year. The first conference was held at Oldham on May 17th, 1919, when Prof. Hall's paper on "Co-operators and Reconstruction" was introduced by Mr. Henry Hudson (member of the Executive). The attention of the delegates was specially directed to the menace of the combinations of capitalism, (1) in the strengthening of financial resources, (2) combination of capitalistic interests, (3) control of legislation and the machinery of state.

The second conference was held at Dobcross on July 12th, 1919, when Mrs. Dora Taylor (Co-operative Party) gave an address on "Co-operative Political Action." Mrs. Taylor claimed we had a right to take political action as the custodians of the consumers' interests. Whatever may have been the opinion of the conference, there could be no one who was not interested in Mrs. Taylor's vigorous and ingenious way of putting the case before us.

The third conference was held at Higher Hurst on October 25th, 1919, when "The Fourth (Final) Trade Report" was introduced by Alderman F. Houghton, J.P.* As the report is divided into sections it was possible for the conference to get a fairly good grip of the subject matter, although it was quite impossible to cover the whole of the ground by discussion at one conference. The opinion was expressed that the majority of the proposals were good, while some were criticised as being inapplicable at the present time.

The fourth conference was held at Mossley on January 17th, 1920, when the subject, "The Co-operative College," was introduced by Mr. Harry Whitehead, J.P. (district secretary). The discussion which followed was very animated and generally in support of the scheme, the chief criticism being devoted to the financial proposals. It was felt that some scheme of higher education, with a distinctly co-operative bias, was necessary at the present time, and the proposals in the paper admirably indicated how this might be done.

The conferences throughout have been well attended, and the interest fully maintained. The discussions have been intelligent and to the point, and we feel sure the results will be for the benefit of the movement in this district.

Educational committees have been active; besides devoting their attention to purely educational and propaganda work, some have branched out in new directions, such as the establishment of social institutes and clubs, and at

the present it looks as if these would be a success. Certainly, anything which makes for the reasonable enjoyment and recreation of the members should be encouraged.

The Hours and Wages Board has met a considerable number of times during the year, and their work is often arduous and unpleasant.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0 0	By Executive Meetings	8	12 11
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	25	19 3	„ Conferences and other Meetings .	14	15 11
			„ Postages	0	10 5
			„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0 0
			„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0 0
	£31	19 3		£31	19 3

H. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

No. 14.—ROCHDALE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. C. A. Cook (chairman), Wardle.	Mr. Jas. Hunting, Elton, near Bury.
„ A. Johnson (secretary), Heywood.	„ J. T. Greenwood, Heywood.
„ Thos. Rigby, Bury.	„ J. W. Charnley, Whitworth.
„ Wm. Holt, Milnrow.	„ Mr. T. Parkinson, Rochdale.

Representative on Sectional Board : Mr. Ben. Woolfenden, Rochdale.

Representative on Educational Committees' Association :

Mr. J. C. Hill, Bury.

For the second successive year we regret to report the retirement of another of the "Old Brigade." Mr. Ben. Woolfenden (Rochdale) has represented the Rochdale district on the Sectional Board during the past eighteen years. The infirmities of old age have compelled him to give up active participation in his life's work. We are pleased to note that the Bristol Congress will be recommended to appoint him an honorary member of the Central Board. That his sufferings may be mitigated will be the fervent wish of all who have known him and by whom he will be remembered for his faithful and earnest advocacy of the cause he loved.

We opened the year under the auspices of the Smithy Bridge Co-operative Society on Saturday, February 8th, 1919, when Mr. T. W. Mercer (Education Department, Co-operative Union) addressed the meeting on "The Survey Committee's Report on Education." This was Mr. Mercer's introduction to the district, and he at once created a favourable impression by the lucid and bright manner in which he treated the subject. He impressed upon the conference the fact that the future of the movement depended upon education, a matter which they must attend to themselves instead of relying entirely on the State.

The second conference was held at New Hey on Saturday, April 26th, 1919, the subject for discussion being Prof. Hall's pamphlet on "Recon-

struction and After the War Developments," Alderman F. Houghton (Sectional Board) dealing with same in a very able and instructive manner. Representatives from the Ramsbottom Society, which had been transferred to this district, received a hearty welcome on introduction to this, their first conference.

Under the joint auspices of the Brooksbottom and Summerseat societies, on Saturday, July 12th, 1919, Mr. Jos. Bradshaw (Co-operative Union) dealt with "Co-operation and After the War Developments." Treating the subject in his usual practical manner, he not only revealed the weaknesses of the movement, but also pointed out methods to be adopted to remedy same.

The fourth and last conference was held at Ramsbottom, when the "Final Report (Trade)" came under notice and was submitted by Mr. T. W. Mercer, who confirmed the first good impression of his ability to deal with complex questions. The conference was unmistakably against any idea of overlapping with the Co-operative Wholesale Society's banking department.

The high standard reached at the various conferences has been very striking in regard to the subjects, speakers, and intelligent manner in which the discussions have been carried on, thus proving the utility of the district in enlightening its membership on matters affecting trade, finance, and education in the movement. The spirit of comradeship has been greatly enhanced by the splendid manner in which the societies, which have acted as hosts, have welcomed the delegates, and for which we thank them.

Great things have been done in the past, but much more can and will be accomplished in the future. Although many difficulties confront us, these will be overcome by that unity of action which ought to exist in this great democratic movement, for only by so doing shall we learn to "follow the gleam" which is leading the world to a co-operative commonwealth.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	9	6	9
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	38	5	7	„ Conferences and other Meetings. 14	10	2	
				„ Hours and Wages Board.....	11	3	6
				„ Postages	1	5	2
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919	6	0	0
	£44	5	7		£44	5	7

ALF. JOHNSON, Secretary.

No. 15.—ROSSENDALE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. H. Riley (chairman), Haslingden.
 „ J. W. Hargreaves (secretary), 41,
 Pine Street, Haslingden.
 „ Fred Aspden, Rawtenstall.

Mr. S. S. Richardson, Waterfoot.
 „ John Horsfall, Bacup.
 „ J. W. Lees, Waterfoot.

Representative on Sectional Board: Mr. Thomas Haworth, Bacup.

Although during the year there has been a greater supply of goods, prices have ruled very high, and the tendency in every direction seems for these to go still higher. In spite of this, however, trade and capital have grown, and progress is being made in every direction. From a co-operative point of view, perhaps the most remarkable thing was the dispute between societies and the A.U.C.E on the question of wages and general labour conditions, which for a few days caused the work to be temporarily suspended. However, the difficulties were adjusted, work was resumed, and although several details have had to be dealt with since, the work of co-operation does not seem to have been injured in any way.

The Hours and Wages Board has had a busy year; a great number of meetings have been held, various craft unions have been interviewed, and much good work has been done. Although the district is small numerically, yet the spirit of co-operation is abroad and good work is being done. At the time of writing a vigorous propaganda is being started by the local executive, who, along with Mr. Griffiths, the propaganda agent of the Co-operative Union, are visiting societies with the view of increasing the membership, capital, educational work, and every part of our varied enterprises.

The Executive Committee have met four times, as well as holding a meeting on the same day as the quarterly conference, and have dealt with all the questions and matters that affect co-operation in the district.

Ramsbottom Society have transferred their membership to the Rochdale district, as they felt that on trade union and other matters they were more in touch with Bury and other portions of the new district. They were also out of the Parliamentary borough of Rossendale, and although the executive parted with them with very great regret, they felt that this was the only course that the Ramsbottom Society could take in the general interests of the movement.

The January conference was held at Ramsbottom, when Mr. Edward Jackson (Agricultural Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society) gave a most practical address on "Our Allotment Holders." The local society had issued a special invitation to all the local allotment holders to attend, and several of them were present. Mr. Jackson dealt with the work of the Co-operative Wholesale Society relating to agriculture, and pointed out how, in the interests of both sections, they should be brought into contact. Mr. T. Killon (chairman, Co-operative Wholesale Society), in speaking during the discussion, said he felt they were on right lines in endeavouring to further this part of their work. The conference was a real practical help to those who attended.

At the April conference Mr. T. Killon had promised to read a paper on "Co-operation and its Relation to the National Life." He was, however, unfortunately prevented from attending on account of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's quarterly meeting being held the same afternoon. Mr. T. Harworth (of Bacup) read the paper in a very able manner, and an excellent

discussion took place. The general thread of the argument used by all speakers was that only as co-operation was practised could the people hope to secure their just rights.

The July conference, which was held at Edenfield, was a great success, Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union) giving a splendid address on "Co-operation and Reconstruction." He argued very skilfully that there were only two systems of trade and commerce, and the choice was between co-operation and competition. During the war wealth had become more consolidated than ever, and it was for the movement, by efficiency and industrial supremacy, to extend their trading facilities in every way possible.

The October conference was held at Loveclough, when Mrs. Dora Taylor gave an admirable address on "Some Aspects and Problems of Co-operative Representation." Mrs. Taylor, in a very able manner, traced co-operative and working class history from a political point of view, and showed how we were forced into the question of representation in order to protect our interests. A most interesting discussion followed, showing that the delegates were fully aware of the importance of the question. We are looking forward to the movement growing throughout the whole district, and we feel assured that just as people begin to think and recognise what co-operation can do for them, both economically and socially will the membership and trade of all our societies increase.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919..	6	0	0	By Executive Meetings	9	8	5
„ Cash from North-Western Sectional Board.....	26	11	7	„ Conferences and other Meetings..	13	14	2
				„ Stationery	0	4	0
				„ Postages	1	5	0
				„ Secretary's Honorarium	2	0	0
				„ Cash in hand, Dec. 31st, 1919....	6	0	0
	£32	11	7		£32	11	7

J. W. HARGREAVES, Secretary.

No. 16.—SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. C. Kenworthy (chairman), Stocksbridge.	Mr. E. Cusworth, Killamarsh.
„ J. Dimberline (secretary), Brightside and Carbrook.	„ F. Walker, Doncaster.
„ J. Cauldwell, Barnsley.	„ S. A. Syddall, Chesterfield.
	„ H. Scott, Worksop.

Representative on Sectional Board : Mr. G. Major, Rotherham.

Five conferences have been held during the year, viz. :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
Feb. 22nd....	Doncaster ...	Report of Survey Committee	Mr. G. Major.
May 17th....	Barnsley	District Motor Garage	Mr. G. Major and Mr. J. Dimberline.
May 24th	Stocksbridge .	Problems of the Co-operative Representation Movement	Mrs. Dora Taylor.
Sept. 13th ...	Masbro'	Full-time District Secretary	Mr. J. Dimberline.
Dec. 13th ...	Kilnhurst....	Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union	Mr. W. Gregory.

We have pleasure in submitting our forty-first report to Congress. Nine executive meetings and five conferences have been held. All the above meetings were well attended, and great interest has been taken in the subjects. Concerning the reconstruction of the Union, as per the Survey Committee's Report, the discussions show that the rank and file are alive to the needs of the present day, and are looking ahead, so that we may be ready to meet whatever may be in front of us as a movement.

The Barnsley conference was attended by boards of management only. Instructions were given to the Executive Council to go into the matter of doing our own motor repairs as a district, and so get out of the hands of other people. After information had been gathered with a view of building and equipping a motor garage, the secretary was informed that it is the intention of the Co-operative Wholesale Society to open up in certain districts, and we are now awaiting further information from the Co-operative Wholesale Society on this question.

The Stocksbridge conference was a very useful one, in view of the fact that the movement has decided to take its place in the political world, in order that we may take our part in the councils of the nation. Mrs. Taylor's address was a revelation to many members who had not studied the subject for themselves; a number of their notions were proved to be false, and in the end all agreed that the course the movement had taken was the right one.

At the Masbro' conference, the executive asked the secretary to introduce the following resolution: "We think the time has arrived when a full-time district secretary should be appointed." Their reason for this new departure was, in the main, the result of the dispute with the employees. The societies were not then in as good a position to defend as the A.U.C.E. were to attack.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATION.

Officers and Committee.

Mr. Jas. S. Armitage, J.P. (president), Huddersfield.	Mr. J. W. Tiffany, Failsworth.
Coun. W. A. Lambert (hon. treasurer), Accrington.	Mrs. E. Fearnley, Bradford.
Mr. E. Couldwell (hon. secretary), Brightside and Carbrook.	Mr. C. Anders, Liverpool.
„ J. C. Hill, Bury.	„ S. Davies, Bolton.
	„ Thos. Anderson, York.
	Mrs. M. Armitage, Leeds.
	Coun. J. Buckley, Oldham.

Representative from Sectional Board : Mr. B. Woolfenden, Rochdale.

Hon. Auditor : Mr. S. Berry, Public Auditor, Oldham.

Your executive have pleasure in presenting their report of the work of the association during the past year. We desire to thank the members for their support in setting up the new constitution intended to extend the influence of the association and to bring the members into closer touch with its work.

For this purpose two special conferences had to be held, the first at Balloon Street, Manchester, on Saturday, January 25th, 1919, presided over by the president (Mr. Jas. S. Armitage, J.P.), when the executive laid before the delegates their scheme for the reorganisation of the association. Several societies sent in amendments, but with little alteration the executive's scheme was accepted. The second special conference was held at Bradford on Saturday, February 1st, 1919, under the auspices of the Bradford Co-operative Society Limited Educational Committee. Mr. Jas. S. Armitage presided. The executive's scheme for reorganisation of the association was laid before the delegates, and, with the alterations named, was accepted.

The annual conference was held at Oldham on Saturday, March 22nd, 1919, under the auspices of the Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, there being a good attendance of delegates present.

The report and balance sheet was presented and adopted unanimously, and the officials and executive were thanked for their services during the past year.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follow : President, Mr. Jas. S. Armitage, J.P. (Huddersfield); treasurer, Councillor W. A. Lambert (Accrington and Church); secretary, Mr. E. Couldwell (Brightside and Carbrook). The following societies were elected to appoint representatives to the executive : Bolton, City of Liverpool, York, and Bury. Auditor, Mr. S.

Berry (public auditor, Oldham). It was decided that the association be represented at the annual Co-operative Congress to be held at Carlisle.

Mr. W. H. Brown (recent co-operative candidate for the Mossley Division) read a paper entitled "The Political Education of Co-operators." Mr. Brown dealt with the reasons for the co-operative movement entering into the political arena, and pointed out the difficulties which the co-operative movement would have to face in the future, and the way those difficulties should be overcome. The paper aroused a very interesting discussion, to which Mr. Brown replied.

The first quarterly conference was held at Leeds on Saturday, June 28th, 1919, under the auspices of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society's Educational Committee, there being a fair number of delegates present. Mr. Joseph Smith (chairman of the Educational Committee) wrote a paper—subject: "National Co-operative Representation"—but was unable to be present to read the same, and Mr. James Barham read the paper. Mr. Smith deplored the apathy of many members of societies in political action, although they acknowledged the injustices which had been meted out to co-operators. Mr. Smith was very optimistic in his outlook of the ultimate success of the Co-operative Political Party. An interesting discussion followed.

A special meeting was held after this conference, at which Mr. Jas. S. Armitage (president) explained that it was held for the purpose of adopting amendments to rules, in accordance with the reorganisation scheme. The following resolution, submitted to the meeting, "That the amendments to rules, as presented by the executive, be accepted," was carried by a large majority.

As in former years, the association offered prizes to the students whose papers were judged to be the best in the re-examination in "Co-operation," with the following result: Mary Peaples (Bolton), 112 marks, first gold pendant; Hilda S. Menary (Liverpool), 108 marks, second gold pendant; Harold Booth (Liverpool), 95 marks, first gold medal; John H. McKay (Liverpool), 93 marks, second gold medal. Mr. Jas. S. Armitage attended the prize distribution at Bolton, and Mr. S. Davies at Liverpool, and spoke words of encouragement to the young people.

The annual special conference of co-operative class teachers and representatives from educational committees was held on Saturday, September 6th, 1919, in the Lecture Hall, Holyoake House, Manchester, there being a fair number present. Mr. Jas. S. Armitage presided. Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union staff) gave an address on "Co-operative Class Work." The address contained some very important suggestions. As an educational committee could not cater for all the children of members of societies, it might be necessary to make a selection of students. An opportunity was given for questions, which was readily accepted by several representatives. An interesting discussion followed, to which Mr. Mercer replied.

The first week-end school under the auspices of the association was held on Saturday and Sunday, September 13th and 14th, 1919, at the Co-operative

Fellowship Home, Hill End, near Burnley, and was attended by thirty representatives and officials of the association. The guests assembled at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, and were welcomed by Mr. W. A. Lambert (Accrington). In the evening Mr. J. Widdup (Nelson) gave an instructive lecture—subject: "Democracy: Rise and Growth of the Democratic Ideal"—which was followed by a friendly discussion. On Sunday morning Mr. Widdup lectured on "The Democracy of To-morrow," and in the afternoon a ramble took place, Mr. Widdup being the guide, to places of interest in the district, which was very much enjoyed. We appreciate very highly the kindness of the Home Committee of the Nelson Co-operative Society in granting us the use of the home on this occasion.

The second quarterly conference was held at York on Saturday, October 25th, 1919 (the conference having had to be postponed from September 27th owing to the railway strike), under the auspices of the York Equitable Industrial Society's Educational Committee, there being a small attendance of delegates. Mr. Thos. Anderson read a paper on "Co-operation, the Workers' Only Hope." He dealt with the evils arising from the competitive system, the enormous profits made during the war by the monopolies of industry, and pointed out that the only way for the people to receive a fair share of the wealth produced was by the co-operative system. An animated discussion followed, to which Mr. Anderson replied.

The third quarterly conference was held at Rochdale on Saturday, December 13th, 1919, under the auspices of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society Educational Committee. There was a fair attendance of delegates. Mr. F. Pawson (chairman of the educational committee) read a paper on "The Education of our Future Workers." He dealt with the revolution in education when the new Education Act became operative, and the need for parents to demand the best for their children up to 16 years of age. The discussion which followed brought out a good deal of criticism on the general policy advocated in the paper.

Mr. Jas. C. Hill represented the association at the Carlisle Congress; Messrs. Anderson and Davies on the Central Education Committee; Messrs. Anders and Marsden on the Workers' Educational Association; and Mr. W. A. Lambert on the Choral Association. We have also been represented upon the executive and at the quarterly conferences of the following district associations, viz.:—Manchester, Bolton, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Oldham, and East Yorkshire.

We are looking forward to increased activities in co-operative educational work. The setting up of district committees will enable local educational committees to come into closer touch with each other and talk over the difficulties and formulate plans for a vigorous campaign in their area. Reports to hand show the arrangements for putting into operation the new constitution are proceeding satisfactorily, and these will commence a new era in the work of the association.

The one regrettable feature we have to report is the small balance in hand. There has been a loss of about £35 on the year's working. The cost of printing alone accounts for over £21 increase. The executive feel they have no alternative but to request the various bodies constituting the association to take into consideration the advisability of increasing their contributions to this association.

E. COULDWELL, Hon. Secretary.

(5) SCOTTISH SECTION.

At the first meeting of the Sectional Board, held in Glasgow on June 13th, 1919, the following, among other appointments, were made for the Congress year :—

Chairman : Mr. Andrew Purdie.

Treasurer : Mr. John Patterson.

Executive Committee Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans (secretary), P. Loney, J. Lucas, and A. Purdie.

Representatives to the United Board... Messrs. A. Purdie and G. Wilson.

Representative to the Office Committee Mr. A. Purdie.

Representative to Central Education Committee Mr. J. Lucas.

Representative to quarterly meetings of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited Mr. J. Deans.

Representatives to the Joint Arbitration Board, consisting of Representatives from the Scottish Section and the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress :

Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans, P. Loney, and D. Palmer.

Representatives to the Scottish National Propaganda Committee :

Messrs. J. Deans, J. Downie, D. Palmer, and A. Purdie.

Representative to the Central Parliamentary Representation Committee :
Mr. N. Maclean, M.P.

Representatives to the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee Messrs. J. Deans, P. Loney, and A. Purdie.

Representatives to the Joint Co-operative and Labour Council :

Messrs. P. J. Agnew, P. Loney, and A. Purdie.

Representative to the Scottish Conciliation Board.. Mr. N. Maclean, M.P.

During the Congress year the Sectional Board has held 10 meetings, the attendance of members being as follows :—

	Present.	Absent.
Patrick Agnew	10	—
James Deans	8	2
John Downie.....	8	2
Patrick Loney	10	—
James Lucas	9	1
Neil Maclean	10	—
David Palmer	5	5
John Patterson	9	1
Andrew Purdie	7	1
Andrew Welsh	2	—
George Wilson	10	—

Mr. A. Purdie being elected to the Directorate of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in December, 1919, resigned his seat on the Sectional Board at the January meeting, 1920. Mr. A. Welsh, being the highest unsuccessful candidate at the previous election and possessing the necessary number of votes, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In addition to the meetings of the Sectional Board, the Executive Committee has held twenty-two meetings, at which a summary of the correspondence received between meetings has been submitted and dealt with.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SCOTTISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This conference was held in Glasgow on Saturday, April 24th, 1919. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. James Allan (chairman of the Sectional Board), through illness, Mr. George Wilson (member of the Scottish Section) presided. One hundred and forty-three co-operative organisations were represented by two hundred and seventy-eight delegates, which, considering the restricted travelling facilities, was a very good attendance. The annual reports and balance sheets of the Scottish Section, District Conference Associations, and Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild were submitted and passed, and resolutions were submitted and passed dealing with the following matters:—

- (1) Reconstruction after the war.
- (2) Local autonomy for Scotland in matters political.

Several other questions of practical importance to the movement in Scotland were also discussed.

ANNUAL JOINT MEETING.

The annual joint meeting of the members of the Sectional Board, members of the Scottish National Propaganda Committee, representatives from the District Conference Associations, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, was held in the Sectional Offices on Saturday, June 21st, 1919, when there was a good attendance. Mr. A. Purdie (chairman of the section) presided. The annual report and balance sheet of the Scottish National Propaganda Committee were submitted and passed, and it was unanimously agreed that the committee be continued until such time as the committee provided for under the co-ordination scheme is appointed. The committee were authorised to issue an appeal for funds, and it was agreed that the work of the committee proceed on specialised lines, the object being to develop trade and get into closer touch with committees and members of societies.

Mr. James Lucas introduced the question of the "Formation of Classes for the Teaching of Local Government," remitted to the Scottish Section for consideration. He also introduced the question of the "Formation of an Educational Committees' Association," and outlined a constitution. However, it was considered that the constitution would bring the proposed association into conflict with the educational and propaganda schemes recently adopted, and the matter was remitted back to the section for further consideration.

SPECIAL SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

Since the date of the last report seven special conferences have been held.

Co-ordination of Educational Effort.—The first conference was held in Glasgow on March 29th, 1919, to consider the scheme prepared by the Sectional Board. There was a large attendance of representatives from Educational Committees, Conference Associations, and the Central Councils of the Men's and Women's Guilds. Mr. James Allan presided, and Mr. James Deans introduced the scheme, which, after an interesting discussion, was adopted and remitted to the Scottish Section to carry into effect.

Resuscitating the Educational Committees' Association.—The second conference was held in Glasgow on October 11th. Mr. Loney occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of representatives from educational committees. Mr. James Lucas, M.A., introduced the question in an address on "Education: Its Field and Machinery," which was followed by a lengthy discussion. It was agreed to form an Educational Committees' Association. The section were requested to draft a constitution and convene another meeting for its consideration. The constitution is in course of preparation, and a meeting will be convened at an early date.

Joint Conferences.—Under the auspices of the Central Education Committee and the Scottish Section, two conferences were held in Glasgow and one in Edinburgh. The first was held in Glasgow on November 29th, 1919, to consider "The Education Act." There was a very large attendance of representatives from co-operative societies, workers' educational committees, trade unions, and other organisations. Mr. A. Purdie occupied the chair. The subject was introduced by Mr. James Lucas, M.A. (Scottish Section) and Mr. H. E. R. Highton (Workers' Educational Association), and was followed by an interesting and suggestive discussion.

The second conference, consisting of representatives from co-operative societies and other organisations, was also held in Glasgow, on December 13th, 1919, to consider the question of a "Co-operative College." Mr James Lucas, M.A., occupied the chair, and the subject was introduced by Professor Hall, and followed by a lengthy discussion. A resolution in favour of the college was passed, and societies were urged to provide financial support to establish it.

The third conference was held in Edinburgh on January 31st, 1920, to consider the question of the "Organisation of Junior Co-operators." Mr. James Lucas, M.A., presided, and there was a good attendance of representatives from co-operative societies and other co-operative organisations. Mr. W. R. Rae (Sunderland) introduced the subject, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, in which a number of the delegates took part.

Survey Committee's Report.—A full-day conference was held in Glasgow on October 2nd, 1919, to consider the above report, and there was an exceptionally good attendance of representatives from societies and other co-operative organisations. Mr. A. Purdie (chairman of the Section) presided. The report, which was of a voluminous nature, was divided into six sections, each of

which was ably introduced by Professor Hall and subjected to a keen and exhaustive discussion. Professor Hall replied in a very efficient manner, and received the cordial thanks of the conference for his full and clear exposition of the scope and effect of the report.

Food Supplies and Control.—This conference was held in Glasgow on Saturday, February 28th, when Mr. George Wilson (chairman of the Sectional Board) presided. There was a large attendance of representatives from societies and other organisations, and there were also present Mr. J. L. Wells (Deputy Food Commissioner for the West of Scotland), Mr. J. Erskine Dodds (Deputy Food Commissioner for the East of Scotland), and Mr. Henderson (Coupar Angus). Mr. Matthew Sempie (Central Conference Association) proposed the following resolution:—

That this conference of Scottish co-operators protests in the most emphatic terms to the governing authorities of the unfair treatment meted out to co-operators, both in regard to the representation on food control committees, and also in regard to the inadequate supplies dealt out to them, grossly inadequate as compared with supplies as handed over to private traders.

After a very good discussion, in which Mr. Wells took part, this was unanimously passed.

Mr. George Wilson (chairman of the Scottish Section) proposed the following resolution:—

That co-operators view with alarm the inflated prices of all essential commodities, and would urge the Government to fix maximum prices, with a reasonable margin of profit for the producer, importer, wholesaler, and retailer, and to take other effective steps to protect the consumer's interest generally.

Almost immediately thereafter Mr. Gallacher (of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society) suggested that this resolution be withdrawn pending a meeting of the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, the United Board of the Co-operative Union, and the Parliamentary Committee, to discuss the question of Control *versus* Decontrol, with the object of arriving at a united finding thereon. After some little discussion an amendment for delay was moved and seconded, and this was accepted by the chairman and adopted by the meeting.

The following emergency resolution was proposed by Mr. Downie (Scottish Section), and was unanimously carried:—

That this conference, consisting of two hundred and forty-three delegates, representing fully six hundred thousand co-operators in Scotland, expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the failure of the Coal Mines Department to devise any effective machinery for the equitable distribution of available coal supplies, and the consequent hardships inflicted upon householders generally. It particularly protests against the continuance of the datum period as a basis of distribution, the unequal allocation of supplies, and the failure of the Government even to give practical effect to

their own allocations. The conference is further of opinion that the only effective means of overcoming these and other evils of the present system is by the nationalisation of the mines. Copy of this resolution to be sent to the Prime Minister and the Coal Controller.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

This committee has been very active during the autumn and winter months. It was decided that the speakers addressing the public meetings held under the auspices of the committee should, as far as practicable, confine their addresses to the development of the co-operative movement by the opening of new departments, and the development of international co-operative trading. Two new leaflets, entitled "A New World" and "Direct Action," were prepared for circulation at these meetings. It was decided to allocate five meetings to each of the district conference associations, and, with the object of reviving the custom of societies holding annual social meetings, it was agreed to supply speakers to all societies which applied. A supply of literature was also sent to societies for distribution at quarterly meetings. At the end of February, 1920, thirty-seven public meetings had been held with the conference districts, and twenty-nine social meetings, at which 16,000 leaflets were distributed, while 34,110 leaflets were distributed at societies' quarterly meetings. There can be no doubt that these meetings and the circulation of such a large number of leaflets have rendered important service to the movement. The committee is actively engaged in organising a vigorous open-air campaign, to take place in the large towns during the months of May and June.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Sectional Board regret that it was found impossible, owing to the extraordinary demand for holiday accommodation, to organise a summer school during 1919. In making efforts to organise a school for 1920 they were faced by the same difficulty, but are now pleased to report that arrangements have been made with the Homes Association for a school to be held at the Abbotsview Home during the month of July.

NEW CENTRAL PREMISES.

Since the last national conference the committee have succeeded in purchasing a site, consisting of 555 square yards of vacant ground. It is situated in King Street, Glasgow, and is in close proximity to the central premises of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and within reach of the railway stations.

Plans have been prepared by the Building Department of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which make provision for the following accommodation :—

Basement : Store rooms, heating chamber, kitchen, and lavatories.

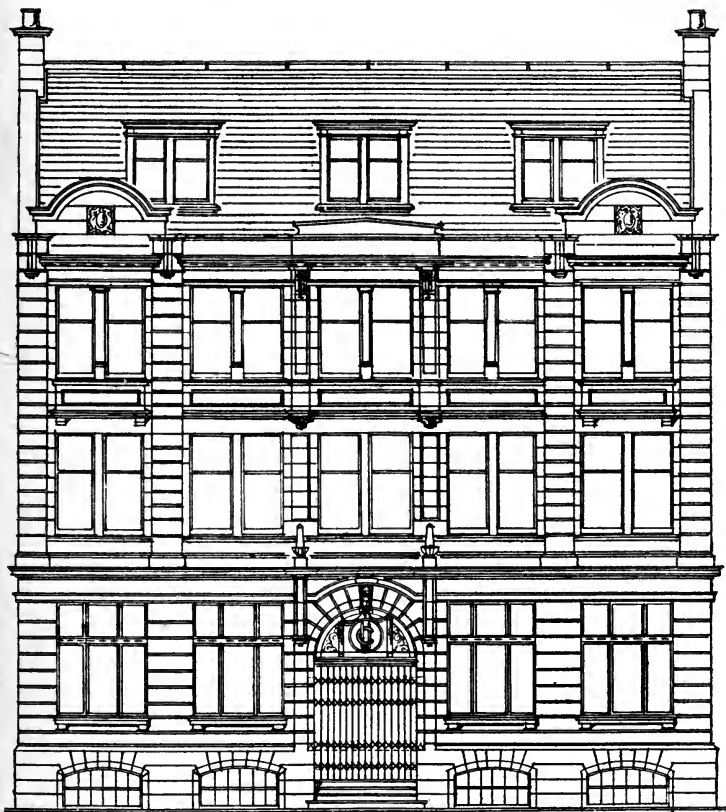
Ground floor : Classrooms, and hall to seat 500, with retiring rooms, &c.

First and second floors : Board rooms and offices.

Top floor : Caretaker's house.

The above does not carry out all the terms of the resolution passed at the National Conference in 1918, but, in the opinion of the committee, it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the movement for a considerable number of years.

Immediately after securing the site, an appeal for funds was issued to all



societies in Scotland, and the committee are pleased to report that the response has been equal to their expectations. It was estimated that £20,000 would be required, and societies were asked to contribute at the rate of 6d. per member, payable in three years. The committee hope that, considering the urgency for new premises, societies will continue to respond promptly and liberally, so that building operations may be entered upon in the near future. A financial statement of the present position is attached to this report.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Action against Barrhead Society.—Since the last report this case has been tried before the Lord Ordinary, whose decision was that while it is quite legal for a society with a properly prepared rule to apply its funds to political purposes, the rule of the Barrhead Society, on which the action was based, was not competent for this purpose, and he therefore decided against the society. The Co-operative Union offered to pay all expenses if the society would enter an appeal, but the society declined to do so. The Lord Ordinary gave no indication of what would constitute a properly drafted rule. However, the legal advisers to the Union have, after considering the whole matter, drafted a rule which, in their opinion, should safeguard societies in applying their funds to political purposes, and a considerable number of societies have adopted this rule.

The services of Mr. Gunn (solicitor to the Scottish Section) have been drawn upon during the past year to an even greater extent than previously, which clearly indicates the confidence which societies have in the soundness and value of the advice given. As a good deal of the advice requested bears upon the interpretation of rules, the Sectional Board are of opinion that in many instances the business of societies has outgrown the provisions of their rules, and the time has come for a code of model rules to be prepared for the use of societies in Scotland.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMS AND INCOME TAX.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the National Conference held in Glasgow in April, 1919, the Sectional Board convened a conference of representatives from societies in Scotland having farms in connection with their business. This conference was held at Edinburgh on May 24th, 1919, and Mr. James Allan (chairman of the Section) presided. Mr. E. J. Gunn (solicitor to the Union) introduced the question, and referred to the opinion of Mr. Latta, an English solicitor, who had given an opinion against the exemption of co-operative societies, even although they elected to be taxed under Schedule (d). Mr. Gunn, however, was of opinion that a society which elected to be taxed under Schedule (d) had a case for exemption under Section 24 of the Act, but he made it quite clear that Mr. Latta's opinion required very careful consideration, and advised that before any action was taken in connection with a test case the opinion of Scottish counsel should be taken. This became the finding of the meeting, and it was remitted to the section to secure the consent of the Union to have the question placed before Scottish counsel. The section acted as desired, but the Union declined to submit the question for the opinion of Scottish counsel on the ground that the Income Tax Act applied in exactly the same way to Scotland as to England, and advised that no action should be taken until the Income Tax Commission reported. A further meeting convened by the section was held in Edinburgh in July, when the decision of the Union was submitted, and it was agreed to request the directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society to secure the opinion of Scottish counsel. The directors did so, and the opinion was

against the exemption of societies. This opinion was submitted to a further meeting convened by the directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, when it was agreed that a test case be raised, and this, we understand, is now being done by the Tranent Society.

OVERLAPPING.

The question of overlapping by societies in the Crofthead and Chryston districts has been before the section for some time, but, so far, they have not succeeded in arriving at an amicable agreement. Representatives from the section have visited both districts and reported to the section, who propose to arrange a meeting of the parties concerned and the conference associations in which the societies are situated, which, it is hoped, will reach a satisfactory arrangement without requiring to resort to the plenary powers shortly to be conferred upon the Union, in accordance with the decision of the Special Congress at Blackpool.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

The Sectional Board desire to impress upon societies the urgent necessity for a prompt and liberal response being made to the appeal issued on behalf of the Co-operative College. At no time in the history of the movement has there existed so great a need for a thorough system of education in co-operation than at present. The antagonism which the movement will have to contend with in future will be more powerful than in any previous period. It is, therefore, necessary that members should possess a clear understanding of the principles and ideals of co-operation and a sound conception of commercial work. The establishment of a well-equipped college is a sure means to this end, and the Sectional Board hope that Scottish societies will give their staunch support to this appeal.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Although we have again to report a heavy deficit on the maintenance account, we are looking forward to a more prosperous time for the homes. The high cost of provisions, restricted railway facilities, and the expense of travelling have all been operative factors in contributing to the deficiency of the Maintenance Fund. We earnestly appeal to societies to make their contributions as liberal as possible, considering the abnormal times through which we have passed. We thought we had more than the necessary figure for the extension of the Mothers' and Children's House at Airdmhor, Dunoon, but we now find that the cost will be more than doubled. We therefore trust societies will give this matter their serious consideration. The directors feel that the present is an opportune time for the formation of an endowment fund. Now that the year of jubilee has come in the case of some important Scottish societies, they feel grateful that some have complied with the request, and hope that many more will follow their example and make bountiful provision for our weary and worn brothers and sisters in the movement.

GEORGE WILSON, Chairman.

JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

NEW SCOTTISH CENTRAL PREMISES.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS EITHER PROMISED OR RECEIVED TO DATE.

Society.	Amount Voted.			Amount Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.....	5000	0	0	5000	0	0
United Co-operative Baking Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Alloa	150	0	0	—		
Auchinleck	30	0	0	—		
Bannockburn	52	16	0	26	8	0
Barrhead	100	0	0	100	0	0
Blantyre	100	0	0	—		
Bonnybridge	32	7	0	—		
Broxburn	64	0	0	16	0	0
Buckhaven	65	14	6	—		
Burnbank	100	0	0	—		
Busby	8	10	0	—		
Cambuslang	10	0	0	10	0	0
Camelon	50	0	0	—		
Cathcart	25	0	0	2	1	8
Clackmannan	11	0	0	—		
Cowdenbeath	68	3	6	—		
Crofthead	32	5	0	—		
Darvel	30	19	6	—		
Denny and Dunipace	28	0	0	28	0	0
Dreghorn	5	0	0	5	0	0
Dumbarton	138	10	0	—		
Galashiels United	50	0	0	—		
Galston	36	17	6	—		
Glengowan	7	12	6	—		
Grangemouth	45	0	0	—		
Greenock Central	255	0	0	—		
Hawick	113	13	6	—		
Howwood	3	17	6	—		
Hurlet and Nitshill	7	5	0	—		
Kelty	65	17	0	—		
Kilbarchan	15	17	0	—		
Kilwinning	39	10	0	13	3	4
Kingseat	6	19	0	—		
Kinning Park, Glasgow	707	12	0	—		
Kirkintilloch	55	16	0	—		
Langholm	15	0	0	—		
Larkhall Victualling	55	0	0	—		
Larbet	5	0	0	5	0	0
Lochgelly	100	0	0	—		

Society.	Amount Voted.		Amount Paid.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Markinch	54	4 0	—	—
Menstrie	6	6 0	—	—
Newton Mearns	5	0 0	—	—
Newmains and Cambusnethan	45	4 0	—	—
Newmilns	30	0 0	—	—
Paisley Equitable	56	8 0	—	—
Port Glasgow United	128	15 0	—	—
Progress, Glasgow	180	19 0	—	—
Stenhousemuir	36	12 0	3	1 0
Tillicoultry	38	10 0	—	—
Troon	35	0 0	—	—
Uddingston	65	0 0	—	—
Wanlockhead	7	6 0	—	—
Wishaw	120	0 0	10	0 0
Interest on Deposit Account	—	—	101	9 11
	£8997	6 6	£5820	3 11

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TO DATE.

	£	s. d.
By Cash for Site and Interest	869	19 3
„ Feu Duty	0	17 0
„ Rates and Taxes (Parish)	£1	0 2
„ „ (Municipal)	0	19 2
		1 19 4
„ Books and Stationery	0	16 6
„ Balance on Deposit Accounts	4946	11 10
	£5820	3 11

GEO. M. WILSON, Treasurer.
JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

March 13th, 1920.

SCOTTISH PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

The Scottish Parliamentary Committee beg to report, with regard to the resolution *re* Local Autonomy for Scotland, which was passed unanimously at the Annual Scottish National Co-operative Conference, held in Glasgow in April, 1919, and also passed at the National Congress held at Carlisle in June, 1919, viz. :—

1. That the organising of the co-operative vote in every possible constituency in Scotland, and the carrying forward of propaganda effort to promote this organisation, be remitted to the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee and the ten District Defence Committees; and, further, that this work be carried on in closest harmony with the Central Parliamentary Committee, reports being forwarded from time to time.
2. That the selection of candidates be left in the hands of the Local Councils, along with the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee, subject to the veto of the Central Parliamentary Committee.
3. That a sum be allocated from the Central Fund to the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee to meet expenses.

At the invitation of the Central Representation Committee a deputation from the Scottish Representation Committee met the Executive of the Central Committee at Manchester. After a very friendly discussion of the terms of the resolution an agreement was arrived at which it was thought would prove satisfactory to both parties. Some time afterwards a copy of the memorandum of agreement was received from Mr. Perry, as follows:—

(a) *Literature*.—That the Scottish Parliamentary Committee prepare literature dealing with peculiarities which exist in connection with political matters in Scotland for approval by the National Committee of the Co-operative Party, and issue through the Publications Department of the Co-operative Union.

(b) *Finance*.—The Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee recommend societies in Scotland to ask their members for a grant of a definite sum per member per year. Out of this the affiliation fees to the National Committee be paid and the residue applied as may be agreed upon.

(c) *Organisers*.—That favourable consideration be given to any application for the special services of the National Organiser allocated to Scotland and the North of England when application is made by the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee.

(d) *Correspondence*.—That the District Defence Committees and local Co-operative Parties in Scotland communicate direct with the head office of the Co-operative Party, as at present, and that copies of all material correspondence be furnished to the Scottish Parliamentary Committee.

This was submitted to a meeting of the Scottish Parliamentary Committee, held in September, 1919, when Messrs. Deans and Purdie pointed out that paragraph (d) was not in accordance with the agreement arrived at at Manchester, which was that the National Committee should issue to the societies in Scotland any literature affecting the whole of the movement, and that in all other matters the Scottish Committee should carry on the correspondence in Scotland.

A communication, pointing out the difference, was sent to Mr. Perry, who sent a reply modifying the terms, but this was not considered satisfactory, and Mr. Perry was notified accordingly. A joint meeting, consisting of the members of the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee and the Scottish members on the Central Committee and Mr. Perry, was held in Glasgow on October 13th, with a view to coming to some understanding regarding clause (d).

After a prolonged discussion on the terms of the clause, Mr. Maclean suggested that it should read:—

“Co-operative Parties in Scotland may communicate direct with the Central Committee of the Co-operative Party, and that copies of all such correspondence be forwarded to the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee.”

This was seconded by Mr. Malcolm, and after considerable discussion became the finding of the committee. Mr. Perry stated that he would submit same to the first meeting of the Central Committee, to be held on November 11th and communicate the result.

The National Committee had the matter under consideration till March 2nd, 1920, when the amendment was accepted, with the suggestion that the Scottish representatives on the National Committee be *ex-officio* members of the Scottish Committee. This proposal was submitted to a meeting of the Scottish Committee, held on March 9th, and unanimously accepted. Now that a satisfactory arrangement has been reached, the committee have decided to convene a meeting of the members of the Defence Committee and two representatives from each of the local councils and Conference Committees, to be held in Glasgow on Saturday, April 3rd, to thoroughly organise the political position in Scotland.

BYE-ELECTION AT PAISLEY.

It is needless at this date to enter into details in regard to this election, as they are well known to every co-operator in Scotland. From the very beginning the Scottish Parliamentary Representation Committee entered into the contest with eagerness and zeal and rendered every possible assistance to Mr. Biggar and his committee. While disappointed with the result, they have congratulated Mr. Biggar upon the courageous and splendid fight which he made and the vote which he received. It is hoped the result will be a stimulus to every part of Scotland.

JAMES BOWIE, Chairman.

JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

The year 1919 has proved one of the most successful for the Veterans' Association. Last year we expressed the hope that the jubilee donations of the two largest Scottish federations would help our funds considerably, and in

this we have not been disappointed. The Scottish Wholesale Society have given us £500, with a duplication of their annual donation, making £620; the United Baking gave us £100; Markinch, unsolicited, gave us £10; and Pollokshaws £15, being our share of £120 distributed by them as a peace offering. Thus our income has risen from £549 in 1918 to £1,333 13s. 3d.

Our responsibilities have likewise increased, as 22 veterans have been added to our list, making 56 veterans in receipt of our help, being a net increase of 16 over the previous year. The committee are increasing their grants, but not in the proportion that they could wish. The sum distributed, £614 3s. 4d., is £93 17s. 2d. more than in 1918; the increase is not in the same proportion as the number added to the list, but four-fifths of these were added late in the year. The balance for distribution carried forward—£1,000—is double that carried forward in any other year.

There are still a great number of societies that could help us, especially in view of the fact that ours is a national work and that we never ask any applicant: "Does your society contribute to our fund?" Quite a number do not help, because they have no one on our list; but we appeal to them to give a little now rather than wait until this is so. One society writes to say "That in view of the promptitude with which their application was dealt with they are doubling their annual donation, from £5 to £10." Another writes: "I had Mr. ——— up this morning telling me he had received his first monthly donation, and I can assure you he was so uplifted and thankful that he could hardly speak."

We thank all who assist us, as every agency contributing to our income for the past year shows an increased interest in our work.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET FOR 1919.

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Collected by Individuals.....	61	6 4	By Veterans	614	8 11
" " Guilds	55	12 2	" Printing	21	8 3
" " Conferences	67	18 1	" Expenses	17	8 0
" Societies' Donations	1135	18 1	" Banked	386	15 11
" Bank Withdrawals	387	0 0	" Investments	960	3 5
" Investments withdrawn	277	10 0	" Cash in hand, 1919	4	14 2
" Bank Interest	12	18 7			
" Cash in hand, 1918	6	5 5			
	£2004	8 8		£2004	8 8

WM. PETTIGREW, Secretary.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

The Co-operative and Labour Council originated in a resolution adopted by a conference representing a very large number of co-operative societies of Scotland, held in Glasgow in October, 1916, under the auspices of the Co-operative Union (Scottish Section). This conference unanimously gave instructions to the Scottish Section to draw up a scheme for a joint committee,

to be composed of representatives of the executive bodies of the trade unions, Labour Party, and co-operative movements in Scotland.

In compliance with this instruction, a plan was subsequently laid by the section before the Scottish National Conference of Co-operative Societies held at Falkirk on April 28th, 1917, which unanimously adopted it. The basis of the joint committee was three delegates from each of the executives of—

- (a) The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.
- (b) The Scottish Section of the Co-operative Union Limited.
- (c) The Scottish Trades Union Congress.
- (d) The Scottish Council of the Labour Party.

The first meeting of the new Council took place on July 20th, 1917, when the following officials were unanimously appointed:—President, Mr. Robt. Stewart, J.P. (chairman, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.); Vice-President, Mr. Hugh Lyon (Parliamentary Committee, Scottish Trades Union Congress); Treasurer, (the late) Mr. J. N. Wilkie (Scottish Section, Co-operative Union); Secretary, Mr. B. Shaw (Scottish Council, Labour Party).

Many questions have been taken up, the most outstanding having been: Scottish Education, Pensions for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers and their Dependants, Co-ordination of Parliamentary Candidatures, Food Control, and Institution of Joint Committee between the Trade Union and Co-operative Movements.

The effect of the Council's work, which at times was heavy, and since its formation has been continuously sustained, has been widely and effectively exercised, both in administrative circles and in propaganda, especially perhaps in relation to educational legislation and administration. The difficult work of "co-ordination of forces" has received much attention, resulting in considerable achievements in the promotion of co-operative Parliamentary representation in Kilmarnock, Paisley, and East Stirlingshire divisions in particular. In all of these divisions there was much friction within the democratic movements. In the outcome, however, there was secured to the co-operative candidate not only a free field to fight the common enemy, but also the very helpful assistance of the various sections of the democratic movement, the importance of which will be fully realised by future historians.

Following a resolution carried by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society shareholders, prohibiting the directors from becoming Parliamentary candidates, in view of the increasing pressure of important administrative work, and the emergence of new problems, in part created by the war, the directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. intimated their intention to withdraw from the Council in April last. A deputation from the Council waited upon them, but was unable to shake their determination. It was explained by the Board that their appreciation of the work of the Council was in no way diminished, but that in view of the extraordinary pressure upon their own time it was advisable that some other federal committee—perhaps more authoritatively representative with regard to the subjects committed to the Council—might be chosen to fill the vacancy caused by their

retirement. In the meantime, the delegates of the Co-operative Union (Scottish Section), the Parliamentary Committee (Scottish Trades Union Congress), and the Scottish Executive of the Labour Party have continued the work.

During the year questions have evolved, such as that of banking, on which negotiations are taking place. The object of the Council is to secure that the money of the trade unions and other sections of the democratic movement shall be banked with the co-operative movement through the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., upon whom they are urging a complete scheme of banking. In the meantime, a modified scheme is being put into operation, and the Council is presently endeavouring to secure its fullest development.

Another question which has been actively prosecuted by the Council is that of securing definite working agreements with regard to candidatures, both for local bodies and Parliament.

It has been suggested that the Scottish Co-operative Parliamentary Representation Committee should be invited to send three delegates to the Council in place of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. Such a proposal, if adopted, would be in conformity with the joint committee, which over a year ago was established in London between the Co-operative Parliamentary Representation Committee, the British Trades Union Congress, and the Labour Party, who have recently prepared a draft for the rendering permanent of some such committee. This proposal is to be submitted to the Co-operative Congress at Bristol in May, and it will be in keeping with the traditions of Scotland—which was the first to institute such a joint committee—should the conference at Selkirk see fit to confirm the proposal outlined above for Scotland. In any case, there can be no doubt that a committee, representative of the three movements, namely, the Co-operative Party, the Trade Union movement, and the Labour Party, is needed for the co-ordination of their efforts for the creation of a co-operative commonwealth.

BEN SHAW, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—AYRSHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Thomas Clark (president), Kil-	Mr. Thomas Smith (auditor), Kilmar-
marnock.	nock.
Bailie Dunlop (treasurer), Galston.	„ James Hopes (auditor), Dalmelling-
Mr. Wm. Anderson (secretary), Kil-	ton.
birnie.	„ Thomas Imrie, Stevenston.
„ John Scott (statistical secretary),	„ Samuel Clark, Kilmarnock.
Stevenston.	„ John Milroy, Maybole.
	„ Andrew Simpson, Hurlford.

In submitting our report for another term, we feel real satisfaction because of the very great progress that the movement has made in our area during the year under review.

We would again show by comparison the expansion that has taken place :—

	Members.		Sales.		Profits.		Capital.
1919	45,227	..	£2,982,254	..	£369,042	..	£1,191,102
1918	42,523	..	2,333,086	..	276,551	..	983,877
Increase for Year..	2,704		£649,168		£92,491		£207,225

It is also worth noting our progress since pre-war days :—

	Members.		Sales.		Profits.		Capital.
1919	45,227	..	£2,982,254	..	£369,042	..	£1,191,102
1913	31,427	..	1,181,943	..	189,968	..	635,092
Increase.....	13,800		£1,800,411		£179,074		£556,010

CONFERENCES.

During the year the various meetings of the association have been carried through on the old pre-war lines of visiting the various districts, instead of being confined to the town of Kilmarnock. Our annual meeting was held at Riccarton in March, under the auspices of the United Co-operative Baking Society, and was well attended, 123 delegates being present. Mr. James Deans (Scottish Section) stepped into Professor Hall's place, and gave a *résumé* of the "Trade Report of the Survey Committee." A good discussion followed.

The second meeting was held in June, at Hurlford, under the auspices of that society, 108 delegates being in attendance. An address was given by Rev. H. Booth Coventry, B.D. (Kilmarnock), on "Competition v. Co-operation." It was an address far above the common, and showed that the speaker had a good grasp of his subject. Mr. Andrew Simpson (Hurlford) was elected to the Executive. Mr. Anderson, who had been the delegate to Congress, returned thanks for the privilege of representing the association.

The third meeting was held at Ayr, under the auspices of Kilmarnock Society, 112 delegates being present. This meeting had been arranged for September, but, owing to the trouble with the railwaymen, it had to be postponed till October. Mr. Gallacher (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society) gave an address, and introduced the National Conference resolution on "Reconstruction." A splendid photo of the late Mr. Howat (New Cumnock) was presented to his society by the association to mark our appreciation of his work for the movement while on the executive of the association.

The fourth meeting was held at Galston in December, under the auspices of that society, 114 delegates being present. The paper read was "The Temperance (Scotland) Act," by Mr. H. M'Master (Glasgow). The same was well received and favourably commented on.

A special meeting was held in February and was well attended, at which Mr. D. C. Howie (organiser for the Co-operative Party) delivered an address on "How Best to Organise our Forces."

The executive have met regularly, and have dealt with many matters concerning the movement, as well as questions affecting us as citizens of the Empire, such as "Housing," "Educational Authority," "Scottish Home Rule," "Income Tax," "Food Supplies," "Coal Shortage," and "The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and Branch at Kilmarnock."

EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

Along with the Scottish National Propaganda Committee, good work has been accomplished, and many meetings held throughout our widely scattered area, and proof is not wanting to show that our services are appreciated.

Our women's and men's guilds still go on, and new branches are being formed. We would appeal to societies that are still without a guild to see to it that one is formed at an early date.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

During the year this body has been as active as ever. Many meetings have been held to create an interest in local and national affairs, and, like all other bodies who take up work of this nature, we feel that our chief weakness lies in the apathy of our members.

WAGES BOARD.

Many important meetings have been held, at which some delicate and important questions have had to be considered and a finding come to. The latest demands that have been conceded, both regarding wages and conditions of labour, will undoubtedly have an effect on the commercial side of the movement.

We again point out that our weakness as a board lies in the fact that some societies are still "a law unto themselves." Let us show to our opponents that we believe in what we say, that "unity is strength," and act accordingly. The board is making an effort to bring all into membership.

We hope that directors of societies outwith the membership just now will see it to be their duty to unite with us.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance, 31st December, 1919....	108	17 9	By Quarterly Meetings.....	59	3 4½
„ Subscriptions from Societies	198	16 1	„ Committee Meetings.....	15	15 6½
„ Interest	6	4 7	„ Special Committee Meetings	10	19 6
			„ Attending other Conferences	22	4 8
			„ Convalescent Homes Association ..	2	10 0
			„ Co-operative Alliance.....	0	12 0
			„ Musical Association	2	2 0
			„ Scottish Propaganda Committee..	1	1 0
			„ Printing Account.....	20	2 3
			„ Officials' salaries ..	12	0 0
			„ Auditing Books	0	15 1½
			„ Janitor.....	0	10 0
			„ Postage.....	7	10 3
			„ Congress Delegate	9	5 0
			„ Deputation to S.C.W.S....	7	11 3
			„ Photograph, late Robert Howat..	4	10 0
			„ Bank Charges	0	12 3
			„ Home Rule Association.....	0	10 1
			„ Special Conference.....	21	14 3
				199	8 6½
			„ Balance at 31st December, 1919—		
			In Bank	109	4 6
			On hand	5	5 4½
				£313	18 5

Audited—

JAMES HOPES.
THOMAS SMITH.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Secretary.

No. 2.—BORDER COUNTIES.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Richard Laidlaw (president), Hawick.	Mr. William Aitchison, Jedburgh.
„ T. J. Bolster (treasurer), Selkirk.	„ David Cairns, Kelso.
„ Thos. N. Ralston, (secretary), Galashiels.	„ William McKay, Bickerton Junction.
	„ G. A. Kyle (auditor), Selkirk.

During the past year we have been very active, and in submitting our annual statement and statistical returns, do so with the greatest of pleasure.

Claims for advances were made upon some of the societies, which necessitated joint action on the part of those affected. The conference executive was called upon to convene a meeting of all the societies in the area. An understanding was come to that the conference should take over this work until the annual meeting in March, when the whole question would come under review.

The annual meeting was held on March 15th, 1919, at Galashiels, Mr. George Fisher (president) presiding over an attendance of 66 delegates and several visitors. The chairman made reference to the death of Mr. William Christison (Walkerburn), who had for many years been a prominent figure in the Border Co-operative movement, also to the loss sustained by Mr. Neil O'Hara, for many years secretary of the Conference Association, by the death of his eldest son. The meeting endorsed the chairman's remarks, and instructed the secretary to convey the same to the relatives.

The annual report and statistical return was gone over, and the progress of the movement commented upon by several of the delegates. Mr. Thomas J. Bolster was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. David Cairns (Kelso) and Peter Shortred were elected to the executive. Mr. Thomas N. Ralston was again re-elected secretary. A report of the Direct Representation Committee was presented by the committee appointed for same. After a full discussion, it was agreed that same be disbanded. Mr. Robert Brownlee was chosen as the candidate to contest the position on the Scottish Section, in place of Mr. James Allan, who was retiring. Mr. George Fisher was elected to represent the conference at the Carlisle Congress. An address on the men's guilds was given by Mr. Wilson (Glasgow) and favourably received. The chairman made reference to Mr. James Allan's retirement from the Scottish Section, and also congratulated him on having celebrated his golden wedding recently. Mr. Allan suitably replied.

The second meeting was held on June 21st, at Galashiels, the President (Mr. Fisher) presiding. An attendance of 96 was recorded. Mr. Richard Laidlaw was elected president in place of Mr. Fisher, who did not seek re-election. Mr. Laidlaw paid a warm tribute to Mr. Fisher for his work in connection with the co-operative movement. Mr. Fisher gave an interesting report of the Carlisle Congress. Mr. John Biggar (C.A., Glasgow) gave an address on "Should Co-operators Share in Administrative and Legislative Government?" and spoke from the affirmative point of view.

The third meeting was held on September 20th, at Kelso, and was attended by 78 delegates. Mr. R. Laidlaw (president) presided, and referred to the death of Mr. James Young (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society director). The secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the meeting to the widow and family. Mr. William Aitchison was elected a member of the executive. Mr. D. C. Howie addressed the gathering on behalf of the Co-operative Party, and made a strong appeal to the members to take action in that direction.

The fourth meeting was held on December 20th, at Selkirk. Mr. R. Laidlaw presided over an attendance of 57 delegates. Mr. David Cairns was elected to represent the conference at the Blackpool Congress. Mr. Thomas J. Bolster was re-elected treasurer. A discussion took place on the wages claim sent in to some of the societies, and after an expression of opinion it was agreed that the secretary call a meeting of all the societies in the area to go into the question. Mr. Downie then addressed the conference on "The Problems of Management." An appeal was made for societies to subscribe share capital to the Co-operative Publishing Society. Hospitality was provided at each meeting by the conference executive.

Women's guilds have been formed at Earlston and St. Boswells under the Galashiels Society, and it is gratifying to know that they are going on successfully. A new society has been formed at Newcastleton, and we hope to hear of its prosperity.

Educational work throughout the "Black Country" has been, and is, of the most effective character. Still there is not the number of young men we would like to see taking the interest they ought in the movement.

The effort to organise the young is one which has had beneficial results in our area, one society having carried into effect for two sessions the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Rae at a special conference held recently. Many propaganda meetings have been held in the area, under the auspices of the Scottish National Co-operative Propaganda Committee, and these have been in every way successful.

The following prominent co-operators contributed towards the success of our quarterly meetings:—Mr. John Cairns (Edinburgh), "Co-operative Farming"; Mr. Thomas Gray (Blantyre), "Reconstruction and Need for Co-operative Action"; Mr. William Gallacher (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), "The Basis of Reconstruction"; and Mr. John Robertson, M.P., "The Establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth." The discussions which took place were keen and healthy.

With regard to political action, Lanarkshire societies are not so solid for it as is to be desired. Nevertheless, Labour and Co-operation have done well in Lanarkshire. We have two representatives in the House of Commons.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance, 1918	97	15 3½	By Printing	23	12 0
„ Subscriptions from Societies	149	8 4	„ Postage, &c.	5	4 8
„ Co-operative Union ..	3	0 0	„ Committee and Fares	25	12 8
„ Veterans' Assoc. (collection)....	2	14 6	„ Conferences „	36	13 10
„ Parliamentary and Defence (Burnbank)	9	18 4	„ Propaganda ..	34	16 4
„ Bank Interest	3	4 0½	„ Congress Expenses	8	13 8
„ Books old	1	5 0	„ Quarterly Meeting Expenses ..	4	0 0
„ Scottish Propaganda Committee	5	8 0	„ Co-operative Union	0	10 0
			„ Homes Association	2	10 0
			„ Wages Board	3	0 0
			„ Veterans (donation)	2	2 0
			„ „ (collection)	2	14 6
			„ International Alliance	0	12 0
			„ Officials' Salaries	14	5 0
			„ Parliamentary and Defence	9	18 4
			„ Literature	1	5 0
			„ Scottish Co-operator (share)	1	4 9
			„ Cash in Dalziel Co-op. Ltd.	90	0 0
			„ Cash in hand	5	19 2
	£272	13 6		£272	13 6

ROBERT M. PRENTICE, Secretary.

No. 4.—EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Edward Young (president), Leith.	Mrs. Gould, St. Cuthbert's Women's Guild.
„ George Peddie (secretary), Leith.	
„ George Gray (treasurer), St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.	Mr. James Taylor, Musselburgh and Fisherrow.
„ William D. Gready, St. Cuthbert's.	„ William Colville (auditor).
„ Hugh D. Munro, St. Cuthbert's.	„ James C. Cessford (auditor).

The depreciated value of our currency having increased the cost of living we cannot compare the trade the societies are doing as easily as formerly, but the great accession of membership and extraordinary extent of turnover is ample proof that the various communities have become alive to the value of co-ordinated effort.

We append the following tables showing the expansion for the year and the growth over pre-war trading :—

	Members.	Sales. £	Profits. £	Share Capital. £
1919	108,192	7,275,465	1,170,273	1,779,270
1918	103,280	5,673,673	933,309	1,522,984
Increase for year....	4,912	£1,601,792	£236,964	£256,286

	Members.	Sales. £	Profits. £	Share Capital. £
1919	108,192	7,275,465	1,170,273	1,779,270
1913	80,061	3,387,533	741,484	1,333,014
Increase.....	28,131	£3,887,882	£428,789	£446,256

A full year of conference work can be recorded, as we have held four statutory meetings and four special conferences. The subjects discussed were : "A Revision of the Trade Report of the Survey Committee," introduced by Mr. J. Lucas (Scottish Section); "Some Aspects of our Food Supply," a paper written and ably read by Mr. A. S. Huggan (manager, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Grocery Department); "Incidence of Income Tax," the subject of an address delivered by Mr. James C. Cessford, F.S.A.A.; and "Problems of Management," a paper written and presented by Mr. Downie (Scottish Section).

Two special conferences considered the formation of a federation for the demand supply of fresh fish to members. This activity is suspended until the decision of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society is arrived at. At the two other special conferences, the East of Scotland Wages Board was considered.

EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

The annual conference, composed of representatives of all the co-operative educational agencies in the area, enjoyed the hospitality of St. Cuthbert's Hall on July 5th. Councillor E. Young presided, and welcomed the delegates, and Mr. A. Young, J.P., delivered an inspiring address on the "Education of the Young." A discussion of a practical nature followed Mr. Young's address, and the following resolution was adopted :—

That this meeting, composed of representatives of educational committees and women's guilds, recommends that junior guilds be inaugurated during the winter months by women's guilds and educational committees in connection with each guild or district, and that all children be eligible for membership.

The success of this meeting is evidenced in the great number of junior guilds which have sprung into being this winter, and we would gratefully acknowledge the meritorious work the women are doing for the movement.

Propaganda Meetings.—In continuing this form of activity we have not fallen behind previous efforts, and there is abounding proof of our services being appreciated. At all the meetings we have had large attendances, and the subjects treated by the president and other members of the committee have been varied, practical, and with due regard to local circumstances. During the year meetings have been held at Armadale, Winchburgh, East Calder, Dunbar (2), Penicuik, and Broxburn.

National Propaganda Meetings.—Again we would express our gratitude to this committee for enabling us to cover almost all the districts in our area. Large meetings have been held by the executive under the auspices of the National Propaganda Committee at Leith, Portobello, Bathgate (2), Newtongrange, and Haddington. Open-air meetings were also held in Trarot, Broxburn, and Newtongrange. Speakers were sent to these meetings who have delivered addresses on the development of co-operative trade, the opening of new departments, the extension of present departments, and the importance of co-operative international trading.

Musical Programmes.—The arranging of these has been entirely in our own hands. We have now an extensive list of superior talent, and the obliging dispositions of the artistes have gained them the encomiums of their audiences. We consider their services have been of great value towards the success of these gatherings.

Juvenile Essay Competition.—All the educational committees were invited to prepare students for this competition, and the prizes were more widely distributed than last year. As formerly, the essayists were brought together in several centres, and their essays were written under the supervision of members of the executive. In most cases a room in an elementary school in the district was placed at their disposal, and every effort made to encourage the children. Mr. Andrew Young, J.P., again adjudicated the awards, and he presented the prizes at the conference held at Newtongrange.

Women's Guilds and Men's Guilds.—From all the reports received these organisations are full of vitality. Members of the executive have addressed a great many of the guilds, and intimated their pleasure at the privilege they have enjoyed.

Loanhead women's guild and Gorebridge men's guild became affiliated this year. Since a large number of our men have returned to civil life we hope to see a larger number of men's or mixed guilds being instituted in the various districts.

CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT HOMES.

As the formation of one of these Homes was inspired by the conference, we are glad to record that these institutions have been prosecuting their work successfully, although the circumstances are difficult. The high cost of maintenance, however, has not been a deterrent, as the Homes have been well

	Members.	Capital.	Shares.	Profits.	Reserve Funds.
1919 ..	30,230	£660,265	£2,304,687	£302,481	£39,038
1918 ..	28,524	549,156	1,812,467	232,917	35,712
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Increase	1,706	£111,109	£492,220	£69,564	£3,326

The most outstanding feature of the past year has been the question of amalgamation. The settlement of this question is now long overdue, particularly in what is known as the car radius. Overlapping has been rampant there for many years, and various attempts have been made to curtail this useless waste of money and energy, but all such efforts have ended in failure. Profiting by experience, the special committee who have this question in hand have brought forward a scheme which they believe will overcome the difficulties which beset the former attempts. A representative meeting of boards of management has already been held, and, with very slight alterations, the scheme has been adopted, and at an early date it will be placed before the members of the societies. The whole question of success or failure lies with them, and it is for every individual member carefully to consider the whole matter, and show by attendance at the meetings whether they are prepared to go in for one large society or carry on as at present. This scheme at present only applies to the societies in the car radius, but we are informed that Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, and Condorrat have met and discussed the possibilities of the amalgamation of these societies, and good progress has been made. The other grouped societies have not as yet been approached, but as soon as satisfactory progress has been obtained with the car radius scheme, the other societies will be approached.

Another matter which has been brought to the notice of the association is the sale of tubercular meat for human consumption. Instructions were given to the Council to investigate the disposal of condemned carcasses, and also the effect on the general health of the community when tubercular meat was sold for human consumption. It was difficult to discover what was actually done with the carcass, but it appeared that the general practice was that, when the carcass was slightly affected, the diseased part was destroyed and the remainder sold for human food. If, however, the whole carcass was affected it was destroyed. With regard to the second question, this was submitted to the Scottish Section, who were prepared to submit the question to an expert; but, after consideration, the question being one which affected the whole of co-operative movement, it was agreed to place all the correspondence in the hands of the Co-operative Union. They, in their turn, have had the matter under discussion, and are now prepared to state a case before the Ministry of Health.

The work of the association has been carried on much as in former years. The Council went carefully into the question of holding management and book-keeping classes for the employees. The question was being discussed with the educational authority for Stirlingshire, and it was thought that classes might be arranged for the teaching of these subjects. All the arrangements of the authority, however, had been made before the question of teaching co-operative

management and book-keeping had been raised, and, consequently, no alterations could be made. This matter, however, will have the attention of the Council early in March, when it is hoped satisfactory arrangements can be made with the educational authorities. With regard to the interesting of school children in co-operation, we had hoped that a visit might be paid to the bakery of the Bainsford and Grahamston Co-operative Baking Society. Extensive alterations were, however, being made on the bakery, and the board of management asked that visit be postponed.

Through the good offices of the Scottish Propaganda Committee, we have held several indoor and outdoor propaganda meetings in the district during the winter and summer months. It is pleasing to report that the members of the societies are taking a keener interest in these meetings than formerly. For indoor meetings, speakers and music were provided, and for outdoor meetings we relied on the fame of the speaker.

The usual quarterly conferences were held, the first being under the auspices of the Insurance Society. The result of this meeting has been that a number of the societies are now enjoying the benefits of collective life assurance. At this meeting Mr. Robert Newlands (Camelon) was appointed treasurer, and Mr. George M'Nair (Stenhousemuir) was appointed member of the Council. The second conference was held at Denny. Messrs. Rule and P. Johnston were appointed members of the Council. The annual report and statistical statement was submitted, and, after some discussion, accepted. Mr. Huggan (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Glasgow) addressed the meeting on "Some Aspects of the Food Question." A collection amounting to £2 16s. was taken on behalf of the Veterans' Association. The third conference was held at Kilsyth. Mr. H. Brock (Grangemouth) was appointed member of the Council, and Mr. Thomas Johnston was appointed secretary. Mr. James Bayne (Alloa) attended and read a paper on "Amalgamation," showing the necessity for this in our district. At the conclusion of the address a motion was submitted and carried, approving of the principle of amalgamation, and that a committee in the car radius be appointed to draw up a scheme of amalgamation which might be acceptable to the societies concerned. The fourth conference was held at Grangemouth, under the auspices of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. The members were conducted over the soap works, and at the meeting Mr. Penny addressed the delegates on "Scientific Side Lights." Mr. Loney was appointed president, and Messrs. Burt and Walker were appointed auditors.

WAGES BOARD REPORT.

The increased cost of living and the demand for better conditions of labour has been brought prominently before the Wages Board during the year. Every class of employee, through their unions, have applied for increases on their wages, and all their claims have been based on the increased cost of living. The demand from the productive side usually took the form of a national demand, and in such cases the terms of the national agreement were accepted. In some cases the rates were fixed by a Trades Board, and their

No. 6.—FIFE AND KINROSS.

Executive Committee :

Mr. John King, J.P. (president), Cowdenbeath.
 „ Archibald Stewart (treasurer), Leven.
 „ John Patterson (secretary), Burntisland.
 „ Peter McConnell, J.P. (Honorary Member), Kirkcaldy.

Mr. John Balfour, Kirkcaldy.
 „ Thomas Gairns, East Wemyss.
 „ Alex. Gillespie, J.P., Buckhaven.
 „ Thomas Cowan, Keltie.
 „ George Wright, Dunfermline.

The usual four quarterly meetings have been held, and the increasing attendance is evidence that the executive's endeavour to bring matters of interest to the movement before these meetings is being appreciated.

The first meeting was held in February, under the auspices of the Dunfermline Society, when the Survey Committee's Report relating to Trade was submitted in a very concise and interesting address by Mr. James Lucas, M.A. (Scottish Section). He emphasised the need for organising, advertising, increasing capital, and the removal of overlapping. A special committee was appointed to redraft the constitution of the Wages Board. A resolution was passed requesting the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society to take into consideration the starting of a complete fishing industry.

The second meeting was held in May, under the auspices of the Buckhaven Society. Mr. Gillespie (president of the society) submitted a review of the new Education Act, which brought out an interesting discussion.

The third meeting was held in August, under the auspices of the Reform Society, Leven. The resolutions on reconstruction, remitted from the Scottish National Conference to district conferences, was introduced by Mr. Lucas (Scottish Section). The discussion was taken part in by a considerable number of delegates, showing a great diversity of opinion on the several resolutions. Following nominations made by societies, a reconstructed Wages Board was appointed by a vote of delegates representing boards of management only.

The fourth meeting was held under the auspices of the Markinch Society. The subject for discussion at this meeting was a paper by Mr. James C. Cessford, F.S.A.A. (Edinburgh), on the "Incidence of Income Tax." He treated the subject, first, in its general bearing to the ordinary taxpayers and the exemption allowances; second, the method of application to distributive and productive societies; third, as it applies to farming, particularly to co-operative farming. The discussion was very interesting and instructive, a number of questions being asked, which gave Mr. Cessford an opportunity to explain several technical points to those inquiring.

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

These have been more numerous than usual this year. Besides making arrangements for conference meetings, they have been called upon to deal with questions of difference as to overlapping and propaganda work during the

district, a wider and keener vision is manifest. Societies are showing readiness to adapt new methods to meet the new needs, and, in face of much virulent opposition, are greatly extending the benefits of co-operation to their members. In many directions the conference association sees the fruit of its labours in past and recent years to consolidate, invigorate, and engender progress with ideals.

The following conferences were held :—

Date.	Place of Meeting.	Subject.	Speaker.	Attendance.
1919. April.	Dundee	"Constitution of Co-operative Union."	Mr. John Muir, president, Conference Association.	104
July.	Montrose ..	"Reconstruction."	Mr. John Muir.	104
		"Co-operative Politics."	Mr. D.C. Howie, Scottish Organiser, Co-operative Party.	—
Oct.	Aberdeen ...	"Thoughts upon Management."	Mr. J. Downie, Scottish Section.	88
1920. Jan.	Brechin	"Co-operative Finance."	Mr. J.C. Cessford, F.S.A.A., Edinburgh.	93

A joint conference with the District Managers' Association was also held, at which Mr. Leckie (general manager, Brechin United Society) read a paper on "The Position and Potentialities of the Movement in the North." This meeting of the more purely business interests was calculated to infuse more enterprise and efficiency into both wholesale and retail efforts in the district for mutual benefit.

AMALGAMATION OF SOCIETIES.

Considerable attention was given to this subject. Attempts were made again in Forfar to secure union of a few of the societies, but without success. A report advocating amalgamation of the Arbroath societies was only passed by the necessary majority by one of the four. Better results, however, were secured at Auchterarder, where the Feus and Baking societies are now happily united.

PROPAGANDA.

Meetings under the Scottish National Propaganda scheme were held in Perth, Forfar, and Fraserburgh, and met with success. Other meetings subsequent to the report were arranged.

EDUCATION.

The most notable event was the Two Days' School held at Aberdeen in October, under the auspices of the Aberdeen Women's Co-operative Class. Mr. Downie (Scottish Section) was an ideal teacher. Over thirty students

benefited, and the movement will benefit from them. Work among the juniors, through choirs, &c., is increasing.

DEFENCE.

A circular was issued prior to the election of the education authorities urging support of men and women in sympathy with the new Act, and a few such were elected. Before the Town and Parish Council elections a circular was issued to societies and defence committees urging nomination and support to co-operators. City of Perth were very successful in their efforts, and quite a number of leading co-operators were successful in other places.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arbroath High Street and Muthill Provident societies attained and celebrated their jubilee. Carnoustie Association celebrated its diamond jubilee. Brechin United Society opened a model creamery and pasteurising plant, the first of its kind in the district. Forfar High Street and Strathisla societies joined the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. City of Perth and Arbroath Equitable societies adopted the collective life assurance scheme. Most societies have made great extensions, and several large purchases of property for same have been made.

OBITUARY.

Though small the list is impressive. Messrs. George Bisset (Aberdeen) and Thomas Todd (Perth) were familiar names nationally, while Mr. John Quinn (Arbroath) was equally well known. Mr. Todd was the first secretary of the conference association, holding office from 1879 to 1882, and he was president from 1884 to 1891. To all three the principles of co-operation were living things, and the co-operative cause transcended all other movements for the social and economic uplifting of the people.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance on hand—Bank	7	0 2½	By Railway Fares	25	3 7½
" " Cash	2	18 11	" Lost Time	10	5 0
" Subscriptions from Societies	91	6 4	" Allowances	9	2 6
" Advertising	3	12 0	" Council Meetings	5	6 9
" Investments	2	0 0	" Postages, Carriages, and Bank		
" Interest	1	17 11	Commission	6	7 4
" Collection for Mr. John Quinn	3	11 0	" Printing, Stationery, &c.	22	18 9
" Balance, December, 1919	7	14 2	" Hall Rents and Billposting ..	1	8 0
			" Fees to Readers of Papers at		
			Conferences	2	0 0
			" Delegate to British Congress at		
			Carlisle	9	5 7
			" Subscriptions and Testimonials ..	11	3 0
			" Allowances	15	0 0
			" Investments—		
			Co-op Convalescent Homes ..	1	0 0
			Scottish Co-operative Veterans'		
			Association Limited	1	0 0
	£120	0 6½		£120	0 6½

DEFENCE FUND.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance		47	0	0½	By Railway Fares		1	6	10½
„ Subscriptions		7	10	0	„ Lost Time		0	15	1½
					„ Allowances		0	12	6
					„ Printing, &c.		0	16	6
					„ Postages, &c.		0	4	5
					„ Balance		50	14	7½
		£54	10	0½			£54	10	0½

EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance		9	13	9	By Railway Fares	5	2	10	
„ Subscriptions.....		17	18	0	„ Lost Time	1	18	0	
					„ Allowances.....	1	0	0	
					„ Fee to Reader of Paper.....	1	1	0	
					„ Printing, &c.	8	6	8	
					„ Postages, &c.	1	0	4	
					„ Workers' Educational Association	0	5	0	
					„ Co-operative Union Research....	1	5	0	
					„ Reference Library, Dublin	0	5	0	
					„ Balance	7	7	11	
		£27	11	9			£27	11	9

ALFRED O'NEIL, Secretary.

No. 8.—GLASGOW AND SUBURBS.

Executive Committee.

Mr. John M. Biggar (president), Milngavie.	Mr. James Bowie, St. George.
„ Walter Weir (secretary), Govan Hill.	„ Robert Greig, Vale of Leven.
„ William Pettigrew (treasurer), Glasgow.	„ William Mason, Dalmuir.
„ A.R. Chaddock (statistical secretary), Ibrox.	Mrs. Anderson, Kinning Park
„ Archibald Henderson (auditor), Glasgow.	Mr. Malcolm Ross, Glasgow Eastern.
	„ Alex. Strang, Gowlairs.
	„ John Richardson, Dumbarton.
	„ Edward Rogerson, Shettleston.
	„ James Russell, St. Rollox.

The year under review has been one discontent—socially, politically, and industrially. The people had much to suffer at the hands of those who were in control of the food supplies. Commodities were bad, dear, and irregular in their delivery, due in a great measure to the incapacity of Government officials. So long as we continue to elect people of the wrong type to govern us, so long shall we suffer from the grievances and injustices which have been the subject of several resolutions that we have sent to the Prime Minister and the various controllers during the past year.

We therefore regret that several of our societies have not seen it to be their duty to bring their rules into line with the legislation enacted at the Swansea and London Congresses. Until all societies have power to deal with the political situation we can never get rid of the injustices perpetrated upon the movement by the vested interests which dominate the British House of Commons.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

This part of our work has been very much as in former years, with the exception that more interest is being taken in the young. Many of our societies are taking up the question of junior guilds, and early in the year we carried through an essay competition in which several of them competed, the prizes being presented at the educational conference. So far we have no knowledge of any society which has instituted a Comrades' Circle except Kinning Park. We believe that much good can be done for the future of the movement by a body like this, and we would heartily recommend societies to consider this question in the light of the advice given by Mr. W. R. Rae (Co-operative Union) at a meeting held recently in Edinburgh.

There are still a few societies without educational committees, and we would urge them to form one of men and women of vision, enterprise, and initiative, for lack of which we feel our co-operative educational movement is not making the progress it ought to do.

LECTURES TO DIRECTORS.

This was a new venture and is capable of further development. It has been said that co-operative directors hold the opinion that education is not for them, but only for the rank and file. The attendance at our meetings has exploded that opinion, and we feel sure that many who have attended the whole course have learned much. Every phase of a committee-man's work has been ably dealt with by experts, and much interest has been taken in these lectures. We are well aware that the work of a co-operative director during the past year has been no sinecure, and even the evenings upon which the lectures were given have often-times been encroached upon by special board meetings. However, we are quite satisfied with our first session and hope to continue this aspect of our work.

PROPAGANDA.

We have held no fewer than twelve meetings, having visited Kinning Park, St. George, Cowlares, Glasgow Eastern, Clydebank, Gilbertfield, Chryston, Old Kilpatrick, Anniesland, London Road, and Bucklyvie. Five of these meetings were held in conjunction with the National Propaganda Committee. We also carried through a scheme of visitation of every women's guild branch in our area. In that we had the co-operation of the executives of Sections I. and II. of the Scottish Women's Guilds and delegates from the Central Council. We got together a band of women speakers and, together with the members of our Council, addressed 60 meetings.

LITERATURE.

Much good work can be done by the intensive distribution of literature, and much of our future propaganda must be along these lines. The literature of the movement should be handed out at every meeting, whether it be social, educational, or business, and there are sufficient workers in every society to organise a door-to-door distribution.

We have tried to sell books* at our quarterly meetings, but cannot claim to have had much success. Moreover, we only reach the leaders there, and we are desirous of reaching the rank and file of our movement, on whose loyalty it exists. With that object in view, we will have on view at one of our conferences a selection of leaflets, pamphlets, and books embracing every phase of co-operative activity, so that delegates may select what would be most useful in their district.

CONFERENCES.

We held the usual quarterly conferences. The February conference was held under the auspices of the Kinning Park Society, and Mrs. Agnes Dollan dealt with "Co-operation and Women in Politics." The May conference was held at Clydebank, and we had Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., who lectured on "A Co-operator's Views and Impressions of Parliament." The August meeting took place under the auspices of East Kilbride Society, where Mr. Robert Stewart, J.P. (president, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), gave an interesting address on "Co-operation Abroad." The conference in November was held under the auspices of the Cowlairs Society, where we were privileged to have Mr. A. Straker (Northumberland Miners) lecturing on "The Nationalisation of the Mining Industry." All the conferences were well attended, and the discussions were of an interesting and informative character.

The annual educational conference took place in May, where a programme of work for the ensuing winter was adopted.

Two special conferences were held, one in January, where the Survey Committee's Report was discussed after being introduced by Mr. James Lucas, M.A. The other one took place in October, under the auspices of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, when Mr. A. P. Macdougall (Live Stock Commissioner for Scotland) dealt with "Food Production and Distribution."

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance brought forward, 1918 ..	805	3 7	By Postage, Postal Orders, &c.....	6	10 3
„ Subscriptions, Societies & Associations	775	6 11	„ Lost Time ..	16	8 3
„ Scottish Co-operative Wholesale £10, Advertising £1	11	0 0	„ Committee's Allowance	89	7 6
„ United Baking £5, Advertising £2 ..	7	0 0	„ Travelling Expenses	50	0 3
„ Drapery and Furnishing	3	3 0	„ Printing and Stationery	49	1 0
„ Paisley Manufacturing 10s., Advertising £1	1	10 0	„ Speakers at Lectures and Conferences	25	0 0
„ Scottish Section	3	0 0	„ Purvey at Lectures and Conferences	100	1 6
„ Scottish Co-operative Laundry Association	0	10 0	„ Salaries and Expenses	26	6 6
„ Scottish Co-operative Veterans' Association—Collection £6 6s., Donation 10s.	6	16 0	„ Rent £5, Income Tax 15s.	5	15 0
„ Scottish Co-operator Newspaper 10s., Advertising 10s.....	1	0 0	„ Insurance of Council.....	1	15 0
„ Scottish National Propaganda Committee	9	5 0	„ Co-operative News	3	5 0
			„ Co-operative Educator	0	10 0
			„ Scottish Co-operator	3	18 0
			„ Delegates to Congress (Carlisle) ..	8	17 9
			„ Propaganda Meetings	50	13 0
			„ Donations	13	12 0
			„ Guild Propaganda Work	2	7 2
Carried forward	1129	14 6	Carried forward	454	3 2

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1123	14	6
To Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild (Central Council) 2s. 6d., Section I. 2s. 6d., Section II. 2s. 6d.	0	7	6
„ Scottish Co-operative Men's Guild (District Council)	0	2	6
„ Civic Press	1	1	0
„ Council's Annual Social	1	12	6
„ Duntocher and Hardgate	2	10	0
„ Lennoxton	4	0	0
„ Bank Interest	6	16	7
	£1,140	4	7

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	454	3	2
By Co-operative Veterans' Associa- tion ..	9	18	0
„ Special Appeal—Defence Fund ..	215	15	6
„ General Fund ..	112	0	0
„ Sundry Expenses	0	14	6
„ Shares in Homes Association £1, Veterans £1, Co-operator £1 ..	8	0	0
„ Cash in Bank and on Hand	344	13	5
Audited— ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.	£1,140	4	7

DEFENCE FUND.

Receipts	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1918	129	10	2
„ Special Appeal	215	15	6
„ General Fund	112	0	0
„ Bank Interest	1	10	6
	£458	16	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Committee's Expenses	15	1	11
„ Honorarium to Defence Fund Secretary	3	0	0
„ Printing	83	8	0
„ Election Committees	231	9	0
„ Balance forward	125	17	3
	£458	16	2

WALTER WEIR, Secretary.

No. 9.—RENFREWSHIRE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. William C. Barr (president), John- stone.	Mr. James Crookston, Port Glasgow.
„ Donald Mackerron (secretary), Greenock.	„ A. Macdonald, Port Glasgow.
„ John Muir (treasurer), Elderslie.	„ Wm. Inglis, Renfrew.
„ John Paton (statistical secretary), Paisley.	„ M'Hutchison, Johnstone.

Scottish Section's Representative: Mr. P. J. Agnew, Coatbridge.

During the past year our conferences have followed the usual lines, dealing with subjects of interest to the movement at the moment. The February conference was held at Glasgow, under the auspices of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, when Mr. Huggan (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society grocery buyer) gave a very interesting address on "Our Food Supply under Government Control." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. D. C. Howie (Scottish organiser to the Political Representation Committee).

Our annual meeting in May was held in Greenock, under the auspices of the Greenock Central Society. The report and statistical statement was under review. Mr. Swan (secretary of the Greenock Central Society) read a paper on "Co-operators and the Housing Question." This paper gave us some novel suggestions, and placed the matter before the conference in a very concise manner. It was agreed we request the section to have the paper printed; unfortunately, the section did not agree to this request, and a very

valuable contribution to the housing problem was practically lost to the movement.

The August conference was held in Bridge of Weir, and was addressed by Mr. John Downie (Scottish Section) on "Thoughts on Management by a Committee-man." This was an excellent paper, and went into the subject very deeply, but was beyond the average committee-man, who would require to attend classes to come up to the requirements of the reader.

The November meeting was, as usual, held in Paisley. Mr. Agnew (Scottish Section) took the place of Mr. Lucas, in the series of resolutions on "Reconstruction under Co-operative Principles," which had been put forward at the wish of the Scottish Section. Mr. Agnew did full justice to the subject, and a good discussion followed.

During the year a number of the societies in our area raised the question of a milk supply. After some considerable delay, most of which was unavoidable, a special conference was held to consider a report of a meeting which a sub-committee of the executive had with the grocery committee of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. After hearing the report and the opinions expressed by the delegates, it was agreed that the secretary should obtain further information from the societies, and another special conference be called to further consider the whole question. This was carried out, and representatives of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society attended the next special conference. After a full discussion, it was agreed that societies would require to make the best possible arrangements they could for the retail sale of milk, as the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was not prepared to erect a creamery in our area for the bottling of milk.

Another of our agencies is the Central Defence Committee for our area, and, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of societies do not subscribe, it is one of the most live committees in Scotland. A special conference in connection with the above committee was held in June, when it was agreed to request societies to adopt the model rule as suggested by the Union, so that subscriptions to the Representation Fund would be in order. The annual meeting of societies subscribing to the fund was held in the Co-operative Hall, Causeyside Street, Paisley, on November 22nd. A report of the work done during the year was submitted by Mr. Orr. The officials—namely, Mr. G. Orr, chairman; Mr. D. Wilson, secretary; and Mr. A. Macdonald, treasurer—were unanimously re-elected, and it was further agreed that each subscribing society should be entitled to send a representative to the committee.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s	d	Expenditure.	£	s	d
To Balance brought forward	268	18	5½	By Committee, Travelling, &c... ..	58	2	11
„ Subscriptions from Societies	125	7	3	„ Officials' Fees and Postage	15	18	4
„ Co-operative Drapery and Furnishing Society	1	0	0	„ Reporting Meetings	2	10	0
„ U.C.B.S. Bonus Investment Society (two years)	1	0	0	„ Reading Papers	2	10	0
				„ Congress Delegate	7	5	7
				„ Printing	28	1	6
Carried forward	396	0	8½	Carried forward	104	8	4

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	396	0	8½
To Interest	12	6	3
	£408	6	11½

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	104	8	4
By Hall Rent and Purvey	26	9	2
„ Subscription, Co-operative Union ..	0	10	0
„ Donations ..	10	14	0
„ Treasurer's Postage and Bank Commission	0	9	8½
„ Loan and Shares in Laundry As- sociation	92	0	10
„ Loan and Share in Co-operative Newspaper Society	1	16	8
„ Share in Homes Association	1	0	0
„ Share in Veterans' Association	1	0	0
„ Loan in Johnstone Society	169	18	8
	£408	6	11½

DEFENCE FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts.			
To Balance brought forward	92	17	0
„ Subscriptions from Societies	106	14	0
„ Interest	1	8	1
	£200	19	1

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure.			
By Paid Treasurer of Defence Fund	90	0	0
„ Scottish Parliamentary Repre- sentation Committee	16	8	0
„ Treasurer's Outlays	0	2	0
„ Balance in Johnstone Society ..	94	14	1
	£200	19	1

DONALD MACKERRON, Secretary.

No. 10.—STIRLING, WEST OF FIFE, AND CLACKMANNAN.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Dunley (president), Alloa.
 „ G. Wilson (treas.), Bannockburn.
 „ W. M'Isaac (secretary), Tillicoultry.
 „ T. Jinks (auditor), Newtonshaw.

Mr. McLeod, Dunfermline.
 „ J. Kettrick, Newtonshaw.
 „ T. Cochrane, Alva.
 „ W. Cook, Coalsnaughton.

During the year just gone the commercial side of the movement has felt to the full many glaring injustices in regard to the control of foodstuffs and other necessities of life. The workers of the country as a whole have had many varied experiences of Government control and private speculation, mostly of a detrimental nature as far as they were concerned; so much so that in some quarters the methods adopted have been anything but dignified, and, as a remedy, we find to-day the movement is adding thousands to its membership. Such a result is a sure indication that it is being more fully realised that our system of distribution and production is one of the surest methods the workers have in safeguarding themselves from profiteering concerns.

During the past year the business of the association has been on similar lines to our past experience. The quarterly meetings of the association have been well attended, and the various subjects brought before the delegates have been discussed in an enthusiastic and capable manner.

To the various societies visited during the year our indebtedness cannot be easily expressed. The reception that has been extended to delegates attending our conferences and to the conference committee has at times seemed prodigal.

The assurance that they were only dispensing what they considered an obligation relieves our minds to the extent that their duty has been nobly done, individually and collectively. We assure these societies that the hospitality and painstaking courtesy that has been so ably proportioned out has been as greatly appreciated and esteemed, and has in no small degree added comfort to our meetings.

For the year that has gone great hopes were entertained. In many instances these hopes from a co-operative and social standpoint have been fully realised. Seeming difficulties, however, present themselves on the horizon, but if we dictate our policy according to our principles all difficulties will soon be surmounted.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Report.....	113	16	8
" Subscriptions from Societies	109	13	1
" Advertising.....	3	8	0
" Subscriptions for Wages Board..	5	0	0
" Interest from Bannockburn So- ciety.....	8	5	11
Audited— THOMAS JINKS.			
	£234	18	8

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By President, £4; Secretary, £7; Treasurer, £5	16	0	0
" Auditor's Fee	0	10	6
" Committee's Allowances and Ex- penses.....	31	19	6
" Delegates and Deputations	19	8	2½
" Readers of Papers	2	15	0
" Printing and Advertising	13	9	6
" Subscriptions	7	12	0
" Purveying Teas at Conferences..	18	0	0
" Musical Association	0	10	0
" Co-operative Educator.....	0	5	4
" 500 Envelopes	0	8	0
" Postages and Bank Commission	5	7	2
" Delegate to Congress.....	7	15	0
" Cash in Bannockburn Society ..	90	0	0
" Cash in Treasurer's hands	20	18	5½
	£234	18	8

DEFENCE FUND.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Report	.....	45	13	6	By Delegates to Central and Local Meetings	.....	7	6	7½
„ Interest from Bannockburn Society	.....	1	11	3	„ Printing	.....	4	6	0
					„ Education Authority Candidates' Expenses	.....	4	10	1½
					„ Secretary's Salary	.....	5	0	0
					„ Half Expenses of Meeting, &c., at Larbert	.....	0	19	2
					„ Secretary's and Treasurer's Post-ages and Stationery	.....	0	17	7
					„ Cash in Bannockburn Society	..	20	11	8
					„ Cash in Treasurer's hands	.....	3	13	7
		<u>£47</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>			<u>£47</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

WILLIAM M'ISAAC, Secretary.

(6) SOUTHERN SECTION.

The Board held fourteen meetings during the year, of which twelve were ordinary and two special.

The attendances of the members of the Board were as follows:—

	Possible.	Actual.	Absent.	Sick.
Mr. J. H. Bate	14	.. 14	.. —	.. —
Mr. W. T. Charter	14	.. 8	.. *6	.. —
Mr. M. H. Clear	14	.. 14	.. —	.. —
Mr. J. Dickinson.....	11	.. 9	.. 1	.. 1
Mr. S. Foulger.....	10	.. 10	.. †	.. —
Mrs. M. A. Gasson	14	.. 13	.. *1	.. —
Mr. R. Hibberd	4	.. 4	.. —	.. —
Mr. E. King	14	.. 14	.. —	.. —
Mr. T. M. McGiff	11	.. 11	.. —	.. —
Mr. W. J. Salmon	14	.. 14	.. —	.. —

* On business connected with the Board. † Mr. Foulger was succeeded by Mr. Hibberd.

The following appointments were made at the first meeting of the Board, held on June 16th, 1919:—

Chairman Mr. W. J. Salmon.

Sectional Executive Mrs. M. A. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, W. T. Charter, S. Foulger, E. King, and W. J. Salmon.

Boundaries Committee .. The members composing the Executive.

Representatives to the—

United Board..... Messrs. S. Foulger and E. King.

Office Committee Mr. S. Foulger.

Central Education Committee..... Mrs. M. A. Gasson.

Southern Co-operative Education Association..... Messrs. J. Dickinson and T. M. McGiff.

Southern Choral Association..... Mr. M. H. Clear.

Metropolitan Associations.. Mrs. M. Gasson and Mr. J. H. Bate.

Some changes have taken place in the membership of the Sectional Board owing to various causes. Mr. A. Hainsworth retired on receiving the appointment of organiser to the Metropolitan District Associations, and Mr. R.

Rowell also retired on being appointed Clerk of Works to the Reading Educational Authority. Mr. W. T. Charter proposes to retire at the end of the present Congress year on his election to the board of directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Sectional Board regret to lose the association of the gentlemen named, but recognise that they have accepted positions in which their services will be of value.

The deeply-regretted death of Mr. S. Foulger robbed the board of a highly respected and esteemed member, whose unobtrusive but genial personality won for him friends on every side. The suddenness of the stroke which carried off Mr. Foulger was a great shock to all of his friends, and the members of the board desire to place on record their high esteem of his character and their deep feeling of the loss which they have sustained.

Mr. J. Dickinson and Mr. T. M. McGiff filled the vacant places of Messrs. Rowell and Hainsworth, and Mr. R. Hibberd came to fill Mr. Foulger's place in accordance with rule.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

Figures have been sent in by societies which show there has been a great development in trade, much greater in fact than the increase in membership would appear to warrant. The explanation seems to be that societies are now able to get a better supply of goods, and members are in consequence increasing the average amount of their purchases. The advance in membership, though not so large in proportion as the sales, is a substantial one, and shows that co-operation is consolidating its position.

All over the section there are indications of keener interest being taken by the general public in the merits of the co-operative system of dealing. Public meetings are larger and more enthusiastic, and there has been more than the average number of inquiries.

The following statistics will be found to confirm these opinions :—

DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	Members.		Sales.		Share Capital.	
		1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Metropolitan ...	19	215,669	240,465	6,163,696	8,033,680	2,106,780	2,590,101
Surrey	6	11,873	13,058	407,463	507,020	137,939	167,010
Kent	18	50,125	53,387	1,662,424	2,120,928	603,865	728,875
Sussex	8	18,246	20,174	513,478	674,238	197,388	241,775
Hants.	11	48,010	53,442	1,024,107	1,599,550	452,582	564,854
Wilts. & Dorset.	9	17,096	19,190	493,109	624,575	193,025	240,669
Oxford	13	50,547	54,202	1,421,053	1,714,956	631,667	761,976
Cambridge	11	16,956	17,967	468,830	600,917	156,871	201,512
Norfolk	12	23,926	25,424	792,087	897,660	234,534	281,248
Essex & Suffolk.	16	44,376	47,172	1,435,131	1,791,480	579,074	700,245
Beds. & Bucks..	15	21,658	23,761	738,932	946,032	304,912	385,63
TOTAL ...	138	518,472	568,242	15,120,310	19,511,036	5,598,637	6,863,828

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

Conferences have been held during the year as follows:—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1919.			
April 26th..	London	Hours and Wages Boards	Mr. J. Pollitt.
May 10th ..	„	Annual Report	Members of the Board
May 31st ..	„	Pensions for all Co-op. Employees.	Mr. W. T. Charter.
Oct. 11th ..	„	Co-operative Politics	Mr. S. F. Perry.
Nov. 15th..	„	Survey Report	Mr. B. Williams.
1920.			
Jan. 24th..	„	Co-operative Societies and Farming	Mr. H. Read.

The first conference was, naturally, limited to members of management committees only, with a consequent restriction in the number of delegates. The following resolution was carried:—

That the representatives from management committees here present pledge themselves to refer all applications by the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees for alteration in conditions of employment to their respective District Hours and Wages Boards.

The general feeling was against the establishment of a Sectional Hours and Wages Board, the delegates preferring to continue with districts boards only. Later in the year the demand from the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees forced the position, and it was found necessary to establish a Sectional Hours and Wages Board to meet the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees' representatives. At this meeting an agreement embodying a new rate of wages for the section was made.

The Sectional Board have every reason to be satisfied with the interest taken in the annual report, which was submitted on May 10th. A large number of delegates assembled. Many questions were asked, and there was a brisk discussion of the various subjects presented.

On May 31st, Mr. W. T. Charter introduced the proposal to institute pensions for all co-operative employees, with the result that the following resolution was carried:—

That a special committee be appointed to consider schemes for the establishment of a superannuation fund for all co-operative employees, such committee to consist of the chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (who would act as chairman of the committee), four members of the Co-operative Wholesale Board (to be appointed by the board), and eight representatives

from shareholding societies (four from the Manchester district, two from the Newcastle district, and two from the London district).

Terms of Reference—

To consider and report as to the practicability of establishing a superannuation fund for co-operative employees, either contributory or non-contributory as far as individuals are concerned, and to make such other inquiries and to take such evidence as may be necessary to enable alternative schemes, together with their financial commitments, to be submitted to the shareholders not later than the meetings to be held in April, 1920.

A committee on lines approximating to the proposal has since been elected.

It was expected that there would be a very keen debate in connection with Mr. Perry's subject of "Co-operative Politics." There turned out to be very little opposition, however, and the following resolution was carried with unanimity :—

That direct co-operative representation in Parliament and on local bodies being now a prime necessity, both commercially and socially, this meeting urges societies in the section to support enthusiastically the policy embodied in the Congress decisions on this question, thus hastening the realisation of our aim to secure such a body of representatives in the House of Commons as will enable the movement to safeguard adequately its interests and help forward the universal application of the principles for which it stands.

There is, apparently, little opposition in the Southern Section to proposals for securing co-operative representation in the House of Commons and on public bodies. On the contrary, there are many societies which are actively pushing forward political propaganda.

Mr. W. Gregory was unfortunately prevented from keeping his appointment to introduce the Survey Report, and his place was filled at short notice by the sectional secretary. There were evidences at this conference that the Survey Report was still far from being fully understood, and it appeared that some students of the report had become confused by its numerous sections.

Mr. Read's paper on "Co-operative Societies and Farming" was of a very practical and useful nature. There has never before been so much keen interest shown in this subject. It is evidently being treated by societies as one of a practical nature which must have careful attention, as a number of representatives had come prepared to deal in a serious way with the problem raised. The consensus of opinion was in favour of distributive societies renting or purchasing farms wherever possible. A few delegates were of opinion that small societies could usefully venture on this phase of business, but warnings were uttered, both by Mr. Read and other delegates, that care is necessary to ensure success.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES' MEETING.

The secretaries of the different districts in the section met in London on August 9th to discuss propaganda. The matter debated was the possibility of introducing co-operation into new areas, and the value of the meeting has shown itself in new departures, which are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

It will be seen from the district reports that the secretaries and executives have had a full year. A considerable amount of propaganda has been carried on, particularly in the country districts, from which it is hoped to secure results in the near future.

The Surrey District Conference Association, which was not affiliated to the Union, has now been merged into an official district association.

DEMAND FOR SECTIONAL UNIFORMITY IN HOURS AND WAGES.

In August last the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees presented a demand to all societies in the Southern Section for a uniform scale of hours and wages on a higher plane than some societies were giving. The matter was remitted to the District Hours and Wages Boards in the first place, but it appeared necessary to take further steps in order to secure satisfactory results. On the recommendation of several District Hours and Wages Boards the Sectional Board called a conference of representatives of societies on October 9th. At this conference resolutions were carried to the effect that a Sectional Hours and Wages Board, composed of one representative from each of the District Hours and Wages Boards, and two representatives of the Sectional Board, should be set up.

The Sectional Hours and Wages Board met on Thursday, October 23rd. The matter was exhaustively dealt with, and certain proposals agreed upon, which were remitted to the societies. On Wednesday, November 12th, the Board met to consider the amendments which had been received, and incorporated some of them in the Board's proposals. A meeting was then arranged between the Board and representatives of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. After a long sitting a settlement was arrived at which was embodied in an agreement signed by representatives of both sides on January 13th, 1920. Immediately afterwards the agreement was circulated to societies in the section and was generally well received, although there were some cases of disagreement. Copies of the agreement may be had on application to the sectional secretary.

NEW SOCIETIES.

In the Island of Guernsey a new society has been established under the title of the Guernsey Workers' Co-operative Society Limited. Its main business was intended to be in the baking trade, and it started in a small way by hiring an existing baker's shop with a small equipment.

A society has been formed at Jersey, known as the Jersey Co-operative Society, its registered address being New Street, St. Heliers. This also was mainly intended to transact trade in bread, and an established baker's business

was purchased, which was turning out some 24 sacks per week. There are 500 members, and nearly £600 of share capital.

At Beaminster, Dorset, as a result of the Agricultural Workers' Union taking an interest in co-operative matters, a new society, with 120 members, has been established. The rules have been registered, and business has commenced.

At Bridport a society was established and commenced business in August last. It opened by purchasing an established grocer's business in the main street, and is now doing a trade of something like £120 per week. There are 500 members, and nearly £600 of share capital.

A society is in course of formation at Ampthill, Beds.

The National Union of Operative Printers' Assistants, with headquarters in London, has purchased an estate of 300 acres at Wellsborough, near Market Bosworth, and propose to adopt the model rules. The negotiations have been transferred to the Midland sectional secretary.

AMALGAMATIONS.

The Portsea Island Society has taken over the engagements of the Petersfield Society and is rapidly developing trade in that district.

A society of small holders, at Thundersley, Essex, has been taken over by Stratford.

Romsey Society has transferred its engagements to Eastleigh.

The Bournemouth Society accepted the transference of engagements of the Isle of Purbeck Agricultural Society, and has adopted the system of selling goods as near cost price as possible in that particular branch, paying no dividend, having regard to the liabilities of that society. The sales have shown a gratifying increase.

The two old established societies of Sheerness have amalgamated after 25 years' discussion. The sales have shown an increase of £1,000 per week in the first quarter after the amalgamation.

Wolverton, Bletchley, Stony Stratford, and Newport Pagnell are discussing a proposal to amalgamate in one society. The principle of amalgamation has been adopted, but at the time of writing decision is held up by inability to agree upon the number of committee-men and the areas which they should represent. It is hoped that this objection will shortly be overcome.

Stratford and Edmonton proposed to amalgamate and submitted a resolution to their members. The resolution was carried at Edmonton, but was rejected at Stratford. On a second attempt, however, the resolution in favour of amalgamation was carried, and the amalgamation should be completed by September, 1920.

BOUNDARIES.

A number of agreements, delimiting boundaries between societies, have been ratified during the year.

Addlestone and Staines got over a rather difficult position by a little

"give and take" with respect to two different areas. It is understood that the present agreement is satisfactory to both parties.

Stratford and Anchor had an acute disagreement which, after prolonged discussion, appeared to be incapable of settlement. The societies submitted the case to the Sectional Board for arbitration, and after some reluctance on the part of the Anchor Society to accept the award, the two societies are arranging their differences on lines approaching the Sectional Board's decision.

Woking and Kingston have met to decide upon a boundary, but no result has yet been secured.

Staines.—There appeared to be some danger of a dispute arising with respect to the allocation of Twickenham, but it was finally agreed that it should become part of the Staines Society's district.

Southampton and Bournemouth.—These have agreed upon a boundary, which gives Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst, Lymington, and New Milton to Southampton.

Brighton and Guildford.—The Brighton Society were about to open a branch at Horsham and had bought premises, when a desire was put forward on the part of some Horsham residents that the Guildford Society should take over the district. A meeting of representatives of the two committees was held in London, and it then appeared there might be considerable difficulty in adjusting the claim. Finally, it was decided that the Sectional Board should organise a public meeting in Horsham and submit the position to popular vote. Both committees agreed to abide by the decision. The Guildford Society undertook to purchase the premises already obtained by the Brighton Society in case the decision went in Guildford's favour. The public meeting was held on February 3rd, 1920, when the largest hall in the town was packed to overflowing, more than 200 people having been refused admission. The decision went in favour of Guildford, to whom the district has been awarded.

PROPAGANDA.

The services of Mrs. K. Hunt have been obtained on four occasions for the purpose of arousing interest on behalf of various societies. A week's propaganda was carried out at Crowborough on behalf of the Tunbridge Wells Society; at Princes Risborough, for the High Wycombe Society; at Thaxted, for the Saffron Walden Society; and at Melton Constable. Excellent results were obtained in all cases, particularly at Thaxted, where the Saffron Walden Society intend shortly to open a new branch.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The possibility of joint working between the educational committees of neighbouring societies has been considered during the year. A meeting of representatives of the Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Beccles educational committees was held at Yarmouth, under the auspices of the Sectional Board, and a resolution was carried agreeing to set up a sub-committee of two from each society to provide for joint working in the future.

Brighton Society have a full-time educational secretary, and Bournemouth have decided to engage one.

A meeting of Weymouth committees and guilds was held during February, with the object of considering the question of re-organising the educational committee and appointing a spare-time secretary who would receive an honorarium for the work. A resolution in favour of this was carried, and it was understood that it would be submitted to the following quarterly meeting of members.

SUMMER SCHOOLS, &c.

A summer school was held at the Grange College, Folkestone, during three weeks in August and September. It was organised by the Central Education Committee, and was very successful, there being a full number of students each week.

The Sectional Board, jointly with the Southern Co-operative Educational Association, organised an Easter week-end at Brighton. The Brighton Society, through its educational committee, rendered valuable assistance in securing halls for meetings, arranging for luncheons and teas, and providing a long and varied programme of lectures, discussions, and outings. The Sectional Board feel that much of the success of the school was due to the enthusiasm with which the friends at Brighton threw themselves into the work, and desire to record their thanks for the services rendered.

The Mayor of Brighton gave an address and presided at one of the gatherings. The Rev. Rhondda Williams lectured, and Miss E. M. White gave a most interesting talk on "Civics."

A sectional week-end was held at Yarmouth on October 18th and 19th, when Mr. G. D. H. Cole (Labour Research Department) gave three lectures on the "Organisation of Industry." A great deal of interest was roused by Mr. Cole's method of handling his subject.

AFFILIATIONS TO THE UNION.

During the year we have been glad to welcome the Woodbridge Co-operative Society to the ranks of the Co-operative Union. This society has been established for many years, but has only now decided to join the Union.

The Chesham Brush Manufacturers Limited has also been admitted a member during the year.

POLITICAL SCHOOLS.

Political schools have been held under the auspices of the following societies :—Ashford, Braintree, Brighton, Cambridge, Eastleigh, and Gillingham, the teachers being supplied by the Co-operative Union.

THE RURAL WORKERS AND CO-OPERATION.

As a result of a communication from Mr. R. B. Walker (secretary of the National Agricultural Workers' Union) a number of district conferences have been held at which a paper dealing with the "Rural Workers and Co-operation" has been read. Letters have been received from agricultural branch secretaries at Presteign, Puddletrenthide, St. Clears, Long Stratton, New Radnor, Cranborne, Llandrindod, Toft Monks, Great Massingham, Candlesby,

Chagford, Burnham Sutton, North Elmham, Northwold, Cuckfield, Chitterne, Royston, Seedwell, Woolstone, Cattistock, Maltby-le-Marsh, St. Bride's Major, Burrell, Tysoe, Uppington, Downhead St. Mary, Roadwater, Brede, and Beaminster. It would appear that the country districts would well repay the enterprise of societies which adopted a forward policy.

FOOD CONTROL.

When the discussion on the advisability or otherwise of Food Control being abolished suddenly came to the front, the Board passed the following resolution :—

That this Board has seen no reason to depart from the attitude of the Co-operative Congress at Carlisle with respect to the retention of Food Control, and disapproves of the action of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in passing a resolution demanding the removal of control.

LITERATURE AND LANTERN SLIDES.

Cash receipts for literature sales have shown quite an important increase during the year, having amounted to £87 16s. 4d., as compared with an average of £30 to £40. The increased activities of the Publications Committee are no doubt largely responsible for the improvement.

Eight applications for lantern slides have been dealt with, accounting for the loan of 530 slides.

TRADE-UNIONISM AND CO-OPERATION.

The movement in the direction of the consolidation of the trade union and co-operative worlds has made rapid strides during the year. The London Joint Advisory Council has been particularly active, and their work is having far-reaching effect. A report will be found under the heading of the Metropolitan Association. Joint Advisory Councils have been formed at Portsmouth, Swindon, and other places. The Board will be pleased to render societies assistance in the work of establishing such joint councils.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Board have pleasure in presenting their hearty acknowledgments to the great number of disinterested friends in the section who are working for the cause.

The secretaries and members of the district executives and the various educational committees, men's and women's guilds, and numerous others give of their best, sometimes under onerous conditions. Without these services the movement certainly would not make the advancement that it now consistently registers, and it is but right that thanks should be given them in full measure for their exertions.

W. J. SALMON, Chairman.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

Three new societies—Newport Pagnell, Potton, and Tonbridge—have been added to membership, and Guildford has renewed membership this year after a lapse of several years.

The subscriptions from societies amount to £1,360 17s. 2d., an excess of £57 10s. 8d. over last year.

Contributions from convalescents amounted to £75 8s. 4d., being £12 5s. 7d. less than in 1918. The management expense amounted to £177 1s. 5½d., an increase of £47 19s.

On the whole it may be said that the cases treated this year have revealed a great amount of severe illness, and many cases of breakdown due to overstrain or sorrow.

Sixty-two societies have asked for the assistance of the fund for their members, against 46 last year. Fourteen societies, as against ten in 1918, received surgical aid and dental grants in addition to convalescent grants.

The total amount of net grants made on behalf of 331 convalescent cases was £1,137 4s. 8d., and the total amount to 59 cases for surgical aid and dental benefits was £133 12s. 11d., making a grand total of £1,270 17s. 7d., an increase of £354 18s. 1d. It will therefore be seen that the increase in the income from subscriptions has not quite kept pace with the increase in calls for benefit.

Grants have been made to 62 societies in respect of 331 convalescents, an increase of 103; and to 14 societies in respect of 59 surgical aid and dental cases, an increase of 27 over last year.

Tuberculosis cases and cases bordering on consumption have numbered 20 against ten last year, but, on the whole, the cases have not been of such a serious type, and good results have followed an average stay of six weeks, as against ten weeks last year. Consequently, the average cost per case—£7 5s. 3d.—compares favourably with £9 0s. 3d. per case last year. The committee sincerely regret that in three cases the application was made at too advanced a stage of the disease for the fund to give any assistance.

The Shelter at Bournemouth has been used during the year by three members for a total of 17 weeks. A new tent was purchased fully furnished at a cost of £25 to replace the one on the foreshore at Bournemouth, which was destroyed by the gale of July, 1918. The Shelter at Haywards Heath has been in full occupation throughout the year.

C. WEBB (Secretary).

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—COMBINED NORTH AND SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

Executive Committee.

Mr. A. C. Burn (chairman), West London.

„ B. Williams (secretary).

„ A. Hainsworth (organiser).

„ C. J. Beese, Staines.

„ J. Dickinson, Woolwich.

„ W. E. Harlen, Willesden.

„ E. Irwin, Croxley.

„ J. Maton, Edmonton.

„ E. C. Ramsey, Grays.

„ H. H. Thorne, Yiewsley.

„ A. Wiggins, Watford.

Mrs. M. A. Gasson (Sectional Board).

Mr. J. H. Bate (Sectional Board).

„ W. Balaam, Enfield.

„ W. J. Foster, Anchor.

„ F. P. Haywood, Perseverance.

„ T. I. Lethaby, Stratford.

„ G. H. Pightling, Epping.

„ W. Stewart, South Suburban.

„ Potter, Kingston.

„ A. W. Golightly (Joint Propaganda Committee).

„ A. Whitehead (Joint Propaganda Committee).

The Congress year 1919-20 has been a momentous one as regards London propaganda, which has been conducted on a scale commensurate with the possibilities of the metropolis. The executive's policy has been to arrange two or three demonstrations on a large scale, and to follow them up by smaller meetings, rendered possible by the interest created by the larger ones. The London societies show great increases in membership and sales.

CONFERENCES.

The following conferences have been held :—

Date.	Subject.	Reader of Paper.
June 14th, 1919.	The Central Headquarters.	Mr. S. Coffin.
October 5th, 1919....	How can Educational Committees help to solve the London Co-operative Problem?	Mr. T. I. Lethaby.
November 1st, 1919..	The Consumer and the State.	Mr. D. Carmichael.
March 6th, 1920	Trade-unionists and Co-operators.	Mr. W. T. A. Foot.

The papers were of a high order, and large audiences gave evidence of the interest taken in them.

SPEAKERS' CLASSES.

Classes have been held at Penge, West London, and Leman Street, under the efficient leadership of Miss Clara Reed. The students derived much benefit from her wide and practical knowledge of elocution.

THE CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., attended the Executive meeting held on June 19th, 1919, to consider the possibilities of joint action with respect to the Central Headquarters and Peace Memorial schemes. It was decided to ask the United Board to receive a deputation, and as a result the United Board sanctioned the preparation of a set of plans by which to ascertain the probable cost of such a building as would serve the desired purpose. These are to be submitted to a future meeting of the Board.

LONDON MEN'S GUILD COUNCIL.

The Executive, in response to an appeal from the Men's Guild, undertook to render assistance in promoting the establishment of new guilds and in other ways.

MEETING IN THE ALBERT HALL.

On May 3rd, a great demonstration was held in the Albert Hall, when Mr. T. Killon (chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society) occupied the chair. The speakers were George Bernard Shaw, Robert Smillie, Margaret Bondfield, W. H. Watkins, and Joseph Maton (chairman, Edmonton Co-operative Society). The following resolution was carried unanimously :—

This meeting, representing the London trade union and co-operative movements, realising the increased necessity for united action in the interests of the workers as producers and consumers, gives unqualified support to the policy of mutual assistance on the part of trade union and co-operative forces, and pledges itself to further the organising of working-class opinion in London in favour of—

1. Multiplying the membership, capital, and branches of co-operative societies.
2. Strengthening and consolidating the trade union movement.
3. Establishing central headquarters for the two movements, comprising a great shopping centre, large public hall, café, administrative offices, &c.
4. Securing control of local government by representation on the local governing bodies.
5. Generally working for the uplift of the workers' lives.

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

On Sunday, September 21st, a great demonstration of protest against the high cost of living was held in Hyde Park. It was estimated that 200,000 people surrounded the ten platforms, from each of which four or five speakers spoke in favour of a removal of the existing unjust system of production and distribution, which permits profiteers to extract huge sums from the sufferings of the consumers.

The following "Notes for Speakers" were circulated to each speaker :—

Our desire is that the Hyde Park Demonstration should not merely be a protest against profiteering, but a landmark in the abolition of the profit-making system of industry.

We therefore venture to call your attention to the following points :—

There is no escape from profiteering under a capitalist (profit-making) system. The only way to destroy profiteering is to destroy the profit-making system. The co-operative movement does this. It conducts production and distribution through every stage without any profit-making, manufacturing solely for use in the interests of the people. It already covers a third of the population, and is capable of indefinite expansion nationally and internationally. Therefore, we must demand that the Government should make the fullest possible use of the co-operative movement as the effective and immediately practical method of checking profiteering.

We must demand—

1. That the Co-operative Wholesale Society should be fully used by the Government as agent for the importation and distribution of controlled goods.

2. That the needs of co-operative societies should be supplied on the basis of a periodical return of membership.

3. That all restrictions on opening new branch stores and departments by co-operative societies and on the transfer of registration by new members to co-operative societies should be removed.

These claims are made for the benefit of the whole people. Every single person should be given the opportunity of becoming a co-operator, and so enabled to supply himself without the intervention of the profit-makers. When the people can feed and clothe themselves and finance their own trading operations without the help of capitalists, they will be able to regulate prices and control conditions.

To do so they must not only have their fighting organisations—trade unions—but their own trading organisation, the co-operative movement. It is little use for trade-unionism to raise wages if capitalism can put up prices. It is also little use for co-operation to control distribution if capitalism controls the sources of supplies. Therefore, the workers' money should be invested with the Co-operative Wholesale Society to build up national and international co-operative trade.

Co-operators and trade-unionists must open co-operative stores at every street corner. Co-operators and trade-unionists must create a great international Co-operative Wholesale Society which will trade for use, not profit, to the mutual benefit of the different peoples of the world.

After the demonstration the National Councils of the trade union and co-operative movements were urged to send a deputation to the Prime Minister to demand the following reforms :—

The abolition of the Retail Businesses (Licensing) Order.

Increased facilities to consumers for re-registration for controlled goods.

Supplies of controlled goods to be made to retailers on a monthly return of registered customers.

The Government to be urged to use the co-operative organisation to its fullest capacity for importing goods.

The amendment of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act and the removal of the £200 limit on members' share capital.

The abolition of the datum period and distribution of all available supplies of coal upon the basis of registration.

The nationalisation of the coal mines, and the distribution of coal through co-operative societies and the municipalities.

The elimination of private interests in the milk industry and the substitution of national ownership, with co-operative and municipal methods of distribution.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure by the Executive during 1919, inclusive of the Organiser's salary, was £1,515 14s. 11d. Against this there was received from Albert Hall meeting, £419 4s.; from advertisements, £12 10s.; and contributions towards the cost of the Hyde Park Demonstration, £177 4s. 4d. Since the close of the year £202 has been received. The total receipts for 1919 were £818 8s. 4d., leaving net expenditure £697 6s. 7d.

EDUCATION ACT, 1918.

The Executive collaborated with the Workers' Educational Association, the London Trades Council, and the London Labour Party in organising a joint conference for the purpose of securing the best London administration of the Education Act, 1918. The conference was very successful, and a long and comprehensive programme was adopted. The London County Council Education Committee has been asked to receive a deputation, and has replied that the matters are under consideration, and that there will be opportunities for the above bodies to get their suggestions considered on the report being presented.

GENERAL PROPAGANDA.

After the conference held in January, 1919, in the Manor Place Baths, Walworth, and the Albert Hall Demonstration in May, every trade union branch in London was asked to receive a speaker to urge trade-unionists to join the local co-operative societies, so that the power of the two movements might be strengthened. The response to this request was excellent, and no less than between 100 and 200 branches were visited with gratifying results.

Special "unity" demonstrations were held in several districts during the year. The Woolwich Society joined with the local Labour Party in holding a week's "rally" meetings. Each evening of the week, from December 8th to 13th, meetings were held, addressed by many well-known co-operative, trade union, and Labour speakers. In Stratford, a two weeks' open-air campaign, was held, whilst at Enfield and Grays arrangements are now in hand for holding similar joint meetings.

United gatherings have been held with splendid results in the Manor Place Baths, addressed by Messrs. Carmichael, Naylor, Hainsworth, and others; and in the Shoreditch Town Hall, addressed by Mr. F. Bramley and others.

Co-operative societies in other districts have also held several meetings which have been addressed by members of the Council, notably one in the Hammersmith Baths, where Mr. Tom Mann was one of the speakers. At this meeting nearly 1,000 persons were present.

Since the Organiser was appointed he has attended the following meetings:—Public meetings in the London area, 76, guild meetings 96, demonstrations 5, committee meetings 31, conferences 17. He has also attended numerous meetings of committees, &c., in connection with the Metropolitan district and the London Joint Advisory Council, the total number of meetings attended being 225.

MEETINGS FOR WIVES OF TRADE-UNIONISTS.

The Women's Guild in April took in hand the organising of special meetings for trade-unionists' wives. A letter was addressed to trade union branches pointing out the importance of arousing the interest of women as the spenders of the family income, and asking them to communicate with the Women's Guild in regard to meetings for the wives of their members. Seventeen guild branches appointed deputations to meet trade union branches on the matter, and one or two successful meetings were arranged.

After the railway strike the guild sent out a special circular entitled "Follow up the Strike" to all its branches, giving detailed suggestions for propaganda work among women trade-unionists and the wives of trade-unionists. One of the Sectional Council members was appointed to help London branches in the organisation of meetings, and a special leaflet showing what co-operation had done for the railwaymen was printed for distribution at these gatherings. In all, reports have been received from 18 guild branches (representing six societies). Several of these have held more than one meeting, and other branches have held meetings of which reports have not yet come to hand.

JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS, LONDON. (Under the auspices of the combined North and South Metropolitan Associations.)

Trade-unionists: Messrs. F. Bramley, assistant secretary, T.U.C. Parliamentary Committee; D. Carmichael, secretary, London Trades Council; W. T. A. Foot, N.U.R. London District; E. Friend, chairman, London Trades Council; J. Murrey, London Building Trades Federation; T. E. Naylor (chairman), Printing Trades Federation; J. T. Scoulding, London Transport Workers.

Co-operators: Messrs. W. Adsett, London Co-operative Men's Guild; A. Barnes, London Joint Committee of Co-operators; A. C. Burn, Metropolitan Co-operative District Association; Miss M. Llewelyn Davies, Women's Co-operative Guild; Mr. A. Hainsworth, Metropolitan Co-operative District Association; Mrs. Langton, Women's Co-operative Guild; Mr. P. F. Masters, London Joint Committee of Co-operators.

Secretary: Mr. B. Williams, 66 Great Prescott Street, E.1.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1919-20.

On January 25th, 1919, a joint conference of trade-unionists and co-operators was held in the Newington Hall, Walworth, at which there were approximately 600 trade union and 350 co-operative delegates. Resolutions affirming the oneness of aim of the two movements were carried, and it was agreed that a joint Council representing the wishes of the conference should be set up.

The Council was established, and a preliminary meeting took place on March 19th, 1919, at which it was resolved to adopt as a guide for future action the objects put forward by the National United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, of which the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. A. Whitehead are joint secretaries.

METHODS OF WORKING.

In addition to the "Objects," the following statement was adopted as a basis upon which to carry on activities. The Council agreed :—

1. To investigate by Commissions of Inquiry any questions affecting the interests of the working classes with the object of dealing with them after fuller knowledge of the facts had been ascertained.

2. To prepare pamphlets containing the ascertained facts, and proposals for dealing with problems, for circulation amongst the trade unions, co-operative societies, and other organisations.

3. To hold joint co-operative and trade union meetings for the purpose of developing collectivist ideas, and using other means of propaganda for the same end, including the exchange of speakers for co-operative and trade union meetings, conferences, or other gatherings.

• 4. To discover means of co-ordinating the activities of the working-class bodies on all matters affecting the interests of the worker as producer and consumer.

The general programme of the London Council was embodied in an eight-page pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained on application to the secretary. Meetings of the Council are held on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY'S BANK.

An interview was sought with representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank, and the following information was elicited :—

Annual turnover of bank, including all accounts, £500,000,000.

Already more than 2,500 trade unions or branches of trade unions had opened accounts.

It was estimated that trade union funds amounted to at least £10,000,000. The Co-operative Wholesale Society were willing to accept all trade union business. Interest on current accounts is now increased to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Deposit accounts at 14 days' notice, $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Deposits at three months' notice (minimum, £50), $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. These quotations are net and not subject to dividend.

Over 600 co-operative societies had already been made agencies for the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank. Deposits could be made at the central offices of any of these societies, and also at branch stores in some cases.

Cheques could be cashed at all of these societies.

Over 1,000 new trade union accounts had been opened during 1919, and there were new inquiries every day.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank was as much a bank as any joint stock bank in existence. It had the advantage of the backing of the whole of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's resources.

Where no co-operative society or branch was easily available cash could be paid into the nearest joint stock bank branch for transmission to the Co-operative Wholesale Society. The effect would be precisely the same as though it had been paid in direct to the Co-operative Wholesale Society or through a co-operative society.

Nearly all the joint stock banks were agents for the Co-operative Wholesale Society. A large amount of trade union funds was invested in the bank.

The bank could always make arrangements by which trade union cheques would be cashed by local co-operative societies. Machinery existed for keeping the local society informed as to the amount which could safely be paid out under this system.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society would meet any demand from trade unions for facilities in towns where the local co-operative society had not yet been appointed as agent.

In addition to the trade union accounts, there were from 12,000 to 13,000 individual deposit accounts, representing total deposits of £1,600,000.

Trade union funds now with the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank amount to nearly three and a half million pounds sterling. There are some 20,000 individual depositors with over £2,000,000 to their credit.

There were also over a thousand individual current accounts.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

An inquiry into the problem of the milk supply has been held, and the Council have adopted the following suggestions for dealing with the business of supplying the nation's milk. It may here be said that the Council, and a sub-committee of the Labour Party, working independently, arrived at conclusions so similar in character, that it was decided to adopt the Labour Party's scheme word for word :—

THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

A Central Board should be established which would be responsible for the whole of the milk supply of the country. It would aim at securing—

1. Ample production to meet the needs of the community.
2. A high quality in the milk sold to the consumer, and
3. The greatest possible economy in methods of collection and distribution.

The Central Board should be a department of the Ministry of Food, whose Parliamentary chief, the Food Controller, would answer for the department in Parliament. The Board should consist of representatives (not exceeding 16

in number) of the local authorities, the consumers, and the producers, both employers and employed, in the milk industry. There should also be representatives of the following bodies as members of the Board in a consultative capacity without power to vote:—Ministry of Food, Ministry of Health, Board of Agriculture, and Ministry of Transport.

The powers of the Central Authority would be such as to cover all the duties of securing a proper milk supply, and these would include power to establish farms for the production of milk and milk depôts, and also factories for the manufacture of surplus milk and by-products. It should have the right to control foodstuffs, not only enforcing a maximum price, but if necessary by holding supplies and distributing them to the best advantage. It would have the duty of inspection throughout the country of allocation of all surplus supplies, the supervision of transport including the provision of refrigerator cars, and wherever necessary of the economical direction of milk from producing areas to those requiring supplies. It should also have the right to fix the maximum price based upon the ascertained cost of production with reasonable remuneration to the producer.

MILK AREAS.

In order that the Central Authority may better carry out its duties of supervision and regulation of supplies it should divide the country into milk areas and appoint a Milk Commissioner to take charge of each of these. The Milk Commissioner would have a staff of inspectors and be assisted by a committee representing the local authorities, the consumers, and the producers, both employers and employed in the milk industry of that area.

The work of the Commissioners would be in the main supervisory and advisory. They would carry out the instructions of the Central Board, and would advise them on the requirements of the whole area, keeping them fully informed as to any deficiencies, either in the quantity or quality of milk, and making suggestions for necessary improvements.

The Central Board would have power to delegate any of its duties, if it thought necessary, to the Commissioner and his committee in a milk area. Special powers would include the supervision of any dairy farm or other establishment under the control of the Central Authority.

In order to reduce the cost of transit, areas should be made as far as possible self-supporting, drawing all their supplies from within their own boundaries.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Power should be given to County and County Borough Councils, Borough Councils, and Urban and Rural District Councils to carry on the milk trade from production to retail distribution. They should have power to take over existing depôts, or to establish their own district depôts to secure the proper treatment of milk at its source. The functions of such district depôts would be: (1) Inspection and analysis, (2) clarification, (3) pasteurisation, (4) refrigeration, (5) cold storage, (6) use of surplus supplies for manufacture of cheese, &c.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

For this purpose they would establish a municipal dairy, or if they so desired, carry out distribution through a co-operative society, or any other body not trading for private profit. The aim would be to eliminate the wholesale or retail traders carrying on a business in milk for private profit.

FIXING OF PRICES.

The local authority should have power to fix prices within the maximum limits laid down by the Central Board.

POWER TO DEAL WITH THE PRESENT MILK TRADE.

Local milk authorities should have power to buy out existing milk agencies of any sort, and the Act of Parliament setting up the Milk Board should define the method of purchase and the basis of compensation to existing agencies. Where such a business affects a group of local authorities who desire to take action they might, with the consent of the Central Board, act jointly in raising the necessary loan, &c. It should also be the duty of the Central Board to inquire into the extent to which any profit-making agency in the milk trade controls supplies, and to recommend national purchase and the terms under which such purchase should be carried out.

COMBINATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

For any of the purposes described under this scheme it should be within the power of the local authority to join together into groups, subject to consent being given by the Central Board, for the more efficient management of the milk supply within their area.

PLACE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHER NON-PROFIT-MAKING AGENCIES

UNDER THIS SCHEME.

It should be within the power, both of the Central Board and the local authorities to delegate duties as to the production and distribution of milk and the disposal of surplus and by-products to a co-operative society, or any other non-profit-making agency which may exist for this purpose. Under this provision any local authority might decide that its duty in supplying the locality under its control with milk could best be carried out by a co-operative society, and full use could be made of such agencies as have already been, or may in the future be, developed.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

Under an order issued by the Ministry of Food a Food Control Committee may, with the consent of its local authority and of the Ministry of Food, undertake the supply of milk within its area. This power would be temporary, as the order is made under the Defence of the Realm Act, and would not cover the right to buy out existing businesses or establish farms for the production of milk or depots for dealing with surplus supplies. It would be possible, however, under it to break down in some measure the present monopoly of private enterprise with regard to milk, and it is suggested that Labour should press for the municipalisation of distribution under these existing powers of Food Control Committees, incomplete though they are, while demanding fresh

legislation to carry out the proposals outlined in this report for the establishment of the milk supply under national and local control as a public service for the whole community.

The attention of all trade union, co-operative, and labour representatives on London public bodies will be drawn to this scheme, which has the support of the National Labour Party and the London Labour Party. The scheme can only be of use if adopted and carried through by united national, municipal, and co-operative effort. Copies may be obtained from the Labour Research Department.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Immediately the railway strike commenced it became evident that the N.U.R. men would require help. The Council called a joint meeting with representatives of the London Co-operative Societies, at which Mr. Fred Bramley moved the following resolution :—

In view of the present industrial crisis created by the railway dispute, and the probable extension of the dispute to other sections of industry, the London Joint Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators are of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to operate Clause 5 contained in the statement of objects issued as a basis of joint action between the trade union and co-operative movements by the National Advisory Council of Trade Unions and Co-operators. We are strongly of opinion that the National Advisory Council should take immediate action and prepare to meet present and future emergencies by making, if possible, arrangements :—

1. To secure an immediate national agreement with the trade unions representing the workers engaged in the production and distribution of food, making provision for a continuation of co-operative employment as the food distributive agency to members of trade unions and co-operative societies.

2. To make provision for the setting up of Trade Union and Co-operative Emergency Committees to act jointly in giving effect to the above proposal.

This resolution was immediately wired to Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Whitehead, joint secretaries of the National United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.

It was further resolved :—

That the London Co-operative Societies be asked to appoint representatives on an Emergency Committee for London, to give effect to the above resolution, and to act with the London Joint Advisory Council, and other representatives of trade unions.

A deputation of five, consisting of Miss M. Ll. Davies, Messrs. T. E. Naylor, A. Barnes, F. Bramley, and B. Williams, was appointed to interview the London Council of the Transport Workers' Federation. As a result, the London Council of the Transport Workers unanimously agreed that their

members should not be withdrawn from co-operative employment in the event of a general strike occurring, that permits should be issued to allow of co-operative consignments being handled, and to recommend the proposals for adoption by the National Transport Workers' Federation Executive.

At a further meeting of the Emergency Council on Thursday, October 2nd, it was ascertained that the Stratford and Woolwich Co-operative Societies had already made arrangements to assist trade-unionists thrown out of employment by the strike.

The secretary was instructed to report to all the London societies the action detailed above, and to ask for statements of any similar work undertaken by societies which had not already been reported. The result of the inquiry provided some useful records, which are to be embodied in a pamphlet to be published by the National Joint Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.

Mr. Bramley stated that he had attended a meeting of the Mediation Committee, and had reported to them the results here described, whereupon he had been instructed to proceed to deal with the matter nationally.

The London Joint Council is now considering the details of a plan for co-ordinating the forces of the trade unions and co-operative societies in order that immediate steps may be taken by the latter to supply help during industrial disputes.

No. 2.—SURREY.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. Chewter (chairman), Woking.	Mr. R. H. Hardingham, Aldershot.
„ W. Crockford, Haslemere	„ G. J. Pettett, Godalming.
„ W. H. Davis, Addlestone.	„ L. J. Razzell, Reigate.
„ W. C. Devereux, Guildford.	„ Allen Bishop (secretary), Aldershot

Four conferences have been held during the year as follows :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1919.			
May 3rd ..	Haslemere	Co-op. Reconstruction	Mr. R. Hibberd (Poole).
July 26th..	Godalming	Thoughts that occur	Ald. E. Bridger, J.P. (Godalming).
Sept 26th ..	Woking	The Necessity for Co-operative Education	Mr. T. McGiff (London).
Nov. 8th ..	Guildford	The Influence of Co-operative Societies on a County Educational Scheme.....	A. L. Leon, Esq. (Haslemere).

Exceptionally good attendances have been recorded at all these conferences, and, having regard to the necessities of our widely scattered district, we have

endeavoured to deal with practical, helpful, and distinctively co-operative subjects.

A special conference of delegates from all management committees, educational committees, and women's guilds in the district was held at Woking on March 15th, when Mr. B. Williams (Co-operative Union) introduced "New Rules as a Basis for Future Development." As a result, the funds of the district are now available to spread the knowledge and extend the practice of co-operation by (a) combining societies for common co-operative purposes and propaganda, (b) the discussion of questions affecting the well-being of societies and their development, (c) the extension and consolidation of co-operation in the Surrey district.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that the past year has been the worst for very many years for trade depressions and distress among the working classes. This is keenly felt in the area of the Surrey district, but we hope that more prosperous times will soon appear. From a general survey of our associated societies, there is convincing evidence that solid progress is being made. New branches have been opened, membership has increased, and it is gratifying to record the loyal attachment of the members to their stores. Building operations and other improvements are now proceeding, and indications of progress generally are manifest throughout the district.

The expenses incurred have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Executive Meetings.....	11	0	3½
Deputations	1	4	10
Printing and Stationery	1	14	6
Postages	1	14	1½
	<hr/>		
	£15	13	9

ALLEN BISHOP, Dist. Secretary.

No. 3.—KENT.

Executive Committee.

Mr. D. Flemming (chairman), Chatham.	Mr. J. H. Clunne, Gravesend.
„ M. H. Clear (secretary), Sheerness.	„ W. J. Hubbard, Sittingbourne.
„ G. Watson, Dover.	„ J. T. Cashman, Faversham.
„ G. Wood, Sheerness Co-operative.	„ H. J. V. Wildash, Greenstreet.
„ T. Hoole, Canterbury.	„ J. Norris, Ramsgate.
„ W. Angear, Sheerness Economical.	„ H. W. Ransley, Rainham.
„ A. D. Banks, Ashford.	„ R. Werren, Tonbridge.
„ G. Mitchell, Maidstone.	„ A. W. Ireland, J.P., Rochester.
„ H. Riches, Dartford.	„ Spillett, Walmer.
„ S. Hove, Gillingham.	

The above committee held four meetings during the year, with a high percentage of attendances at each. The size of the committee really makes for a minature conference every time.

The Kent Hours and Wages Board met many times and spent much consideration to get at just findings, but their labours were nullified by a demand of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees for a sectional settlement, which was substituted for the Kentish proposals.

Three conferences have been held. A joint conference of trade-unionists and co-operators at Gillingham was splendidly attended, some 275 delegates being present. The Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank Manager was of good service in clearing up queries and giving practical advice. Real and lasting gains have been secured, the trade union branches responding by banking with the Co-operative Wholesale Society. There is also aroused a keener interest regarding prices and the cost of living by the trade union section. A steady flow into membership and active interest in their local co-operative societies is recorded on every side.

There has been also a conference at Dover on "Co-operative Farming," the matter being introduced and ably handled by J. R. Dunstan, Esq., Principal (University, London), South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. There are four societies actively engaged in the farming business; two are producing milk and rearing cattle, and all are fruit growers as well as general farmers.

A special educational conference was held, when the subject of "Citizenship" was taken.

During the year the Sheerness Economical Society, established in 1816, carried out its centenary celebrations. This was impossible in 1916 owing to the town being a restricted area and other war-time difficulties. The meetings were made good use of to voice the needs and claims for amalgamation with the kindred local society. In due course the necessary steps were taken with this end in view, and the decisions of both societies were almost unanimously given, and before the end of 1919 the two were made one. Ever since steady progress has been recorded.

The same line of policy is being pursued by the district setting its face against establishing separate societies, and the year has seen Ramsgate opening a branch in Margate, Canterbury a branch in Herne Bay, and Faversham a branch in Whitstable. At this latter town opposition presented itself by the local Food Control Committee refusing to grant a license. This attempt to stem co-operative progress has given an impetus to the affair and good progress has resulted.

Space allotted for Congress report restricts amplification of the progress generally throughout Kent. Societies all along the line record marked progress, and many are striking out in new departures.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1919.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1918—To Balance	6	15 4	By Committee Meetings	14	0 9
1919— „ Subscriptions from Societies	83	15 9	„ Postages and Wires.....	2	10 6
			„ Typing, Printing, and Stationery.	6	4 6
			„ Advisory Work and Hours and		
			Wages Board	18	0 5
			„ Propaganda and Conferences....	34	10 5
			„ Balance in Bank	15	3 9
	£90	10 4		£90	10 4

MARK H. CLEAR, District Secretary.

No. 4.—SUSSEX.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Scrace (chairman), Tunbridge Wells.	Mr. W. Gatland, Crawley.
„ H. C. Kille (secretary), Eastbourne.	„ W. Dallaway, Brighton.
„ A. Dray, Hastings.	„ B. H. Baker, Newhaven.
„ G. Daughy, Arundel.	„ Robinson, Lewes.

The following conferences were held during the year:—

Society.	Subject.	Introduced by
Brighton	Co-operators and Trade Unions	Fred Bramley.
Crawley	Survey Committee's Final Report	H C. Kille.
Haywards Heath.	Rural Workers and Co-operation	B. Williams.

The year has been a successful one for most of the societies in the Sussex district, both trade and membership showing a large increase, although the trading surpluses have been smaller.

The desire of many of the small towns and villages for co-operation has led to many inquiries, and the committee have done what they could to help. Crowborough, after two meetings, agreed to join with Tunbridge Wells, who were willing to do what they could to serve their friends there. Littlehampton has been handed over by the Arundel Society to Brighton, which has purchased premises and will shortly open a branch there; while at Rye a successful branch has been opened by the Hastings Society, which hopes to cover the district surrounding. Pulborough desires to start a society, but we are trying to get Brighton to do something for the people there, believing that successful branches are better than small societies.

The conferences have been well attended, and we hope that we shall be better co-operators and citizens by the subjects there discussed

The accounts for the year are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Conferences and Committee Meetings.....	17	16	11
Conference—London	6	16	4
Propaganda—Crowborough	1	7	9
Printing and Stationery	5	6	9
Wages Board	0	12	0
	£31	19	9

SPECIAL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.			£	s.	d.	Expenditure.			£	s.	d.
To Balance forward			5	6	8	By Propaganda—Crowborough			1	15	0
„ Subscriptions Tunbridge Wells.	10	17	0			„ Expenses of Societies' Representatives not represented on District Committees.....			0	15	0
„ „ Crawley	1	0	0			„ Propaganda—Hastings.....			0	7	6
„ „ Brighton	10	0	0			„ Hours and Wages Board—Representatives' Expenses.....			2	9	8
						„ Balance forward			21	16	6
			£27	3	8				£27	3	8

H. C. KILLE, District Secretary.

No. 5.—HANTS.

Executive Committee.

Mr. A. Price (chairman), Shanklin.	Mr. W. Hutchings, Winchester.
„ J. L. Welch (sec.), Portsmouth.	„ E. H. Alexander, Southampton.
„ R. Hibberd, Parkstone.	„ E. Ruddock, Eastleigh.
„ H. Sanders, Farnham	Mrs. S. Holmes, Portsmouth.

Conferences held during the year :—

Society.	Subject.	Introduced by
Romsey	The Whitley Report	Mr. Drewett.
Eastleigh.....	Endowment of Motherhood	Mrs. Skinner.
Winchester.....	Survey Report	Mr. King.
Shanklin	The New Education Act	Mr. Foster.

Co-operation in this district is making rapid strides. Almost every society has increased its membership and extended its activities to adjacent towns and villages.

The Portsea Island Society is gradually covering a radius of twenty miles from the town of Portsmouth. The Parkstone and Bournemouth Society has

opened local and country branches, including one at Swanage. The Southampton Society has greatly increased its sales and opened a branch at Lymington.

In the Isle of Wight, the Shanklin Society has opened a branch at Ventnor, and the Cowes Society branches at Ryde and Gurnard.

Winchester and Farnham have made special efforts in the rural areas and set up motor deliveries in preparation for new branches.

At Eastleigh the society, in accordance with the policy recommended by the Union, have taken over the small society at Romsey.

A marked feature throughout the district is the attention paid to the association, by means of girls' guilds, choirs, and summer festivals, of the children whose parents are connected with the movement, thus laying the foundation for a considerable body of co-operative work in the future.

The expenditure for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Committee Meetings	18	17	7
Deputations	19	13	9
Printing, Postage, and Stationery	4	16	6
	£43	7	10

J. L. WELCH, Secretary.

NO. 6.—WILTS. AND DORSET.

Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Scanes (chairman), Mere.	Mr. H. G. Morris, Bradford-on-Avon.
„ R. R. Prynne (hon. sec.), Wilton.	„ J. Adlam, Salisbury.
„ W. T. Dunning, Trowbridge.	„ H. J. Poolman, Warminster.
„ J. Carter, Weymouth.	„ S. W. Shinner, Chippenham.

The following conferences have been held during the year:—

Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
Devizes	Annual Report, 1918	Mr. R. R. Prynne, hon. sec.
Trowbridge	Basis of Joint Action by Local Advisory Councils	Mrs. Archer, (Bournemouth)
Chippenham	History of the Chippenham Society.	Mr. S. W. Shinner.
Salisbury	Co-operators and Politics	Mr. S. F. Perry.

The first conference during the year, held at Devizes, was presided over by Mr. W. Moon (president of the local society). The report for 1918 dealt with political action, propaganda, district representation, boundaries of the section and district, and the position of the agricultural societies. These subjects have again occupied the attention of the executive, and in some of them considerable progress has been made in the formation of co-operative opinion in favour of our policy.

The second conference, held in the Town Hall, Trowbridge, as a joint conference of trade-unionists and co-operators, was attended by nearly 200 delegates, Mr. W. J. Dunning in the chair. The subject was "The Basis of Joint Action by Local Advisory Councils," which was dealt with by a representative of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, by Mrs. Archer (Women's Guild), and the Secretary. The discussion was helpful and resolved itself into an explanation of the usefulness of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank for trade unions and friendly societies.

The third conference was called for Chippenham on September 27th, Mr. Shinner (president of the society) having prepared a paper on "The History of the Chippenham Society." The day will long be remembered as the day when the great national railway strike occurred, and it was impossible to hold the conference.

The fourth conference, held at Salisbury, and presided over by Mr. John Scanes (chairman of the executive), marks an important era in the political organisation of our district. Mr. S. F. Perry (secretary, Co-operative Party) was the speaker, and explained the aims and objects of the body he represented as a result of the mandate of the Swansea Congress.

The executive have held four meetings in the year, and have endeavoured to link up the few societies outside the Union.

The committee of Verwood Agricultural Society were visited and urged to join our movement.

The societies of Childe Okeford and Sturminster Newton still remain outside, and those who audit their books do not as yet insist that these societies shall contribute to the Union according to their rules. If they were represented at our conferences their members would realise that the movement has wider activities than their own local business.

The society at Swindon has opened a branch at Marlborough, and aims at covering the whole of North Wilts in time.

Several new branches of societies have been opened, besides those mentioned—Chippenham, Wilton, Malmesbury, Tisbury.

During the winter months a movement was made on the part of the Agricultural Labourers' Union to get their members into co-operative societies and to get the societies to deliver to the members. Perhaps the most notable event in this campaign was the formation of a new society at Beaminster, where the agricultural labourers met the honorary secretary and formed a society with nearly 200 members to commence trade in January.

The newly-formed society at Bridport, which was created by the initial

efforts of our association, is doing well, having in its first year attained a membership of 600.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in hand	34	2 10	By Delegates to Conferences	80	15 6
„ Subscriptions from Societies	48	16 7	„ Printing	7	9 6
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	1	12 8	„ Delegate to Congress	7	10 0
			„ Travelling Expenses—Executive.	5	11 7
			„ Cheque Book & Bank Commission	0	5 2
			„ Postages ..	3	8 2
			„ Balance in hand	29	12 2
	£84	12 1		£84	12 1

R. R. PRYNNE, Hon. Secretary

No. 7.—OXFORD.

Executive Committee.

Mr. C. E. Taylor (chairman), Swindon.	Mr. D. Huckin, Chipping Norton.
„ George Carter (hon. sec.), Oxford.	„ W. G. Mascord, Banbury.
„ J. W. Beckley, Reading.	„ T. Ramsey, Oxford.
„ W. H. Biggs, Slough.	„ E. White, High Wycombe.

Despite the many difficulties caused by registration, allotment under the datum period, shortage of supplies, and demobilisation, considerable progress has been made throughout the district. Difficulties have arisen in one or two cases owing to the increasing cost of living and the consequent demand for higher remuneration on the part of the employees. Happily, matters have been so adjusted that no cessation of work occurred within the societies.

The long struggle in the furnishing trades and the lockout of the workers at High Wycombe involved a considerable strain on the local society. This was especially unfortunate, considering the High Wycombe Society had just commemorated its twenty-first birthday and was contemplating extending its operations in various directions. The response made by other societies to the distress fund was gratifying, and it is felt that the prestige of the movement was strengthened by the ready help afforded to the necessitous cases in High Wycombe and neighbourhood.

Land has been acquired by three societies with a view to farming and dairy operations. Extensions are noted in other societies, especially in Reading, where a palatial building has been converted into a "Hotel Co-op." and a large piece of land secured on which to erect new central premises.

A desire has been expressed in the country districts that branches of neighbouring societies should be opened in the smaller towns and villages. Propaganda work has been carried on, but up to the present shortage of supplies and difficulties of transport have restricted trading operations. The possibilities are great in country districts, and extensions are looked for in the near future.

The conferences have been well attended and productive of good results. Share capital has increased, and the societies have taken up fair amounts in

Development Bonds. Agreements have been come to with trade-unionists for joint action in municipal and other elections, and co-operative candidates have been fairly successful.

Conferences were held as under :—

Society.	Subject.	Introduced by
Chipping Norton..	Trade Report of Survey Committee	Mr. H. J. Cooke.
Swindon	Ideas of Peace and Reconstruction	Mr. B. Williams.
High Wycombe ..	Co-operative Capital.....	Mr. C. M. Werry.
Swindon	Joint Conference on Reconstruction	Mr. F. Bramley. Mr. W. H. Watkins. Mr. Davies (C.W.S.)
Slough	Small Societies and Amalgamation	Mr. C. W. Newbold.

The expenditure for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Committee Meetings	12	16	0
Conferences	7	19	7
Printing	1	8	0
Postage and Stationery	1	1	0
	£23	4	7

SPECIAL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st December, 1918 ..	14	8	7	By Committee Meetings (fares only)	4	8	1
„ Subscriptions	16	8	6	„ Delegate to Congress.....	7	5	5½
„ Interest.....	0	14	10	„ „ Albert Hall	1	3	4
				„ „ High Wycombe	0	14	6
				„ Speaker at Conference	0	12	7
				„ Postage	1	0	9
				„ Balance, December 31st, 1919....	16	2	2½
	£31	6	11		£31	6	11

GEORGE CARTER, Hon. Secretary.

No. 8.—CAMBRIDGE.

Executive Committee.

Mr. B. Touch (chairman), Ely.	Mr. F. Loveday, Chatteris.
„ W. Resbury (hon. sec.), Sawston.	„ J. F. Cole, Letchworth.
„ T. Barnard, Cambridge.	„ F. R. Simmons, Saffron Walden.
„ G. B. Poppy, Newmarket.	

Conferences have been held during the year as under :—

Society.	Subject.	Introduced by
Sawston	Congress Report	Mr. W. Resbury.
Ely.....	Education.....	Mr. S. Foulger.
Newmarket.....	Rural Workers and Co-operation.....	Mr. B. Williams.
Cambridge.....	Joint Conference of Trade-unionists and Co-operators	Mr. F. Bramley.

In addition to these conferences the committee have met committees of small societies, where it has been difficult to hold the usual full conferences, and these meetings have been most helpful.

The joint conference of trade-unionists and co-operators was the largest ever held in the district. The conference of rural workers and co-operators was also largely attended, and it is hoped will prove beneficial in an agricultural district such as this.

The expenditure for the year is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Committee Meetings	20	11	8
London Conferences.....	5	8	4
Special Conferences	2	1	11
Printing and Stationery	0	18	6
Postage	1	0	3
	£30	0	8

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	23	1	11	By Hire of Rooms &c., at Special			
„ Subscriptions:—				Committee Meetings.....	0	19	0
Cambridge Society.....	5	0	0	„ Congress Expenses (Carlisle)	6	0	0
Ely Society	1	1	0	„ Deputations	1	5	0
Newmarket Society	1	10	0	„ Printing, Stationery, and Postage	0	2	0
Sawston Society	1	0	0	„ Balance at Bank (C.W.S.) and in hands of Secretary	23	6	11
	£31	12	11		£31	12	11

WILLIAM RESBURY, Hon. Secretary.

No. 3.—NORFOLK.

Executive Committee.

Mr. A. J. Hagg (chairman), Norwich.	Mr. P. W. Rayment, Lowestoft.
„ T. S. Reeve (hon. sec.), Norwich.	„ G. M. Riches, Beccles.
„ J. E. Coston, King's Lynn.	„ P. A. Tilney, Brandon
„ H. G. D. Day, Great Yarmouth.	„ R. J. Woods, Diss.
„ E. T. Offord, Swaffham.	„ H. J. Yates, Fakenham.

Co-operation is flourishing throughout the district. Trade is increasing and membership growing, although Government control is responsible for a lower rate of dividend in those societies whose trade is mainly grocery.

A group meeting of the Cromer, Sheringham, Fakenham, and Melton Constable societies was held in Melton Constable to consider the opening of new businesses. The result was that two societies have started in boot repairing and an arrangement made with the Norwich Society for the purchase of furniture, clothing, &c. Further developments are expected.

Areas are being extended and new branches opened, notably at King's Lynn, where two new branches were opened, Terrington, and at St. Clement, and the premises at Hunstanton are being rebuilt and enlarged.

Great Yarmouth have opened two new branches and are rebuilding an old one; also building a branch store at Stalham. Lowestoft is building a village store at Somerleyton. Wymondham has opened a branch at Attborough. Sheringham has purchased property adjoining for further extension of their shopping premises. Diss has purchased land for new bakery and extensions. Swaffham has purchased buildings for bakery. Bury St. Edmunds has a scheme of alterations and additions, part of which are in the builders' hands. Norwich has purchased two shops and block of cottage property for a branch when possession can be obtained. It has started in the confectionery business and purchased premises adjoining the Central for further developments.

The rebuilding of the North Walsham branch is now in the hands of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Building Department.

A lease of premises in Dereham has been secured, which will be opened in a few weeks. There is already a good list of new members, the result of propaganda of the district committee.

On the productive side the purchase by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of large and extensive premises in Norwich is very gratifying.

Changes of management have taken place in the Great Yarmouth, Wymondham, and Swaffham societies.

The following conferences have been held :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1919. June 14th.	Norwich.....	Joint Conference, Trade-unionists and Co-operators.	Mr. B. Williams.
Sept. 13th.	Fakenham.....	Rural Workers and Co-operation. Paper by Mr. B. Williams.	
Dec. 6th..	Beccles.....	Rural Workers and Co-operation. Paper by Mr. B. Williams.	Mr. A. J. Hagg.

There were present at the joint conference between 300 and 400 delegates. Speakers : Mr. Fred Bramley, Mr. W. H. Watkins, Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Pidgeon, and Mr. G. W. Hodson. A notable feature of the conference

was the large attendance of rural workers. As a result, Mr. B. Williams (Southern Section) was asked to prepare a paper on "Rural Workers and Co-operation." This paper was well received at the Fakenham conference, and it was thought wise to repeat it at Beccles. Arising out of the latter was the suggestion that co-operators should address branch meetings of the Agricultural Labourers' Union. A number of such meetings have taken place and great appreciation was shown.

Applications are coming in from various parts of the district for the extension of co-operation into rural areas, but the lack of capital prevents some of the neighbouring societies doing all that is asked. However, with the increase of motor transit many agricultural workers will feel the benefit of co-operative trading during the next twelve months.

The district committee have arranged for a meeting in the town of Aylsham on February 28th.

The activities of the Beccles, Lowestoft, and Great Yarmouth societies have necessitated the consideration of boundaries. A group meeting took place on January 31st; part of the programme was accomplished and part requires further consideration.

Two meetings of the Hours and Wages Board have been held. Mr. A. J. Bailey was appointed to the Sectional Hours and Wages Board. The fact that business in some societies is mainly grocery makes it hard for them to accept the Award.

The expenditure for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Sectional Conferences	14	19	10
Executive Expenses.....	18	8	8
Group Meetings	1	1	8
Special Deputations	2	7	0
Hours and Wages Board.....	0	10	0
New Branch at Dereham	1	13	4
Hire of Halls.....	1	5	0
Printing and Circulars.....	5	1	6
Stationery	0	19	0
Postages	3	10	0
Telegrams	0	4	8
	£50	0	8

SPECIAL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	16	8	6	By Railway Fares, Fees, and Ex-			
„ Subscriptions	0	10	0	penses.....	4	12	3
„ Interest	0	5	9	„ Balance	12	12	0
	£17	4	3		£17	4	3

THOS. S. REEVE, Hon. Secretary.

No. 10.—ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.

Executive Committee.

Mr. B. S. Wood (chairman), Braintree.	Mr. S. Foulger, Ipswich.
„ W. J. Salmon (hon. sec.), Colchester.	Mr. G. Ryder, Colchester.
„ Chas. Clift, Chelmsford.	„ S. G. Tydeman, Maldon.
„ F. Davey, Halstead.	„ W. Wade, Stowmarket.

Society.	Subject.	Introduced by
Ipswich ..	Survey Committee's Report.....	Mr. Foulger.
Haverhill ..	Should Co-operative Societies take up Farming?	Mr. Pulham.
Dovercourt .	Superannuation of Co-operative Employees.	Mr. Lowther.
Witham	Final Report of Survey Committee	Mr J. Salmon.

These conferences have been well supported and considerable interest taken in the subjects dealt with. At Ipswich and Witham the various proposals of the Survey Committee were vigorously debated and much useful information gathered for the purpose of instructing delegates appointed to attend the special Congress.

At Haverhill, Mr. Pulham demonstrated the advantage of societies taking up farming, and the conference, in conjunction with a visit to the Haverhill Society's well-managed and successful farm, supplied ample demonstration to prove that co-operative farming was desirable and could be made to pay, provided that proper care was taken in selecting the farm and capable management was secured.

At Dovercourt a resolution in favour of the scheme now before the Co operative Wholesale Society was carried.

We have no special development to report in the district, but every society reports a good increase of membership and sales.

Considerable interest has been taken in the wages question, and a special Hours and Wages Board has been set up to deal with it.

We deeply regret having to record the sad death of our esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Foulger, who passed suddenly away when attending a conference at Ely. His journey here is finished, but his work will live on and our movement will be the richer for his life's work.

DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward.....	6 14 9	By Printing	8 2 6
„ Subscriptions from Societies ..	15 2 6	„ Deputations and Public Meetings	11 18 0
		„ Balance forward	1 16 9
	£21 17 3		£21 17 3

W. J. SALMON, Hon. Secretary.

No. 11 — BEDS AND BUCKS.

Executive Committee.

Mr. W. H. Barton (chairman), Luton	Mr. J. Bagnall, Tring.
„ C. T. Goldsmith (hon. secretary), Bedford.	„ A. Baguley, Olney.
„ W. H. Bond, J.P., St. Albans.	„ P. Brightman, Silsoe.
„ H. Dolling, Wolverton.	„ A. W. Butler, Hemel Hempstead.
„ J. H. Goodwin, Bletchley.	„ J. Day, Berkhamsted.
„ W. G. Payne, Chesham.	„ D. A. Jones, Bedford.
„ W. Taylor, Stony Stratford.	„ W. Stratfull, Leighton Buzzard.
„ T. Walker, Aylesbury.	„ W. H. Wood, Newport Pagnell.

Peace year has been marked by development in every direction. Even the smallest village societies have caught the post-war infection for expansion. Increasing membership and trade is the common story, and, with few exceptions, societies are opening new branches, or new departments, or extending their village rounds.

Early in the year, at a series of conferences between the societies concerned and the district committees, boundaries were mapped out where the spread of societies towards one another made it advisable. The utmost goodwill amongst the societies, which has always been a great asset here in district work, made the task of delimitation an easy one. The various committees loyally accepted the findings of the district executive, and thus there has been removed for all time the possibility of friction through overlapping. This good work completed, the district committee followed it up by mapping out parts of the district—entirely rural or semi-rural—yet untouched by any co-operative enterprise, into “spheres of influence,” and asking societies to undertake the cultivation of these spacious corners of the co-operative vineyard as opportunity permits. This left a portion of Mid-Beds. and another of North-West Bucks. around Winslow uncovered, and it was decided to start propaganda in order to establish societies there. Bletchley co-operators, in a truly co-operative spirit, made themselves responsible for the Winslow area, and have since conducted active propaganda in that district with good trading prospects. For the Mid-Beds. area negotiations were opened with the Ampthill and District Trades and Labour Council, who undertook an active campaign which has culminated in the appointment of a provisional committee at a public meeting. There is a splendid prospect for the new society.

The boundary conference amongst the North Bucks. societies focussed a growing opinion that these four societies—Bletchley, Newport Pagnell, Stony Stratford, and Wolverton—ought to amalgamate, and in May, 1919, the first conference was held of the committees of the four societies, with the district chairman and secretary, the sectional secretary, and the auditor. At the moment of writing negotiations have not been completed.

Interest in our conferences has been well maintained. Special conferences for management committees and officials, and for educational committees, have been held with excellent results.

The conferences for the year have been :—

Date.	Place.	Subject. .	Introduced by
Jan. 25....	Leighton Buzzard	Survey Committee's Report	Mr. Rowsell.
March 8 ..	Hemel Hempstead	Amalgamation for our own Production..... (Special for Management Committees.)	Mr. H. Cook.
May 24....	Bedford	Joint action by Co-oper- ators & Trade-unionists.	Mr. F. Bramley & Mr. W. H. Watkins.
Oct. 25	Stony Stratford ..	International Trading after the War	Mr. J. H. Bate.
Dec. 13....	Bedford	Hints from experience for Educational Workers... (Special for Educational Committees.)	Mr. J. H. Goodwin & Mr. D. A. Jones.

The expenditure for the year has been—

	£	s.	d.
Committee Meetings and Conferences	25	8	2½
Deputations	1	6	10
Boundary and Amalgamation Conferences	2	6	4
Sectional Conferences	7	6	8
Printing	2	8	3
Postage and Stationery.....	2	12	10
	£41	9	1½

SPECIAL DISTRICT FUND.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, 1st Jan., 1919..	15	16	5½	By Committee Meetings	5	1	8
„ Subscriptions from Societies	10	3	0	„ Congress Delegate's Expenses..	5	0	0
				„ Postage	0	2	0
				„ Clerical Assistance.....	0	10	0
				„ Meetings at Olney.....	2	16	0
				„ Balance in hand.....	12	0	2½
				„ Synopsis of Conference Paper..	0	10	0
	£25	19	5½		£25	19	5½

C. T. GOLDSMITH, Hon. Secretary.

SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Executive Council.

Mr. R. Hibberd (president), Parkstone and Bournemouth.	Miss E. M. Herbert, Hemel Hempstead.
Mr. W. J. Foster, Co-operative Bass Dressers.	Councillor T. M. McGiff, Sectional Board.
Mr. B. Williams, Southern Sectional Board.	Miss J. P. Madams, Co-operative Brotherhood Trust.
Miss E. E. M. Allen, Reigate.	Mr. A. Stubbs, Cambridge.
Mr. J. J. Dent, Working Men's College,	„ E. Saunders, Royal Arsenal.
„ J. Dickinson, Sectional Board.	Miss C. Webb, Wimbledon.
„ A. Hainsworth, North and South Metropolitan District.	Mr. W. J. Simmonds, Edmonton.
	Mrs. Vigis, Stratford.
	Mr. J. Williams, Swindon.

The Council have continued to press forward the importance of the Education Act of 1918, and its activities have been largely directed to bringing home to our members the vital necessity of keeping closely in touch with the work of their local educational authorities, upon whom it will largely depend whether the Act is to be the real and efficient instrument for the education of our children that its author intended, or simply an addition to a large number of enactments which have been allowed to become inoperative.

At the annual meeting of the association Mr. F. Herbert Toyne (secretary to the Brighton Educational Authority) pointed out the enormous possibilities provided by the Act, but said that the extent to which these possibilities and advantages were realised depended upon the people themselves. He referred to the circular issued by the association recommending the appointment of committees as "watching committees," whose duty it would be to scrutinise the action of the local education authority and make suggestions and keep them up to the mark. He considered this one of the most useful suggestions that had been put forward in connection with the Act.

Conferences on this subject have also been held at Bletchley, where Miss E. M. Herbert gave an address on the Act from a co-operative point of view; and at Shanklin and Romford, where Mr. W. J. Foster spoke on the Act from a parent's point of view. Arising from the latter meeting, a "watching committee" of trade-unionists and co-operators has been formed and is having considerable influence.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

This has been the subject of consideration at several meetings, especially with reference to the proposals for educational reconstruction. At a conference held in London on October 18th, Miss C. Webb subjected the proposals to a keen criticism, and, in conclusion, said: "I am for a bold policy of making the creation of an adequate educational fund compulsory and an

administration proceeding by local committees, district committees—not necessarily recruited from the local committees, but representative of sectional boards—and a central committee with powers of direction over the work of the whole.”

CLASS WORK.

Classes for Speakers.—The success of last year’s experiment encouraged the Council to continue the work, and a further class has been held at Penge. Stratford and Woolwich societies have also held similar classes. The effects of these classes will, we are sure, be of great value to the movement.

Classes in Local Government.—Arrangements were made for a class to be held in London, in conjunction with the London County Council, but had to be abandoned owing to an insufficient number of students enrolling. In view of the number of co-operators who are seeking election on local bodies this is to be deplored.

The following classes have been held by societies :—

Junior	34
Intermediate	5
Co-operation	7
Industrial History	4
Citizenship	4
Women’s Classes	3
Book-keeping	6
Apprentices	2

The association has been represented on the Central Education Committee by Miss J. P. Madams, and on the Central Council of the Workers’ Educational Association by Mr. W. J. Foster. The Sectional Board has been represented on the Council by Messrs. McGiff and Dickinson.

The prospect for the future is bright and hopeful. Societies are realising more and more the importance of real efficient educational effort. Brighton and Parkstone and Bournemouth have appointed full-time educational secretaries, and other societies are contemplating doing so in the near future. In other places educational committees are linking up for a similar purpose.

RALPH HIBBERD, President.

(7) SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	Present.		Absent.		Possible.
Mr. W. Brown, J.P.... ..	9	....	—	....	9
Mr. J. T. Davis	9	...	—	..	9
Mrs. Found	9	....	—	....	9
Mr. R. Pearce	6	....	3*	....	9
Rev. G. A. Ramsay.....	9	....	—	...	9
Mr. W. H. Watkins	9	....	—	....	9

* Sick.

The following officers and representatives were elected at the first meeting of the Board—

Chairman : Mr. W. H. Watkins. *Treasurer* : Mr. W. Brown, J.P.

Secretary : Mr. R. Pearce.

Representatives to the—

United Board Mr. W. H. Watkins.

Parliamentary Representation Committee Mrs. Found.

Central Education Committee Rev. G. A. Ramsay.

Bristol and Somerset District Association Mrs. Found.

Cornwall District Association Mr. J. T. Davis.

Devon District Association Mr W. Brown, J.P.

From all parts of the section the reports are very satisfactory. The advantages the societies, with but few exceptions, have been able to offer to their members during the strain of the war period, have resulted in increased membership and increased loyalty on the part of their members. Numerous inquiries have been received from interested persons, in places where at present no societies exist, and steps are being taken wherever possible to induce societies to open branches in these places. Here it is gratifying to note that many of the inquiries are from rural districts and are being made by agricultural labourers. New branches have been formed in connection with a considerable number of societies in each of the three districts.

Following the further development of its farming enterprise, the Plymouth Society is providing facilities in the villages adjacent to its farms for the local residents to become co-operators. This society has also embarked in a unique undertaking. It has acquired a fleet of motor charrs-a-banc, and these are being booked by groups of members, not only for excursions in Devon and

Cornwall, but for prolonged tours in other parts of the country and as far distant as North Wales and even Scotland.

The Bristol Society is already feeling the effect of the publicity given to the holding of Congress in the city, and the whole of its resources are being strained to meet the calls made upon them by a growing membership and increased trade.

In North Devon the movement has re-established itself in Barnstaple. The newly-registered society there is to be congratulated upon a very successful first quarter and its prospects for the immediate future. To the South Molton Society the Sectional Board tenders the thanks of co-operators throughout the section for the gallant way in which, despite all the troubles occasioned by the war, it stood by and supported Barnstaple comrades until such time as the new society could be established. The faithfulness of South Molton co-operators in this respect is in keeping with the best traditions of "Glorious Devon."

The Plymouth Printers' Society has had the most successful business year since its formation, and is preparing to celebrate the attainment of its majority.

EASTER WEEK-END SCHOOL.

Complying with the request of the Central Education Committee, the Sectional Board, with the assistance of the South-Western Educational Committee, arranged a sectional week-end school at Torquay during Easter. The utmost help that could possibly be given was rendered by the committees and officials of the Torquay Society, and although the attendance was not so large or as representative of societies as could have been wished, the school was greatly appreciated and was an undoubted success. In addition to lectures by members of the Board, one lecture was given by Mrs. Christie (Torquay), and a paper was also prepared by Mr. F. E. Willis (secretary of Torquay Society). The excursions to places of interest were by the courtesy of local residents made truly enjoyable.

AMALGAMATION.

Continued efforts are being made to amalgamate and thereby strengthen neighbouring societies, or, failing that, to bring them into closer working relationship. In Cornwall, in particular, amalgamation proposals are being considered, and some of the societies are beginning to recognise that the movement can best be served in their localities by their becoming united. By another year it is confidently expected that definite results will have been secured in this respect.

CO-OPERATION AND TRADE-UNIONISM.

During the year the two forces have come more closely together than at any previous time. The formation of Joint Advisory Councils has been considered, and in the Torbay area a decision to form such a council has been reached. It is hoped that this will be followed by the formation of similar councils in other suitable areas.

CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATION.

Considerable interest is being taken in the political activities of the movement, and arrangements are being made for holding a special conference on this matter early in the season. Messrs. Brown, Davis, Gould, and Watkins have been accepted by the Co-operative Party as suitable persons for selection as Parliamentary candidates. Mr. W. Brown, a member of the Board, has been appointed to the Magisterial Bench, and the question of further magisterial appointments in the section is being considered.

At the municipal elections in this section, as elsewhere, many co-operators were successful. In Plymouth for the first time the whole of the wards were contested by candidates standing jointly for Labour and Co-operation. In practically one-half of the wards these candidates were returned; in other towns the success was only less marked.

A conference on the political question, specially arranged for women in conjunction with the women's guild, and held at Newton Abbot, was addressed by Mr. Perry (secretary of the Co-operative Party). It was exceedingly well attended, and is likely to be productive of satisfactory results.

THE BOARD AS HOURS AND WAGES BOARD.

Several joint meetings with representatives of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees have been held during the year, with the idea, if possible, of arriving at some amicable arrangements as to hours, wages, and conditions of labour. No generally acceptable proposals have yet been evolved, but the services of the Board in this respect have been generously acknowledged both by societies and the representatives of the employees.

JOINT CONFERENCES.

At the joint conferences held in the section during the year the subjects of the Survey Committee's Final Report, the Education Act, and "A Co-operative College" have been considered. The attendance at all was very representative, and the discussions were good.

ORGANISING WORK.

This work has been continued in the Devon district, and for a short time in Cornwall, by Mr. Griffiths, the Devon District Organiser, with marked success. Mr. Griffiths, having been appointed organiser for the whole movement, has recently removed to Manchester. Efforts are being made to appoint a successor, who will be available throughout the section. The response in respect to the Joint Propaganda Committee's request for a proportion of the funds to be provided locally having been satisfactory, it is hoped to proceed with this work on a more extended scale.

CONTINUATION OF FOOD MINISTRY.

The Board, in view of the present position and of the increasing cost of living, has had the question of Food Control under serious consideration. Their conclusion is that no other than a national body is sufficiently powerful

to protect the people of this country from the rapacity of the trusts and profiteers.

VALEDICTORY.

It is with regret that the members of the Board learn from their colleague, Mrs. Found, of her intention not to seek re-election. They desire to place on record their appreciation of her personality and the services which Mrs. Found, as the first woman member of the South-Western Sectional Board, has rendered to the movement, and to express the hope that she may regain her health and in some other capacity, if not as a Board member, long continue to serve.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—BRISTOL AND SOMERSET.

Sub-executive Committee:

Messrs. J. Marks (president), A. V. Treasure (treasurer),
F. G. Gillingham (secretary), Mr. W. Hillman, R. G. Naish,
O. Lewis, G. Rex, and F. Ackland.

Sectional Board Representative: Mrs. Found.

Representative on South Western Education Association: Mr. F. Gould.

On behalf of the executive committee we have pleasure in presenting the report and balance sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

We are pleased to report that Somerton, one of the old market towns of Somerset, will, we hope, very soon have a co-operative society, or branch of a society, opened in its midst. The Bristol Society has opened its thirtieth branch, and the Radstock Society has opened a branch at Chilcompton. Many other places are eager for co-operative societies to come to their assistance, and the countryside, as well as the larger centres, is now eagerly awaiting co-operative propaganda.

From the statistical returns of the district it will be seen that increases obtain in each particular. We welcome the increase of capital, as this is what the movement needs and must have to develop the productive departments.

The Statistical Return is as follows:—

	Members.	Capital. £	Profits. £	Sales. £	Reserves. £	Education. £
1918....	60,851 ..	700,295 ..	130,768 ..	1,710,234 ..	40,833 ..	1,566
1917....	58,844 ..	494,260 ..	130,310 ..	1,528,655 ..	37,626 ..	1,259
Increase	2,507	206,035	458	181,579	3,207	307

CONFERENCES.

On January 11th we held our annual meeting at Bristol. The report and balance sheet were considered and adopted, and the officers and sub-executive committee elected.

On April 12th our Twerton friends welcomed the conference, and Mr. R. G. Naish gave a lucid survey of "The Recommendations regarding the Constitution of the Co-operative Union Limited."

On July 12th the Weston-super-Mare Society gave us a good reception. The delegate to Congress, Mr. F. G. Gillingham, gave his report, and Mr. G. W. Ramsden introduced a very instructive discussion on the subject of "Drifting or Steering."

On October 11th the conference was entertained by the Radstock Society, when Mr. W. H. Watkins, in an able and cogent manner, dealt with "The Trade Report of the Co-operative Survey Committee." A most instructive discussion followed.

PROPAGANDA.

The sub-executive met Mr. S. Rees (National Co-operative Party) on June 28th last, and, as a result, an arrangement was made for us to send a delegate to any society in our area to assist Mr. Rees in his work of organisation, and societies were requested to allow us to put our claims for the formation of local councils before their members at their quarterly or special meetings.

Reports of excellent service rendered to societies, women's guilds, &c., are to hand; more would have been done if the train service allowed. We take this opportunity of expressing our very best and sincere gratitude for the magnificent work of the large number of our members who, week by week, have kept the educational work, women's guilds, and children's classes going during the year. We welcome the proposal to establish more of these very essential educational guilds and classes throughout the district.

The chairman and secretary attended the joint conference of the South-Western Sectional Board and the representatives of the District Association, held at Exeter, on November 29th last, to consider the question of appointing country, district, or sectional organisers. We view this permanent form of propaganda work as one of the chief essentials to solidarity and progress, especially in rural areas.

We note with pleasure the various extensions of societies in land and buildings, and express the hope that the farm departments of those societies now "on the land" will prove one of their best and most successful ventures.

The 76th Annual Congress, with its mighty, far-reaching educational influence, is to be held in Bristol during Whitsuntide week. This will give the small societies an opportunity to be represented, and it will also give co-operators throughout the district the opportunity of proving their worth by service rendered.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	90	14	8½	By Conferences	81	1	0½
„ Subscriptions from Societies	149	0	7	„ Delegations	20	19	4
„ Educational Committees	5	5	0	„ S.W.E.A. Expenses	2	4	6
„ Bristol Men's Guild	0	15	0	„ S.W.E.A. Subscription	1	1	0
„ Women's Guilds	6	15	0	„ Secretary's Remuneration	5	0	0
„ Trade Dividend	0	10	0	„ Treasurer's	2	0	0
„ Co-operative Union	33	16	10	„ Printing, Posting, and Carriage	15	18	8½
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	2	7	5	„ Cost of Audit	1	4	2
„ Co-operative Union	1	4	6	„ Sub-executive Expenses	33	16	10
				„ Cheque Book	0	8	4
				„ Bank Commission	0	2	8
				„ Special Propaganda	5	8	2
					169	4	9
				„ Cash in hand	7	10	3½
				„ Cash in Bank	113	14	0
	£290	9	0½		£290	9	0½

F. G. GILLINGHAM, Secretary.

No. 2.—DEVON.

Executive Committee.

Mr. E. R. S. Mundy (chairman), Exeter.	Rev. J. Stephens, Tavistock.
H. S. Glanfield (treasurer), Newton Abbot.	Mr. C. H. Lethbridge, Plymouth.
„ E. Truscott (secretary), Plymouth.	„ J. M. Metherell, J.P., Bideford.
„ M. Hoare, Buckfastleigh.	„ W. E. Saunders, J.P., South Molton.
	„ F. E. Willis, Torquay.

Sectional Board Representative : Mr. W. Brown, J.P..

Representative to the South-Western Educational Association :

Mr. F. E. Willis.

The year has been one of remarkable progress, the trade easily constituting a record, and the membership showing considerable increase.

The returns give the following figures :—

Retail Distributive Societies.	Members.	Sales.	Share Capital.	Reserves.	Productive Societies.
31	89,220	£2,532,153	£915,025	£159,500	1

Four conferences have been held during the year as follows :—

Date.	Where held.	Subject Discussed.	Introduced by
1919.			
15th March	Newton Abbot	Annual Report	District Secretary.
28th June	Okehampton..	“Proportional Representation” ..	Mr. F. E. Willis.
20th September.	Torquay	“The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.”	Mr. S. Whybrew.
20th December..	Newton Abbot	Survey Committee's Report	Mr. W. H. Watkins.

At the annual meeting it was resolved to press the question of the appointment of suitable co-operators to the magisterial bench. A number of names

have been forwarded to the responsible authorities and we have received an acknowledgment, but nothing definite has been forthcoming.

The Okehampton conference on "Proportional Representation" was followed by a test election as a practical demonstration.

At Torquay, a joint conference was held with the local branches of the trade unions on the Town Planning Acts of 1919. This experiment was exceedingly successful.

The fourth conference considered the Final Report of the Survey Committee. Mr. W. H. Watkins dealt exhaustively with the subject, and left the impression that the time was ripe for a vigorous campaign to consolidate the forces of the movement.

Extensions and additions during the year :—

Bovey Tracey has opened a branch shop at Teign Village and secured central premises at Bovey.

In February, 1919, the Exeter Society purchased the Cathedral Dairy and the well-equipped creamery at Rosamondford, with about seven acres of land. Model piggeries upon this site are in course of erection. The first half year's working demonstrates that the society is doing one-fifth of the dairy trade of the city. The tenth grocery branch has been opened.

Exmouth has opened new premises for drapery, boots, outfitting, hardware, and confectionery.

Ilfracombe has opened a bakery and bought a business at Braunton for a branch.

Kingswear has purchased land, with stables and stores thereon, for extending present premises and erecting a bakery. It has also acquired a haulier's business, which is being carried on by the society.

Okehampton reports the opening of a new branch.

Newton Abbot has erected a two-decker oven, bought a dairy farm, and opened two new branches.

Paignton extensions include the opening of a branch stores at Totnes and a fish and greengrocery department, and the purchase of a farm of fifty acres.

Plymouth Printers' Limited have paid for a monotype installation and cleared their overdraft. They require more capital for their business, and are this year celebrating their "coming-of-age."

South Molton has started a boot and shoe repairing department, and erected also a petrol engine for the bakery. Barnstaple, nursed for several years, has started separately, and is making progress. A valuable piece of freehold property has been bought suitable for a new bakery.

Torquay reports that five freehold dwelling-houses have been acquired at Ellacombe for conversion into shops, and a piece of vacant freehold land of

over half an acre in extent. The C.W.S. architects' department is preparing plans for the development of the central premises.

Torrington reports the opening of a new branch and increased trade in many departments.

The resignation of the organiser and propagandist, Mr. Griffiths, would be regretted but for the fact that he left the county to take up a similar position at Manchester under the Co-operative Union. The committee are fully alive to the necessity of the appointment of a successor to continue the splendid work inaugurated by him.

ORGANISER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1ST, 1919, TO NOVEMBER 29TH, 1919.

It is not easy to present anything like an adequate statement within the limits available, but a complete record of the work carried out is in the hands of the district executive.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS.

The total number of meetings was 102, the general classification being as shown :—

Co-operative Societies' Committee Meetings	24
" " Public " 	17
" " Social " 	6
" " Business " 	8
" Women's and Men's Guilds	6
Parliamentary and Municipal Representation	13
Trades Council and Trade Union.....	11
District Association	10
Kindred Associations	7
 Total.....	 102

The above summary is interesting in at least two particulars, namely, the large number of meetings with societies' committees, and the meetings held in association with other bodies. From the various labour organisations and other associations, in return for our interest in them, we have received ample and helpful support for our co-operative enterprises. There is value in a thoroughly friendly understanding.

CANVASSING.

Canvassing has been conducted along systematic lines, on the "follow-up" plan, with splendid results. In one instance, 147 signatures to join the society were obtained within a very few days. In another case, with the assistance of a volunteer canvassing corps, 200 members were enrolled within the short space of two weeks.

CORNWALL.

The month spent in the county supplied proof of the need for propaganda. The success which followed the work was largely due to the encouraging support given by the trade-unionists. This leads to the conclusion that the organised workers should be able to do much more for local societies. The success achieved warrants a continuance of effort.

DEVON.

A new society has been established at Barnstaple. Paignton Society has opened its Totnes branch, and Buckfastleigh has commenced operations at South Brent. The flying visits to Tiverton gave promise of a closer relationship in the future. The flourishing condition of the societies visited in the course of the year was a source of gratification. Most of them were found to be reaping the benefit of the propaganda work carried on during the past two and a half years.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

The organiser, being unable to travel during this period, devoted his attention to the Exeter Society. Full advantage was taken of the circumstances of the strike to extend co-operation, and, in addition to the Exeter Society securing large numbers of new members, local trade-unionists gained a better idea of co-operation and the value of joint action.

LITERATURE.

Sales have been consistently good. Seventeen dozen *Our Story* were sold within a very few weeks in the early part of the year, and twelve dozen during the month of June alone. At many meetings the entire stock of considerable quantities was cleared out, while many demands remained unsatisfied. In Cornwall, and elsewhere, free literature was distributed—particularly among trade-unionists, who also purchased large quantities—and three dozen *Co-operative News* were sold at one public meeting of no more than 100 people. Literature exhibitions at district conferences and public assemblies generally is a method which should be continued. The literature secretary of one society reports that his *Co-operative News* sales are now equal to about 15 per cent of the society's membership.

PERSONAL.

This being my final report I should like to record my thanks to the district executive, and to the officials and members of the various societies with whom I have been brought into contact since I entered the service of the Association on July 9th, 1917. In relinquishing my position to take up an appointment under the Joint Propaganda Committee of the Co-operative Union, I may be pardoned for saying that I trust that the enterprise of your association in being the first to appoint a district organiser has been fully justified.

GEO. E. GRIFFITHS, District Organiser.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in bank, Dec., 1918	134	6 11	By Conferences	97	19 9
„ Balance in hand	11	2 6	„ Committee Meetings	57	3 2
„ Subscriptions from Societies	339	7 11	„ Propaganda	43	19 0
Paid since—			„ Grants to—		
Axminster (1918-19)	£1	0 0	Cornish Conference	5	0 0
Plymouth Printers			Women's Guild, N.E. District	4	4 0
(1919-20)	1	16 8	Women's Guild, S.W. District	4	4 0
Plympton	5	5 0	S.-W. Educational Association	2	2 0
Paignton	12	18 4	Secretary	7	7 0
Moretonhampstead			Treasurer	4	4 0
(1918-19)	3	16 8	„ Organiser's Salary	166	16 8
„ Co-operative Union	145	16 4	„ Organiser's Railway Fares and		
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	5	6 5	Sundries	52	7 10
			„ Stationery and Printing	14	19 11
			„ Postages	5	8 6
			„ Co-operative Insurance	1	16 0
			„ Congress Delegates	11	7 7
			„ Hire of Hall	3	8 6
			„ Bank Commission	0	7 3
				492	10 2
			„ Cash in Bank	145	14 4
			„ Cash in hand	7	15 7
				£636	0 1
	£636	0 1			

E. TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

No. 3.—CORNWALL.

Executive Committee.

Mr. A. E. Trenwith (chairman), Penzance.	Mr. A. Davey (treasurer), Pensilva.
„ W. J. Jose (vice-chairman), Lostwithiel.	„ J. Laundry, Menheniot.
„ J. R. Toms (secretary), Liskeard.	„ E. R. Hicke, Plymouth.
	„ W. Wilkinson, St. Austell.
	„ R. Pearce, Delabole.

Representative of the Sectional Board: Mr. J. T. Davis.

Four conferences of the association have been held during the year, and these have been well attended.

The first conference was held at St. Blazey, on March 29th, 1919. Mr. Jose (vice-president of the association) took the chair, and Mr. Bolt (president of the local society) gave the delegates a hearty welcome. The annual report was presented by the secretary, and a useful discussion followed, dealing mainly with the question of united action by all democratic bodies, in order to force the Government to legislate in the interests of the democracy. There were eleven nominations for the executive, and the scrutineers declared the following to be re-elected:—Messrs. A. Davey (Pensilva), W. J. Jose (Lostwithiel), J. Laundry (Menheniot), R. Pearce (Delabole), J. R. Toms (Liskeard), A. E. Trenwith (Penzance), W. Wilkinson (St. Austell); elected, J. Hill, (Plymouth).

The second conference was held at St. Columb Road, on June 14th, 1919, Mr. Jose in the chair. Mr. Richards, on behalf of the local society, accorded the delegates a hearty welcome. Mr. A. E. Trenwith (district executive)

introduced his paper on "Fusion of Forces," and a good discussion followed. Mr. Trenwith emphasised the need of the co-operative movement joining hands with the Labour Party in order to gain control of the political machinery.

The third conference was held at Delabole, on September 13th, 1919, Mr. Brown (president of the local society) in the chair. Mr. R. Pearce (Sectional Board) introduced Mr. Gregory's pamphlet on the "Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union." Much credit was due to Mr. Brown for the able manner in which he dealt with the various questions arising out of the discussion.

The fourth conference was held at Liskeard, on December 13th, 1919, Mr. A. E. Trenwith in the chair. Miss Townsend (Truro) introduced Mr. Stratford's paper, "A Few Thoughts on Co-operation in Cornwall." This conference being within easy reach of Plymouth was well attended. The writer dealt extensively with the various phases of the co-operative movement, and claimed that a closer union between co-operative societies in Cornwall was essential. An animated discussion followed, showing great diversity of opinion, and it is thought that much propaganda work will have to be carried out before the Cornish societies will fall into line with the writer's ideas. After a lengthy debate the following resolution was carried:—"That it be an instruction to the executive to prepare a scheme, or schemes, for the amalgamation of the whole of the societies in Cornwall, or in groups, and present to a conference in the near future."

The executive have held ten meetings during the year. Propaganda efforts have been directed chiefly to consolidating existing societies and opening new branches. Meetings have been held at St. Just, Mullion, Hayle, Newlyn, St. Stephen's, Nanpean, Bugle, Lostwithiel, and Truro. Mr. Griffiths (Devon district organiser) spent four weeks in the districts of Truro, Lostwithiel, and St. Austell, and the results have apparently been good.

In other districts extensions are being made. Delabole Society has procured a site at Camelford for the erection of premises, and has in course of erection a bakery and confectionery premises. Amalgamation has not been lost sight of and some propaganda work has been done in that direction, with the result that the two old-established societies of Pensilva and Tokenbury have been brought together. With their combined capital they have already considerably extended their business by purchasing a motor lorry, which is being used for passenger traffic as well as greatly facilitating their own business. The question of amalgamation is being considered in West Cornwall, and we are not without hope in that direction.

Menheniot, one of the oldest societies in Cornwall, has just celebrated its jubilee. This society is situated in a purely agricultural area, and is to be congratulated on having kept the co-operative flag flying over half a century.

Favourable reports are being received from several parts of the county. Sales and membership are steadily increasing. The percentage of expenses has increased considerably, but the rate of profit generally is lower than that of previous years.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919 :—

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance beginning of year	27	4 2	By Conferences	56	8 5
„ Subscriptions from Societies	71	1 9	„ Propaganda Expenses	17	4 4
„ Co-operative Union	57	11 8	„ Executive Meetings	52	8 4
„ Devon Co-operative Conference Association	5	0 0	„ Delegate to Congress	7	19 10
			„ Secretary	3	8 0
			„ Treasurer	2	2 0
			„ Printing, Postage, &c.	8	9 6
			„ Balance at end of year	13	6 9
Audited—					
J. PRYOR, P.A.					
£160 17 2			£160 17 2		

J. R. Toms, Secretary.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee.

Mr. R. G. Naish (chairman), Twerton.	Mr. J. Burleigh, Bristol.
„ <u>H. V. Grassby</u> (treasurer), Exeter.	Mrs. Burman, Bristol.
„ W. White (hon. secretary), Torquay.	Mr. E. P. Pryce, Exeter.
„ F. Ireland, Plymouth.	Mrs. Warren, Exeter.
Mrs. Brayshaw, Paignton.	Mr. W. Langworthy, Exmouth.

Representative of the Sectional Board: Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.

Representative of the Devon Conference Association: Mr. F. E. Willis.

Representative of the Bristol and Somerset Conference Association:
Mr. F. Gould.

The first conference, held at Plymouth on January 4th, was addressed by Mr. Rae, who devoted his attention to educational matters in connection with the Survey Committee's Report. A most useful afternoon's debate was the outcome, and many doubtful points were cleared up.

The second conference was held at Exeter in April, when Mrs. Hood (Women's Co-operative Guild) gave a most interesting address on "The Survey Committee's Recommendations from the Women's Point of View." The discussion revealed a great diversity of opinion, but Mrs. Hood certainly made out a good case for the women.

The annual meeting in July, at Torquay, was mainly noteworthy for a discussion on the report relating to political matters. The financial report was not altogether encouraging, the late hon. treasurer's report not being up to then completed. Several new names were noticed when the result of the election of the committee was made known.

The third conference was held at Plymouth in December, when Mr. F. Hall, M.A., addressed the delegates on educational matters, and a most

instructive discussion was the outcome, the questions and answers being of a very valuable character.

We regret to report the loss of a devoted worker in the late Mr. H. Grassby, our hon. treasurer, who passed away suddenly; and the resignation of Mr. R. G. Naish, our chairman, who had for years done valuable work in educational matters in the section.

We have been represented at all conferences held in the section, and also at the Easter Week-end School in Torquay and the Week-end School at Plymouth. Radstock Educational Committee and St. Thomas' Women's Guild have been added to our membership during the year.

WM. WHITE, Hon. Secretary.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

Committee.

Mr. Ackland, Frome.	Mr. E. R. S. Mundy, Exeter.
„ R. Andrews, Newton Abbot.	„ C. Powell, Twerton-on-Avon.
„ W. Brown, Weston-super-Mare.	„ H. Westbury, Bridgwater.
„ C. H. Cload, Torquay.	„ C White Plymouth.
Mrs. M. Found, Bristol.	„ H. Wilkins (chairman), C.W.S.
Mr. G. Grist, Radstock.	„ A. Bullock (secretary), Bristol.

We have pleasure in submitting for your consideration and approval the sixth annual report and statement of accounts for the period ended December 31st, 1919. The period covered by the report shows that, however high our hopes were raised at the commencement of the year, we have to deplore the continued abnormal conditions, and we find that we still have to face difficulties in the way of high cost of living and the necessities of life.

We think, however, that the working of the fund has given cause for satisfaction, and the good work done by the fund has in no way been impaired, for whatever difficulties have arisen have been met by generous administration and a desire to help to the very utmost all deserving cases. This work has been carried on quietly and without advertisement. The help extended has, nevertheless, been most effectively rendered, and, as we have reason to know, has been fully and gratefully appreciated by our members. We can again report that we have been instrumental in giving timely assistance to some most distressing cases of disability and sickness, cases that have brought out more clearly than ever the good work we are able to accomplish by means of the fund.

The benefits received by our members from sanatorium and convalescent homes led the committee to consider that the time had arrived when we should show our appreciation of the kindly manner in which these homes have helped our patients by some more practical expression of our indebtedness. It was decided, therefore, to contribute towards the maintenance of these homes to the extent of eighteen guineas, distributed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Royal West of England Sanatorium	3	3	0
Moretonhampstead C. H.	3	3	0
Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath	3	3	0
St. Luke C. H., Exmouth	3	3	0
Victoria C. H., Clevedon	2	2	0
Belmont C. H., Clevedon	2	2	0
St. Mary's, Clevedon	2	2	0

It will be remembered that the Co-operative Wholesale Society purchased in Wiltshire what is known as the Compton Bassett Estate. It contains a large mansion house, which some thought might be put to good use as a convalescent home. Conferences were held to consider this question, but your committee came to the conclusion that the cost of remodelling, furnishing, and maintenance was, so far as this section is concerned, out of reach. It was also held that the fund served a more useful purpose by reason of its direct and immediate assistance.

MEMBERSHIP.

We regret that, by reason of non-payment of contribution, two societies have lapsed their membership. It is hoped, however, to readmit them during the next term, as well as other societies which up to the present have not decided to join us in membership.

FINANCE.

The income for the year is £276 15s. 1d., which is rather less than last year, being £2 6s. 8d. under 1918; at the same time, the amount given in grants exceeds the amount granted in 1918 by £32 9s.; the total amount being £300 19s. 6d. This extra expenditure on cases is due to the increased amount of grants necessitated by the high cost of living.

CASES.

Through the year we have dealt with 126 cases, granting varying amounts according to circumstances to 125. The total cost was £300 19s. 6d., a little over 48s. per case, as against 42s. per case last year; an increased average of 6s. per case. The cases considered comprise 69 men, 52 women, 5 children; 72 cases have come under Scale A, 1 under Scale B, 8 under Scale C, and 44 under Scale D. In all 536 weeks' benefits have been allowed.

The following table will give some idea of the various complaints from which our people suffer :—

Tuberculosis	16	Bronchitis and Asthma...	12
Debility and Nerves.....	15	Gastritis	4
Rheumatism	7	Paralysis.....	1
Heart	7	Anæmia	1
Neurasthenia	11	Pleurisy	2
Hernia.....	2	Sciatica	2
Appendicitis	1	Pneumonia.....	10
Diabetes	2	Dyspepsia	2
Nephritis	1	Various	29
Influenza	1		—
			126

We still have much difficulty in finding institutional treatment for consumptives, the total accommodation provided being altogether inadequate. We hope the day is not far distant when the Ministry of Health will insist upon all authorities dealing with this question as a matter of urgency and of paramount importance. We have been successful in finding all the accommodation needed in other complaints in sanatorium and convalescent homes, and have been much pleased to hear of decided improvement in health in many cases.

The statement of accounts show that the amount expended in grants to cases considerably exceeds the contributions by societies. We feel sure that when this is realised by the societies the contributions will be increased to meet the extra need.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1919.

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in Bank, 31st Dec., 1918.	60	10 10	By Balance due to Treasurer	0	0 3
„ Contributions from Societies	242	7 1	„ Grants to Cases	300	19 6
„ „ „ C.W.S.	26	5 0	„ Printing	8	8 6
„ Bristol and Brislington C.W.S.			„ General Postages	4	4 2
Employés	5	0 0	„ Deputations and Travelling	11	0 4
„ Bristol Society Employés.....	3	3 0	„ Donation to Convalescent Homes	18	18 0
„ From Patients	3	0 0	„ Cheque Books	1	18 4
„ Bristol Printers (Dividend).....	0	2 0	„ Secretary's Honorarium	15	0 0
„ Bank Dividend.....	0	17 4	„ Bank charges	0	5 10
„ „ Interest	1	17 3			
„ Due to Bank	15	0 2			
„ Due to Treasurer.....	2	12 3			
	£360	14 11		£360	14 11

BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
On Deposit, 31st December, 1918....	643	9 8	On Deposit, 27th December, 1919....	677	15 10
Dividend, 1919.....	4	18 4			
Interest, 1919	29	7 10			
	£677	15 10		£677	15 10

H. J. WILKINS, Chairman.
ALBERT BULLOCK, Secretary.

(8) WESTERN SECTION.

Ten meetings of the Board have been held since the last Congress. The attendances of members were as follows:—

	Present.	Absent.
Mr. D. Williams	9	*1
Mr. R. R. Chappell	9	*1
Mr. J. P. Davies	9	*1
Mr. D. Evans	9	*1
Mr. J. Ll. Powell	8	*2
Mr. W. Bryant	10	—

* Attendance at other Co-operative Meetings.

The following appointments were made at the first meeting:—

Chairman : Mr. D. Williams. *Treasurer* : Mr. J. P. Davies.

Secretary : Mr. W. Bryant.

United Board.....Mr. J. P. Davies.

Central Education Committee.....Mr J. Ll. Powell.

National Co-operative Representation Committee..Mr. R. R. Chappell.

Representatives to the District Associations—

Gloucester and Hereford Mr. R. R. Chappell.

Brecon, Monmouth, and East Glamorgan.....Mr. D. Williams.

Mid-Glamorgan.....Mr. W. Bryant.

West WalesMr. D. Evans.

The report of trade and membership is practically one of unbroken progress. We also hear of very satisfactory growth in share capital in most of our large societies. This, of course, in face of the abnormal inflation of prices, and consequently the immense absorption of money in the stocks required to be held, is very gratifying. Many societies are anxiously awaiting the time when conditions in the building trade may enable them to accomplish long-desired and overdue extensions in many directions.

CONFERENCES.

The first part of the Congress year was very largely devoted to a series of meetings having for their object the firm establishment of an educational association for the section. The conferences were well attended, and a provisional committee was appointed, who organised an election of the various bodies. This was duly carried through, and confirmation of the success attained will be found in the report of the educational association given below.

In August, the services of the Board were requested by the societies to deal with demands *re* wages and hours, sent in by the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, inasmuch as the previous Hours and Wages Board had practically become non-existent. As the matter was deemed urgent, a special conference was called on July 26th, and a board of representatives appointed. After somewhat protracted negotiations a settlement was arrived at, and new rates and conditions mutually agreed upon as from August 23rd.

The unfortunate aspect of affairs is that less than one-third of the societies in the section agreed to become members of the Board, and the financing of the same becomes a difficulty.

The question of the Survey Committee's Report has been heartily taken up by the districts, one or more conferences being held in each, culminating in a special sectional conference, when Mr. Millerchip attended as a representative of the Survey Committee.

Following the first meeting of the Board, a joint meeting with the officers of the district associations was held as usual, and a plan of work and dates for the year mapped out.

District meetings and conferences have been regularly held, and work has proceeded on the usual lines. Several of the district associations have quite substantial funds, which will no doubt be found useful in the near future, when the post-war difficulties of supplies and restrictions will allow us once more to go full speed ahead.

DISPUTES.

We regret that one serious dispute has been brought before the Board, on the complaint of Cwmbach Society against the neighbouring society of Aberdare.

The Board has had joint and separate meetings with the two committees, but regret that no amicable settlement has been arrived at, and the matter has now reached the United Board, who have already appointed an outside deputation to take any further steps possible.

AMALGAMATION.

The Cwmbwrla Society have now followed their neighbours of Treboeth in joining with the Swansea Society, so that the area is now catered for by one progressive society instead of, as formerly, by three small societies.

NEW SOCIETIES.

During the year Fishguard has commenced operations, and will almost immediately be followed by Kilgetty. Inquiries are also to hand from several other quarters.

CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY.

A notable addition to the section has been accomplished by the purchase of a steam laundry in the Eastern Valley of Monmouthshire by the three societies operating in that area—Abersychan, Blaenavon, and Garndiffaith.

After an expenditure of some £2,000 on the newest improved machinery,

active operations commenced in January, and a very fair start has been made. It is recognised that this has not been the most favourable moment to start in this business, as many other laundries have succumbed to the difficulties of labour, cost, and materials, but with a united effort it is believed that this pioneer effort is bound to become an established success.

GENERAL.

As before mentioned, our districts are quite active, and requests are coming in for an extended propaganda. The convalescent fund continues its beneficent activities, and a separate report is appended.

In conclusion, we beg to thank all district workers and auxiliary bodies for the work done in this corner of the co-operative vineyard.

W. BRYANT, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

No. 1.—GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD.

Executive Committee.

Mr. A. E. Price (chairman), Stroud.	Mr. A. Booth, Cinderford.
„ R. R. Chappell (sec.) Western Section, Gloucester.	„ R. Merrett, Lydney.
„ F. J. Hyett (treasurer), Hereford.	„ Clements, Bream.
„ S. T. Davis, Gloucester.	„ E. Jones, Pillowell.
	„ A. Johnson, South Cerney.

The reports from societies are very encouraging. Marked progress has been made in every way, and if supplies had been available for the members much more gratifying results would be recorded. The increase in membership of most of the societies during the war has proved that the co-operative movement has been an inestimable boon to the people, but there is opposition against us that we have never had to contend with before.

As mentioned in our last report, the result of the election in the city of Gloucester for the board of guardians was very encouraging to the Co-operative Party. On November 1st one direct Co-operative representative was elected on the City Council, and also one of the members of our association who is an enthusiastic co-operator. In the Stroud area and other places we also did well. We can also record the fact that one of our ex-presidents (Mr. T. Miles) has been made a Justice of the Peace.

For some years the question of the women's guild becoming affiliated with the association has been discussed. The rules have now been amended to admit a representative from the District Women's Guild, and Mrs. Jaques (the secretary of the guild) had the honour to be the first to represent the Women's Guild.

The question of Hours and Wages Boards has been considered, and it was thought that district boards would be the most useful under the circumstances in which we are placed. It was therefore resolved that the association take steps to bring about the formation of a board. As a result, an Hours

and Wages Board was formed, and at once the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees were asked to meet them and arrange a scale of hours and wages and conditions of labour. The meeting has been successful in adopting a scale for this district.

We have held the usual conferences for the year :—

Place.	Subject.
Stroud	The Survey Committee's Report.
Gloucester	Advisory Committees of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.
Gloucester	Formation of Hours and Wages Board.
Gloucester	Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union (Survey Report).

All the conferences were well attended, and the discussions were interesting and informative.

The propaganda meetings we have held during the year, at South Cerney, Pillowell, Cinderford, Ross, Hereford, and Lydbrook, have been most encouraging. For some years we have endeavoured to form a society at Ross, but we are pleased to say that the Hereford Society has now opened a branch there, and we supported them by holding a public meeting at the opening of the branch. At the other places mentioned we have had crowded audiences, but the meeting at Hereford was beyond our expectation, quite 700 people being present in the Town Hall. These meetings are most encouraging.

Societies are now making developments and getting ready to open new branches. Hereford is contemplating opening a branch at Ledbury and Leominster.

There are one or two societies not members of the association, but we earnestly hope they will be with us in the coming year.

Gloucester has still been our centre for holding our conferences and meetings, owing to its central position and the railway facilities.

To the Gloucester Society we owe a debt of gratitude for the generous way in which they extended hospitality to us for our gatherings.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1919:—

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To	Balance brought forward from				By	Conferences	17	11	2
	1918	55	10	10		Committee Meetings	28	6	11
„	Subscriptions from Societies	49	12	3		Public Meetings	41	14	7
„	Co-operative Union	32	12	10		Delegations	12	0	5
						Printing and Stationery	4	1	0
						Stamps and Postages	0	15	1½
						Secretary's Salary	2	0	0
						Treasurer's „	1	0	0
						Auditing	0	5	0
						Balance in hand of Treasurer	30	1	8½
Audited—									
H. R. PROSSER.									
		£137	15	11			£137	15	11

R. R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

NO. 2.—MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND EAST GLAMORGAN.

Executive Committee.

Mr. T. H. Protheroe (chairman), Sen-ghenydd.	Mr. L. Squire (auditor).
„ Thomas Morris, (vice - chairman), Garndiffaith	Coun. J. Llew. Powell, Penarth.
„ J. Cowling, J.P. (treasurer), Newport.	Mr. T. H. Gibbs, Tredegar.
„ John D. Evans (secretary), Tredegar.	„ G. Humphreys.
	„ S. Godfrey.
	„ D. Williams (Sectional Board).

In addition to the executive meetings, four conferences were held during the year. The first took place at Newport, under the auspices of the Newport Society. This being the annual meeting, the report and statement of accounts for the year 1918 was adopted, and the following officers were elected for the year:—President, Mr. T. H. Protheroe; vice-president, Mr. Thomas Morris; treasurer, Mr. J. Cowling, J.P.; secretary, Mr. John D. Evans; auditor, Mr. L. Squire.

The representatives present gave reports of the views of their respective societies on the recommendations of the Survey Committee as to the constitution and administration of the Co-operative Union, but as the views were so varied the delegates were requested to obtain their societies' instructions before Congress in order to vote upon same.

Mr. Sam Rees (the organiser of the Co-operative Party for South Wales area) addressed the meeting, and urged upon all delegates to organise the co-operative vote in their areas. Several present gave an account of the progress made in their areas in the direction indicated by Mr. Rees, and how the movement had fared in the election just passed. Mr. T. W. Allen also gave an interesting address, and touched upon many of the difficulties prevailing at the time.

The next conference was held within the walls of the historic castle at Abergavenny. An exhaustive report of the Carlisle Congress was given by the secretary (Mr. John D. Evans). The business of the conference was taken up in reports of the various societies.

The third conference was held at the Town Hall, Brecon, under the auspices of the Brecon Society. Mr. J. Pollitt attended on behalf of the Survey Committee, and introduced their recommendations *re* "The Constitution and Administration of the Co-operative Union." In the discussion which followed, it was clear that opinion among the delegates was divided as to many of the recommendations, and in view of the conference which was proposed to be convened by the Sectional Board to consider the report, no resolution was submitted to the meeting.

In the evening a successful public meeting was held at the Town Hall, which was addressed by Mr. J. Pollitt and Mr. D. Williams (Swansea).

The fourth conference was held at Pontypridd, under the auspices of the Ynysybwl Society. Mr. W. H. Watkins (Plymouth) attended the conference and addressed the delegates on "The Political Question." In the evening

We have pleasure in submitting for your consideration and approval the report and balance sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1919. We had hoped, with the termination of the war, to have witnessed the removal of the restrictions imposed upon travelling facilities, so that the societies in our district might have benefited by being brought into closer contact with the functions of the association; nevertheless, we are glad to report that remarkable progress has been made by many societies in their respective areas.

There has been a marked influx of membership, with the result that in many instances societies have been compelled to carry out extensive alterations and additions in order to cope with the increasing demands made upon their trade. In this connection, societies have not been without their difficulties, owing to the enormous increase in price of building material and the scarcity of suitable labour for the fulfilment of their obligations. Greater progress has also been retarded by the difficulties experienced in connection with the transport of the necessary commodities from the various Co-operative Wholesale Society's depôts, the nearest being Cardiff. It will therefore be seen that societies in the extreme part of West Wales are bound to suffer in comparison with those more fortunately situated. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the proper authorities will see the necessity for providing a suitable depôt in the growing town of Swansea. In spite of the afore-mentioned difficulties, there are indications of the spread of the movement in our district. A new society has been established at Fishguard, and there is also one in course of formation at Llandovery. In connection with the latter, a public meeting was held at Llandovery Town Hall on November 7th, 1919, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Eager (Burry Port), S. Jones (Skewen), and D. H. Williams (Cardiff depôt). Inquiries have been received from several other districts, and it is anticipated that these efforts will fructify in the near future.

Some of the existing societies have also opened out in new directions through the establishment of branch stores, the most notable being Ammanford, Cwmgorse, Pontyberem, and Resolven societies; while the Swansea and District Society has consolidated its position in the town of Swansea by absorbing Cwmbwrla Society. The Swansea Society has also in contemplation the placing of a branch stores in the industrial centre of Morriston, and a plot of ground has already been secured for the building of large, commodious premises as soon as circumstances will permit.

Political.—With a view to stimulating the members of societies the question of "Political Action" was considered at two conferences during the year, and we feel confident that the views expounded thereat will be the means of rousing the existing apathy which has been so pronounced in the past years. When the next opportunity presents itself for electing Parliamentary representatives in our district, it is to be hoped that co-operators will rally round those candidates who may be directly nominated or sympathetically inclined towards our movement.

No. 4.—MID-GLAMORGAN.

Executive Committee.

Mr. Wyndham Edwards (chairman),
Cwmafon.„ J. A. Brown (vice-chairman),
Taibach.„ D. J. Jones (secretary),
Cymmer.Mr. M. L. Thomas (treasurer),
Penygraig.

Rev. J. F. Williams, Glyncoirwg.

„ J. Atkins, Mid-Rhondda

„ G. Thomas, Penygraig.

„ Shad Williams, Pontycymmer.

Conferences have been held in the following places, viz. :—

Place of Meeting.	Subject.	Introduced by
Maesteg	Survey Report	Mr. Shad Williams.
Cardiff	Survey Report	Mr. Wyndham Edwards.
Cardiff	Reconstruction.....	Mr. T. Thomas.
Nantypool.....	Survey Report	Mr. Wyndham Edwards.

All of the conferences were well attended, and the discussions on the subjects under review were intelligent and enthusiastic. The experiment of a whole-day conference was a success, and showed that delegates attending these conferences, when time is allowed for discussing subjects under review, have a firm grip on business as momentous as trade, baking, insurance, &c.

Business, from a trade point of view, is growing rapidly within the area of the association. Societies have to extend their buildings, and build branch shops to meet the demands of trade. Many societies would launch out on a very extensive scale if material and labour could be obtained.

Classes in industrial history, book-keeping, mutual aid, co-operation, economics for adults, also classes for children, are held in societies throughout the area of the association. The useful propaganda done by societies in forms of lectures, concerts, and eisteddfodau, are factors of importance in spreading the views of co-operation that cannot be measured. Such a delightful way of educating the community should be followed by societies all during the coming summer, especially the eisteddfod. If any form of education is to be singled out, it is the eisteddfod, because the eisteddfod to the Celt is “bred in the bone,” and nothing can surpass it.

Mr. Ted Williams (miners' agent, Garw and District) delivered excellent addresses on “Co-operation” at Blaengwynfi, Cymmer, Cwmafon, Taibach, Nantymoel, and Penygraig.

With a good surplus of funds in hand to commence this year, the Executive Council are trying to engage the best speakers in the country to give societies a treat next winter.

arrangements for the election of officers and committee. This was eventually done, and the following were elected :—Chairman, Mr. D. Evans (Blackwood); joint secretaries, Mr. A. Morgan (Ynysybwl) and Mr. W. H. Bryant (Sectional Board); committee : representing Educational Committees, Mr. A. M. Leonard (Swansea), Mr. C. T. Darch (Cardiff), and Professor M. D. Owen (Carmarthen); Management Committees, Mr. T. R. Williams (Pontardawe); Women's Guild, Mrs. M. Lewis (Aberdare); Managers' Association, Mr. F. Lane (Bargoed); Secretaries' Association, Mr. H. L. Warren (Cardiff). Afterwards Mr. Warren was also appointed treasurer.

On October 11th, the first conference of the association was held at Cardiff, which was addressed by Mr. T. W. Mercer, a member of the educational staff of the Co-operative Union, who conveyed the best wishes of the Central Education Committee for the success of the association, and also addressed the conference on the need for co-ordination in our educational efforts. The speaker emphasised the point that education was vitally essential as a means to a higher standard of human life. It was necessary that we should persist in our work, sustained by a faith and an infectious enthusiasm that would ultimately remove the mountain of indifference and apathy that seemed now to block the path.

We desire to express our gratification with the response made to our appeals for unity, by the affiliation of societies, men and women's guilds, and managers' and secretaries' associations.

The committee have already visited a number of societies, and their efforts, they believe, have been productive of much good. It is their intention, as soon as possible, to visit every society within the section which has not yet become affiliated. Arrangements have also been made to meet the District Association in conference.

The Central Education Committee have carried through a series of conferences on the new Education Act, 1918, the Co-operative College, and the organisation of junior co-operators, all of which were well attended.

Following the college conference at Swansea, our first week-end school was held in the Co-operative Hall, in that town, on January 24th and 25th. This was in every way an unqualified success, and of much educational value to those who were able to be present. The lecturers were Professor M. D. Owen and Professor F. Hall, M.A. Sixty students attended.

The committee are pleased to report that, as a result of much time and effort, and with the assistance and sympathy of the Swansea Director of Education (Mr. T. J. Rees) and Principal Salmon, they have been able to secure suitable premises for holding a South Wales Co-operative Summer School. These premises are the Swansea Training College, which has been kindly placed at our disposal for three weeks during the summer vacation by the Swansea Education Committee, to whom we tender our sincere thanks. We also desire to place on record our appreciation of the services of Councillor David Williams, whose good offices on our behalf made it possible for us to secure this ideal institution. We trust that each society will take advantage

of this opportunity and support the school by granting, where possible, scholarships to their employees, class students, and members, enabling them to attend.

It is apparent that there is a great awakening among our members, and a desire for further educational facilities by (a) the growing number of students attending our classes and the summer school and week-end schools, (b) the organisation of special education committees, and (c) the formation of special classes for women. All these manifestations fill us with high hopes for the future, and justify our past efforts.

CLASS WORK.

We are gratified to be able to report that, notwithstanding many difficulties, the following classes have been held :—

	Classes.	Students Enrolled.
Junior Classes in Co-operation	54	2409
Intermediate	7	105
Adult Co-operation	4	49
Industrial History	2	45
Citizenship	1	19
Economics	2	65
Book-keeping	11	179
Apprentices	1	25
Salesmanship	1	14
Special Women's Classes	2	60

We trust this report will stimulate those societies which have not yet done so to take immediate steps to organise classes as a part of their co-operative activities.

In accordance with the decision of a special conference held in May, 1919, viz. :—"That the association be as an industrial and provident society, and become a member of the Co-operative Union," rules are now in course of registration, and when these rules are registered each society will be possessed of share holding, which will give the association a more permanent basis, &c.

Mr. Abel Morgan has represented the association on the Central Education Committee, and has given reports on the work done as directed from Holyoake House. Mr. W. H. Bryant has represented the Sectional Board on the council of the association, and has also acted as joint secretary, thus maintaining a close and cordial relationship between the three bodies.

In closing our report, we desire to accord our heartiest thanks to the Co-operative Wholesale Society for permission to hold our conferences and committee meetings on their premises at St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

DAVID EVANS, Chairman.

ABEL MORGAN, Secretary.

THE WESTERN CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

The fund has maintained its usefulness during the year, and great benefit has been derived by those who have received its assistance. Our membership has decreased by one society, caused by the amalgamation of the Cwmbwrla Society with Swansea, but there still remains a number of small societies to whom we extend a hearty invitation to join the fund.

We are pleased to report considerable increase in societies' subscriptions, which amount to £502, being an increase of £71 19s. 2d. over the year 1918. Every effort has been made to obtain all the subscriptions for the year, but at December 31st there still remained outstanding the small amount of £6 8s., the greater portion of which has since been received, but too late for inclusion in the 1919 accounts. Since the close of the year, the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Cardiff employees have set an admirable example to co-operative employees in the district by making a donation to the fund of £5 5s. from their penny per week hospital collection fund.

Thirty societies have received benefit on behalf of 227 cases, and the net amount of grants after deducting *re* funds and contributions by convalescents, is £562 16s. 10d., representing 526 weeks' stay at an average cost of 21s. 5d. per week, as compared with £1 3s. 2d. per week in 1918. The expenses of management amount to £60 9s. 5d.

CASES.

With the general release of convalescent homes from military occupation, and the complete return of the Porthcawl Rest for civilian cases, we have been enabled to deal with 95 cases under Form A benefit, and with the further gradual release, now that peace has been ratified, we hope to make still further arrangements for dealing with a larger number of cases under this heading. As will be seen from the tables given, 32 cases have been sent to Roden and 59 to the "Rests," which again proves the popularity of these institutions. As is our usual custom, we again extend our sincere appreciation to the matrons and staffs of homes used for their services rendered.

OTHER MATTERS.

With sincere regret we have to report the demise of Mr. J. G. Bowen, of Lydney, who has been a member of the committee since the fund's inception. After a short illness and an apparently successful operation, our colleague passed away on June 6th. The loss of Mr. Bowen, with his practical sympathy and keen interest in the fund, has been deeply felt. We wish to place on record our sincere appreciation of the services so freely and willingly rendered. The committee were represented at the funeral by Mr. J. Blackwell (Gloucester).

To fill the vacancy thus created, in accordance with rule, the committee have called upon Mr. Allan Beverstock (Bream), he being the highest unsuccessful candidate at the last election.

As mentioned in our last year's report, a conference was held on January 21st, 1919, for the purpose of considering with other funds the advisability of taking over a mansion at Compton Bassett from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and establishing same as a convalescent home. A further conference was held in London on March 5th, when an exceptional offer was made by the Wholesale Board of the property at a fixed annual rental. Your committee were unanimously of the opinion that this could have been carried through to a successful issue, but, unfortunately, the other funds were eventually unable to see their way clear to undertake the financial obligations entailed, and the matter has fallen through.

In conclusion, the committee again record their appreciation to the Co-operative Wholesale Society for use of rooms and hospitality received; to Mr. H. L. Warren, for services as auditor to the fund; and to secretaries and officials of societies for their assistance at all times.

J. P. DAVIES, Chaiman.

D. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. F. W. BAILEY (Darlington): You refer to a total "profit" of £17,000,000, in round figures, on page 16. I think it is quite time that we dropped the word "profit" in the report of anything connected with co-operative institutions. We are not traders and we do not make profits.

The GENERAL SECRETARY stated that in 1919 the membership was estimated to have increased by 192,224, making 4,038,755 in all. The share capital was estimated at £66,385,566, an increase of £12,346,341, or 22·84 per cent; and the trade £197,459,114, an increase of £42,297,151, equal to 27·26 per cent.

Mr. A. CARR (Mansfield-in-Sutton) asked a question as to penny banks.

The GENERAL SECRETARY, in reply, said there were 670 societies, as against 824 in 1918. The completed figures would be published in the Report of the Congress.

Mr. V. A. EDWARDS (Liverpool): To reach that ideal placed before us by the President our journals have got to play a very important part. The National Co-operative Publishing Society has just issued an appeal to the movement for funds. If we are to be a free and unbiassed press we must have it subsidised by ourselves, and know then that it will voice our own opinion. We cannot trust the outside press. Each society can afford to invest £100, and it will be a disgrace if we do not put the National Publishing Society in a strong position.

Mr. A. WILLIAMS (Gloucester) asked if it was intended to start a daily paper.

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Reigate) wanted to get the *Co-operative News* more in touch with the various societies. A better means of distribution was needed to reach all societies and members.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton) urged co-operators to give the *Daily Herald* their whole-hearted support.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (National Co-operative Publishing Society) said it was only by a strong co-operative press that they could hope for any success. His society had a daily paper on their programme, but first of all they had to make the weekly paper a success. The delegates could help the National Publishing Society by finding capital. If capital was provided they would have a real live co-operative paper.

Mr. J. TYLDESLEY (Eccles) said he had been deputed to point out that they had not yet got a daily paper in the co-operative movement. There were great possibilities by association with the Labour Party. There were a multitude of journals in the movement, but they had not yet got to the position when they could have a daily paper to voice the opinions of co-operators and their friends.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford) said the *Wheatsheaf* appeared to be the most largely distributed journal in the co-operative movement. The magnificent address of the President should be published in the *Wheatsheaf*, for then over 500,000 co-operators would be able to read it.

Mr. W. WHITTAKER (Skipton) commented on the small circulation of the *Co-operative News*, which was reported as being 125,000 weekly.

Mr. R. ROBINSON (Bury) : We should have no use for a daily paper. In our society we have a job to give it away. We should interest the working classes and we should make the paper more attractive.

Mr. R. RADCLIFFE (Rugby) deprecated the views expressed by the last speaker. The *Co-operative News* was a good journal, of which all co-operators ought to be proud. There were no "winners" in the *Co-operative News*. What they had to do was to take a dose of the medicine the President had prescribed. It was the mentality of co-operators that wanted lifting. It was useless to force a paper down people's throats; they must be led to appreciate it. It would do all co-operators good to read the *Co-operative News* every week, they would then get the additional capital asked for and people would know what it was wanted for.

Mr. J. SCAVES (Mere) : The bedrock of our trouble is the lack of intellectual aspiration. We are passing through one of the biggest transitions ever known, and we cannot go along on the same old lines. The *Co-operative News* should have one page giving reports of the progress of the educational committees, and readers would then see what is being done to educate the children. The University is against the workers, and the interests of the children are endangered. We want the whole atmosphere of the *Wheatsheaf* changed and the *Co-operative News* entirely reorganised.

Mr. J. BAYNE (National Publishing Society) said that the movement would get a daily paper as soon as the movement was in earnest about it. There was no indication that the movement was ready for a daily paper. They had been asking for capital for the National Publishing Society. Had all the societies been anxious or enthusiastic about subscribing? Their friends of the Labour movement had the *Daily Herald*, and were losing on it. Were co-operators prepared to lose £300 or £400 every week? They must provide money before they could develop as they wanted to do.

[The report stated that forty-seven societies had been registered as Public Utility societies under the National Housing Scheme.]

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock) said he was disappointed to find that only forty-seven societies had been registered for housing, co-operative homes, and public utility purposes.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick) objected to co-operators delegating housing and town planning altogether to others. They were told that house building was not the function of the co-operative movement. He suggested that the movement should realise that it had some function in building and the time had come when they should cease to perpetuate that system of building which made for small ownership. They should go in for communal ownership, for the small landlords were going to be the greatest menace.

The PRESIDENT : If Congress heard an explanation of the position of the Central Board I think Congress would be satisfied.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton) said something should be done to indicate to the movement that co-operators were alive to the importance of the subject. He agreed that there was a great danger of the housing proposals breaking down in many parts of the country. He knew of no question that was more likely to produce a revolution.

Alderman F. HAYWARD : The Central Board in dealing with the question of housing approached it with as much sympathy as any delegate to Congress. The only question is whether the provision of houses is the duty of the co-operative movement, or the duty of the State to meet that need. If the Central Board could adopt some scheme whereby our enthusiasm and belief in the necessity for houses could provide the houses we could go forward with that scheme. But if we are going to advocate that societies should adopt housing schemes we are going to put them in the same position as the municipalities, as they will have difficulty in obtaining the necessary money. The problems of our own movement will require all our capital, energy, and ability, and for those reasons no action has been taken by the Central Board. We consider that it is the duty of the State to provide houses, and it is because of this that we rejected the resolution and the amendment.

The GENERAL SECRETARY then read a number of announcements and additional resolutions, after which the Congress adjourned for lunch.

FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The consideration of the report of the Central Board's report was continued when Congress re-assembled on Monday afternoon.

Mr. A. C. BURN (West London) referring to the joint demonstration in Hyde Park said : This was one of the finest demonstrations ever held in London. A quarter of a million of citizens then went to Hyde Park to protest against profiteering and high prices. That demonstration was practically organised by the Metropolitan Association. They have made 25,000 converts in the London district during the past year.

PROFITEERING TRIBUNALS.

Mr. W. H. MASON (Liverpool) said the Act passed by Parliament was understood to exclude any person interested in any particular business. In

the *Co-operative News* of September 13th, there was a statement, evidently inspired, saying that the Parliamentary Committee had interviewed the department concerned, and that department's ruling upheld the view that a shareholding member of a co-operative society could be appointed to the tribunals. That information was also conveyed to societies by means of a circular from the Co-operative Union. Acting on that circular the Liverpool Society selected a number of members as fit and proper persons to represent the co-operative movement on the profiteering tribunals, but was refused representation.

Mr. W. J. DAWE (Plymouth Printers) drew attention to the difference of opinion between the Co-operative Party and the joint Parliamentary Committee on this question. He said there were far too many organisations in the co-operative movement. It was a question whether the work of the joint Parliamentary Committee could not be done by some other body.

Mr. C. W. DEWSBURY (Birmingham Printers) said the joint Parliamentary Committee was in existence before the movement entered into politics. When the Co-operative Party was formed co-operators naturally thought the work of the movement was to be done by that party. It was absurd to give the Co-operative Party power in local affairs and put the national affairs in the hands of another body. The Co-operative Party ought to be the only party to act on behalf of the co-operative movement in political matters.

Ald. F. HAYWARD (Central Board): The position of the Profiteering Committee was determined by regulations laid down by H.M. Government before the facts stated in this paragraph came to the knowledge of the Central Board, which were not an evidence of division in the co-operative movement, but an evidence of the solidarity of the influences against our movement. There are bound to be points of variance. You get committees even in your local societies who do not see eye to eye. Exactly what has happened in your local societies has happened, and will probably happen again, in the Co-operative Union. The difference of opinion was met by both committees being brought together, when a mutual understanding was arrived at.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL (St. Cuthbert's) said there were no co-operative representative on the Central Profiteering Tribunal. His society complained regarding the Proprietary Articles Trades Association who absolutely refused to supply them with goods because they paid dividend. They reported them to the Food Controller and the case was brought before the Tribunal. He never heard so biased an expression as was given there.

The PRESIDENT: We were invited to send the names of representatives to serve on the Central Profiteering Tribunal. Five names were sent on but only two were accepted—Mr. Agnew and Mrs. Cottrell.

Mrs. COTTRELL: And I have never yet been summoned to a meeting of my panel.

Mr. W. S. ACTON (Nelson) asked how it came about that a circular was

issued to the Hours and Wages Boards stating that an agreement had been come to and signed by the Chairman and Labour Adviser; and then when it was challenged by them—that an arrangement had been made—the Labour Adviser's department withdrew the circular.

The PRESIDENT: This whole question will come up on a specific resolution.

Mrs. E. BARTON (English Women's Guild) urged co-operators to have a clear attitude and policy with regard to the milk supply. The changing conditions of the governing bodies towards labour were altering the opinions of co-operative women, and they were coming to the conclusion that the co-operative movement and not the municipality should take up the whole milk supply. They were perceiving a danger in allowing the municipalities to hold the necessities of life in their hands. The municipalities, before the railway men's strike took place, were receiving orders from the Government Committees to get together huge supplies of food and do everything possible to defeat the labour organisations. She wanted the Labour movement to recognise the Co-operative movement as the trading wing of the Labour movement. Co-operators, in their wholesale and retail societies, had the machinery for getting a national milk supply. In addition to that, they as workers were controlling their own business and were not going to use their power against any section of the workers.

Councillor E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) speaking as the president of a society having a big milk business, and as a member of a City Council that had spent a good deal of time dealing with this question, said co-operators should consider whether they ought to support the policy in the interest of a section of the community, and a small section at that, or the interest of the whole community. So far as the co-operative movement was concerned it had not got the organisation to deal with the milk supply. In small streets with a hundred houses, there were ten or twelve milk carts going into that street. Were co-operators out for waste of labour or concentration? He was for a municipal milk supply and not a co-operation supply.

Mr. A. B. MOORE (Newport) supported the resolution included in the report. Interested traders might get on local boards because electors put them there. A co-operative body was quite right in striving to compete with the municipal body for the supply of milk where municipal bodies did not give the power to do it.

Mr. W. J. DAWE (Plymouth Printers): Why limit your arguments to milk? You might get along with bread, coal, and other necessities. Do not commit suicide by giving up to the local governing body what we can do for ourselves.

Mr. F. PERRIMAN (Southampton): Do not let the co-operative movement split on a question like this! When the municipal authorities refused to supply public libraries, we were there.

Mr. W. CATLIFF (Newcastle-on-Tyne): I suggested to the Co-operative

Wholesale Society that when making further ventures in farms they should not go far out, but buy land and farms near to big manufacturing centres, so that the milk supply would not be factory-made but be new and fresh milk.

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock): For the special development of co-operative societies in agricultural areas, would it not be wise for this committee to issue a small pamphlet of instructions as to how these co-operative societies can be expedited?

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. R. Rae (Central Education Committee Chairman) formally moved the adoption of the report of the Central Education Committee, merely adding one item of information—the result of the Neale Scholarship examination. It had been declared by the provost of Oriel that the student entitled to be the holder of the scholarship was John Miller Bateman; and they found that in the Union examination in co-operation this student also secured first place. He was the son of a co-operator in the little village of Alva, in Scotland.

Mr. W. H. BARTON (Luton) said it was regrettable that after the enthusiasm displayed at Carlisle for the resolution in favour of the Co-operative College only £5,300 had been subscribed out of the £50,000 required. With so many developments of local societies and the Wholesale appealing for money, such an appeal was likely to get overlooked, unless definite information was to hand, and he suggested more financial information on the matter was wanted.

Mr. C. W. DEWSBURY (Birmingham Printers): If you had asked for £500,000 it would have been something worthy of the movement, and a reasonable amount to begin a Co-operative College with.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR (Co-operative Wholesale Society) said that in the earlier days of the proposal they were told that the Co-operative College would be an institution easily available for all classes of co-operators. Lately it seemed to have become centralised into a residential college. He thought some of the leakage of sympathy for the college was due to the fact that the institution was to be a centralised one. He had not the same enthusiasm for a central institution as he had for the idea of establishing centres for co-operative education in big co-operative centres like Manchester, Leeds, London, Birmingham, and so on. He wanted to show the students the wholesale and the retail societies actually at work. He would far sooner have a thousand students costing £100 than fifty at a cost of £1,000.

Mr. A. C. BURN (West London) did not want a college in the co-operative movement with a view outside its windows like that facing Holyoake House in Manchester. Nor did he think it should be necessary to go to the expense of putting up a costly building when the Co-operative Wholesale Society were purchasing large estates with palatial mansions upon them, one of which might be made very useful as a co-operative college. He ventured

to suggest that the Co-operative Wholesale Board had only to put such a proposal on their half-yearly or quarterly agenda when the delegates would have great pleasure in presenting one of those buildings to the Central Education Committee and dedicating it as a co-operative college. There was one danger in connection with such colleges, and that was that the young men who went to them often forgot that they once worked in a factory or workshop, and often got on to the backs of the workers and never worked again.

A DELEGATE : Can Mr. Rae tell us how many students will be accommodated at this residential college ; if any provision has been made for a maintenance fund ; and what will be the qualification for students going there ?

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) asked if the Central Education Committee would be prepared to reconsider the question of a central institution in the light of the views expressed by Mr. Blair ?

Mr. W. J. ROGERS (Northampton) asked if Mr. Rae could give a promise that the Central Education Committee would consider whether it was not advisable to formulate a commercial syllabus. He suggested this so that members of societies aspiring to boards of management should have to produce some kind of credential showing that they had done some commercial study.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick) suggested the abolition of essay competitions. It was a mistaken policy to put children into competition with one another, and he questioned whether, under such circumstances, the best was got from them.

Mrs. W. T. DAVIS (Woolwich) : Can Mr. Rae assure us that a travelling teacher will be appointed for the children's classes ?

Mr. W. WRIGHT (Warrington) was glad to see that the organisation of junior co-operators had not been overlooked, but were the Central Education Committee quite satisfied with what societies were doing in that respect ? Other organisations seemed to be doing more for the children, but that should not be the case ; for surely what could be done outside the movement for young people could be done just as well inside. The future of the child was in accordance with its training, and if they wanted the children to grow up good co-operators they must take them in hand whilst they were young.

TRAINING OF JUNIOR EMPLOYEES.

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Leicester) said co-operators frequently prided themselves on their power to anticipate legislation. He hoped in this particular matter they would retain that tradition, and not wait to make provision for their junior employees' training until they were forced to do so by an Act of Parliament. He wished to say a word on behalf of the employees. There was too much criticism levelled against co-operative employees ; but co operative employees were what co-operators had made them. Unless

co-operators provided training and nurture for their employees in a co-operative atmosphere they could not expect them to be all that they should be.

Mr. H. MORTON (Bristol) suggested that juniors should be educated co-operatively and morally from a co-operative standpoint.

Mr. J. SCAVES (Mere) asked if co-operators were moving sufficiently fast to meet the exigencies of the case. Clause 4 of the Education Act stated that when the schemes were made known, parents and other people interested in education should have a voice in the matter. These schemes would be out shortly. Were co-operators alive to the fact that their young employees would be largely controlled by these schemes? Co-operators should look after these schemes. Once they set the boards of management in such schools in order they would be settled for ten years. Co-operators should make application to the authorities that each society should be directly represented. He hoped the whole movement would do its utmost to urge upon the rural societies the imperative need of looking into these schemes as they were issued. Co-operators should be on the alert to see that these classes were conducted in the interests of their own young men.

Mr. J. W. ORMANROYD (Great Horton) said as far as he understood it education was a national matter. Had co-operators got anything different to teach? In these new schools they wanted to teach the student that business was business. The co-operative movement had never stood for selling at the minimum price. Co-operators had stood for selling at the market price.

Mr. J. URQUHART (Kinning Park) said the fault for the small numbers taking part in education lay not at the door of the committees but of the people themselves. In his own society many things were done to encourage study. The U.C.B.S. offered every inducement for their employees to attend the technical college and other classes; they were ready to pay their fees, to give them the time, and to pay their wages, but they did not take advantage of these opportunities. If there was laxity, if there was anything that was not being done, it was not on the part of the committee-men; it was on the part of the young employees.

Mr. G. F. GROVE (Keighley) hoped that every delegate would go home and vote the 4d. per member towards the Co-operative College. What was wanted was a college where co-operators could specially train their employees and children.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford) said that the Co-operative Union had representatives on the Board of Ruskin College; but there was also the Central Labour College, which was the only Labour College in this country. Why was the Union not represented there?

Mr. E. G. SAUNDERS (Woolwich) said the text books provided by the Central Education Committee were obsolete, and that remark applied also to many of the subjects taught by the Co-operative Union. Congress should urge that their text books should be brought up to date and made even in

advance of the times. The committee should recognise the urgent necessity of making their text books up to date, whether they dealt with Co-operation, Industrial History, or Citizenship.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (National Publishing Society) said he was glad because the committees had come to the conclusion that they were not going to have mixed guilds.

Mr. W. R. OLNEY (Southampton) said there were many places throughout the country that were too small to run both men's and women's guilds, and it was best that the men and women should go together for educational purposes. He hoped that the women's guilds would cease to take up the attitude they had taken up with regard to the mixed guilds.

Mr. G. HOWARD (Belfast) thought it would be better if instead of using the words "mixed guilds" they were termed "co-operative guilds." Once the word "mixed" was eliminated and the word co-operative was used by Belfast co-operators the idea became successful. It was rather early to speak much of it yet. The scheme had not been in existence for very long; but it was one of the most effective and successful organisations engaged in propaganda work.

Mrs. F. STEIN (Birmingham) said it did not make a bit of difference whether such guilds were called "mixed" guilds or "co-operative" guilds; the work would not be carried out on the same lines as now, and the work would not be so well done. They would develop on labour lines. If they had mixed guilds they would lose the most essential part of the work. The women students should have their own meetings and their duties at home; and no good guild member would ever neglect the latter. There was no objection whatever to holding joint meetings when required; but with mixed guilds the women would not make the progress they had made in the past.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Chairman, Central Education Committee): If we are going to be courageous enough to shape a syllabus of commercial subjects for the guidance of the future committee-men we are going to be even a little more courageous still. In two or three months' time we shall publish a handbook that will not only be helpful to would-be committee-men, but to committee-men already in office. We propose to offer to committee-men who are in earnest the opportunity of being trained by correspondence. It is said that the essay competition is not run on right lines, as it is apt to develop the competitive spirit, and that children are pitted one against another. It is not the children who write the essays, but adult persons such as Mrs. Dewsbury, who has won a prize. If the committee had the slightest fear of the competitive spirit being developed they would advocate the elimination of the essay competition. We would be extremely glad indeed if education committees would take such action as suggested more than once and reward children who have tried most but have not won a competition at all. It rests with societies to abolish competitions and not with us. Mrs. Davis asked if a travelling teacher among the children would

be appointed—that will be so. Mr. Worley struck a splendid note. He warned you, as I warned you, that just as in the past you have to anticipate action, so now we have to continue doing our duty until we are quite sure the State has taken up the burden from us. One questioner asked what was the difference between co-operative education and the other sort. Well, what is the difference between the life of a co-operator and the life of an individual? The children in both places are being trained for service; but the co-operator is in the service of his fellow-men. Our text books have been criticised as being obsolete. We advise people to read certain books because there are no others. But when you give us a little more time and a little more money, you will find we shall not publish text books written in the spirit of

“God bless the squire and his relations,
And keep us in our proper stations.”

I cannot understand how Mr. Blakeborough came to the conclusion about mixed guilds, because we have not come to such a conclusion. These guilds choose to call themselves what they like; whatever name they call themselves by there are groups of co-operators striving to know, and it is our duty to try to help them to acquire knowledge. Mrs. Stein wanted “joint meetings.” So do I, because it works well at home. Someone said Ruskin College was not supported by co-operators, but we have a connection with it. As to the Labour College, I am not aware that we have been asked to take part in the government of that college; and it is no part of our business to thrust ourselves there.

The PRESIDENT at this point read the following telegram: “National Union of General Workers send hearty greetings and best wishes for Co-operative Congress—Clynes.”

It was enthusiastically agreed to send a reciprocal message in reply

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

Mr. RAE (continuing) said: I do not think I need say much in support of the following resolution:—

That this Congress regards with satisfaction the development of the educational work of the Co-operative Union, the Sectional Co-operative Educational Associations, and local co-operative societies, as recorded in the report of the Central Education Committee, and with a view to the further development of co-operative education recommends all societies—

- (1) To appoint a special educational committee on the lines suggested by the General Co-operative Survey Committee, if they have not already appointed one;
- (2) To make definite grants for educational purposes;
- (3) To base educational grants upon membership rather than upon profits; and
- (4) To appoint whole-time educational secretaries where the membership of the society exceeds 10,000 members.

In spite of our success we have no more than 20,000 co-operators' children enjoying the benefit of the kind of training we give. We have 4,000,000 co-operators, but 20,000 children only come to our classes ! But more children are coming year after year ; and if there is anything on which the movement is quite sound at heart, it is its duty by the children. We have discovered that sometimes there come differences between two committees, that there is friction for want of a link between them. We now suggest that you should have an education committee consisting of members of the management committee, representatives of the managers, and representatives of the guilds, and also of the employees, so that the education committee of your society will be speaking for every activity there is in the society. The educational grants were suggested before the Chancellor of the Exchequer threw his bomb. If you do not rise to the occasion and fling it back, it may be necessary to give other advice. We ask you, where the membership exceeds 10,000 members, to appoint a whole-time secretary. Wherever this has been tried it has been a great success. The Swansea Society had not 10,000 members, but Sam Rees' work in that position was an enormous factor in the development of Swansea's education work. It is not possible to do the work of a large society in the spare time of a poor man, or even of half-a-dozen poor men.

Mr. T. ANDERSON (York) in supporting the resolution said that he entirely agreed with the idea that educational grants should be based on membership rather than profits. Three or four years ago the Survey Committee threw out the suggestion that the grant to education should be at the rate of 1s. per member per year. The York Society recommended its members to adopt that suggestion, and they did so. Now the education committee of the society were able to arrange their work on a definite basis, knowing that their grant would never go down unless the membership went down. It was suggested that the membership would go down as a consequence of devoting so much to education, but the membership of the York Society was rising rapidly, and with it the educational grant. He recommended other societies to follow the example of the York Society rather than run the risk of fluctuating dividends.

Mr. A. B. MOON (Newport) understood that the cost of advertising was treated as an expense by societies. Why not treat the money devoted to education in the same way, and thereby avoid the tax which the Government were seeking to put on educational grants ?

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Reigate) said it was suggested that educational committees should be appointed and not elected. Why should there be this differentiation in the mode of election between the educational committee and the general committee ? She also desired to know why in co-operative literature the educational committee were always put in the second place after the general committee, although it was understood that education was the foundation of co-operation.

Mr. RAE in reply to the discussion, said : Miss Allen has asked why

educational committees are put second to general committees. I can only assume that it is because general committees came into existence first and educational committees afterwards. Adam was created first, and Eve was made after him. But it does not necessarily follow that Adam was superior to Eve, and it certainly does not follow that the management committee of a society is superior to the educational committee. Each has to work out its own salvation. It is not the function of the General Education Committee to interfere with the management of any society; if it were, probably my committee would make the same suggestion as Miss Allen, that is, that societies should elect educational committees, and in that way make them more truly representative of the societies' activities.

A vote was then taken, and the PRESIDENT declared the resolution carried.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

Mr. RAE: The next resolution I have to propose is as follows:—

That this Congress records its hearty appreciation of the action of those societies which have responded to the appeal for funds for the purpose of establishing a Co-operative College, and urges all societies which have not yet responded to the appeal to do so at the earliest possible moment, in order that the college may be established without delay.

I have advocated the co-operative college quite a score of times in the past twelve months, and I do not remember at any co-operative gathering having had anything approximating to an adverse vote. Wherever you go you find people who will accept at once the argument that you are, as we are, responsible for, and in honour bound to take, a new step in educational development. You have prepared for the training of your children and young people; you are preparing to train your employees, officials, and managers; and you are preparing along elementary lines the education of your members; but when any student expresses a desire for higher research and higher training you have no place and no organisation to meet that demand, which is growing stronger as the outcome of our summer schools and week-end schools. Educational committees write to us asking for co-operative teachers. They have tried the enthusiast who cannot teach and who, because he has not been trained to teach, gets sad-hearted and despairs. They have tried the teacher who is a good teacher, but not a co-operative enthusiast, and the children drift away from him or her, and the work is again impeded and the committee become disheartened. They turn to us again, and ask us if we can recommend someone who is both a teacher and a co-operative enthusiast. We reply we could manufacture you a few if we had a place where we could give the enthusiast the training necessary to be a teacher, for we would sooner make the enthusiast into the teacher than the teacher, however capable, into the enthusiast. Then you write for someone to teach and help in the instruction of your employees,

and we suggest that this need might be met by the appointment of travelling teachers. But if we had, not one, but ten colleges we should not have enough room to train all the teachers that you and we require. Then we are proceeding along educational lines towards international peace. We cannot be hostile to co-operators of other countries, and therefore we cannot refuse their request for aid. We have had students from Australia, Egypt, Sweden, and from different other countries, and they will come in greater numbers in the future than even now. They ask to be allowed to come to benefit by our experience and training in British co-operation. We readily agree and they have to come to Holyoake House to sit in a corner of the office because there is no other place available. This is not worthy of the co-operative movement, and we should have a college for their accommodation and training. I am rather surprised at the position Mr. Blair has taken up as the representative of a centralised institution. The Co-operative Wholesale Society began in one centre, but it has spread out to places all over the country as it progressed. I hope to be able to say to Mr. Blair before I die, "See, our central college has given its branches to the country just as your centralised mother gave her branches to the country." He says he would rather have one thousand co-operators taught for £50 each than fifty taught for £1,000 each, and would prefer an education spread over a number than intensive education for a few. Our leaders are few, and to them an intensive education should be given. We can give the education to our thousand in the summer schools, but for the fifty we must have a co-operative college to develop their mentality in order to fit them for their position as leaders. We have £10,000 promised. We have not been permitted by the United Board to make inquiries about either sites or buildings. They have very wisely held us in check until societies had dealt with the Co-operative Wholesale Society Development Bonds. Now we are going to take up the question, and you will either have to be true to yourselves or tell us why we cannot proceed.

Mrs. M. GASSON (Central Board) in seconding the resolution said: If we were to ask all persons present in this hall what is the thing they desire most of all they would say, "the opportunity for education." The rich have had the opportunity of sending their boys and girls to the first schools and universities in our own and in other lands. To-day we want that opportunity brought into our own movement. For years we have been pleading for that broad highway. Now the time is come, let us grasp the opportunity and raise the money. There will be two dominant features in our co-operative college. There will be a co-operative atmosphere, and I can think of nothing better for those going back to work in the co-operative movement than they should be imbued with the spirit of co-operation. They cannot get it at other colleges. Again, we shall educate on a different basis. We shall educate our people so that they shall work for use and not for profit. We shall educate so that their lives shall be spent in social service for the community. That is the great idea underlying this need. Do not

support the resolution with your voice only ; go back to your societies and say that the money should be given quickly, so that we may get on with the work which has been so long delayed.

Mr. F. R. TROTT (Bristol) said his society had agreed to support the college even if only in a small way. The President in his address had said that it was education that the workers needed. If they were to get the education they needed, they must provide it themselves. They should think of this college cost again from their own standpoint, but with a view to the needs of the future generation. They had four million members ; would these not give £50,000 for a college to make a better and a greater movement ? It was suggested that they should beg the Co-operative Wholesale Society to give them one of the palatial buildings they had bought for the college. It would be an easy thing for the Co-operative Wholesale Society to establish a college for its own employees.

Mr. F. GILLBANKS (Huddersfield) asked if a £50,000 college was going to be satisfactory for four million co-operators ? They were not going on the right lines when they spoke of a co-operative college for a sum of £50,000. What could they get for £50,000 ? According to the President what was wanted was to acquire all the colleges, educate the children, train them co-operatively, and the results would be entirely in their own hands. He wanted the children to be better educated and the means of education democratically owned and controlled. If Mr. Rae had that he would be satisfied at having reached his ambition ; £50,000 was no good for a college such as was needed.

Mr. J. DIMBERLINE (Brightside and Carbrook) : What size will the college be that is to educate the present generation ?

Professor F. HALL, M.A. (replying to the speakers) said : The Co-operative College is a subject in which I have taken a deep interest even before joining the staff of the Co-operative Union. Despite all that has been said, I am convinced that the Co-operative College is one of the greatest needs of the co-operative movement at the present time. If we had had a Co-operative College in existence twenty years ago, our movement would have been far stronger to-day. Some delegates think that other organisations should do instead of the Co-operative College. They were not prepared to put out their trade to the multiple shops ; but they want to put out their thinking. You are not prepared to give out your junior classes to others ; then why should you want to put out the training of your adults to others ? If you want to have leaders educated for service you will have to provide your own educational institutions. We have persons of great promise and ability in our ranks, but these are lost to us. Why ? I suggest that while we must press with all the force we can for the benefits of all public institutions to be extended to every man's child, we must not be content to wait until this is done. We must train our own people in the meantime. The Co-operative College will not diminish but strengthen the demand for more adequate public education. While we have four millions, and we are pressing

for one collège, we do not forget that the four millions were once twenty-eight. If the Rochdale Pioneers had said they could not start one shop we would not have been here. By means of the Co-operative College we shall permeate the movement with better thinkers, with employees better able to perform their ordinary duties. We shall fill our educational centres with better teachers. We shall strengthen our international relationships when we have a centre where co-operators from all countries can meet to study our movement. We shall have better secretaries. I appeal to those present here to further this project of a Co-operative College. I want to see the next generation getting a better chance. I want to see people trained as co-operators for effective co-operation with their fellow-men, and I want you to send along your promises and your subscriptions for the College that will enable this to be done.

The PRESIDENT at this stage put the resolution to the Congress and it was carried unanimously.

THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

Mr. W. R. RAE next moved the following resolution :—

That this Congress, recognising with great satisfaction the possibilities of the Education Act of 1918, urges all societies—

- (1) To do their utmost locally to secure for all children the benefits that will follow a full and generous adoption of the Act.
- (2) To make special efforts to obtain under the Act, the necessary facilities for the training of junior employees; and
- (3) In districts where local education authorities are reluctant or dilatory in putting the Act into force to make immediate provision for the training of apprentices and other junior employees engaged in co-operative service.

He said : The Children's Charter has been given to us by a man who loves children, from the poorest to the richest ; a man who was humble enough to come to us two years ago and ask us to help him to make a success of his great Act, which places the child in the first place for the first time in English history. The new Act gives to every child the opportunity of developing what is in him. No longer are children to be educated when hungry, cold, and half-clad ; to be taught learning from books when they cannot see, or guided by teachers when they cannot hear. No child under 12 may become a slave in the wage-earning class. It is not only careful of the child as a potential thinker, but as a potential man or a potential woman. The provision of medical service, play for the bodies, and open-air schools, makes for the physical, as well as the moral, development of the citizens of the next generation. Mr. Fisher asked you collectively, two years ago, to help him, and he asks you, as an interested party, to help him again. You have not sent the right men to control things educationally, therefore you are at their mercy. If you are silent, the rates will be to the front and the children will be in the background. This resolution appeals

to you to take advantage of the Act and get to know what the local education authority intend to do for your children, and if it is not satisfactory, ask for more; and if there is that in it that should not be there, ask that it be expunged. There are "mays" in the Act that ought to be "musts," but they will not be "musts" unless you, as parents, take a stand and say "we are strongly of the opinion that children are such assets to the nation that you must turn 'mays' into 'musts.'"

Mr. J. SHARPLES (Blackburn) said that if co-operators would go into the matter they would have, as co-operators, a voice into the formation of the curriculum. They took advantage of that offer in Blackburn, and were able to use their advice and experience in connection with the formation of a curriculum, under which the employees of three Blackburn societies were attending school in the societies' time and gaining instruction. What had been done in Blackburn could be done in every society.

Mrs. E. ANTHONY (Bristol) said it behooved co-operators to see that their children got all the conditions that it was in their power to obtain for them. She had been a teacher and knew what disadvantages the children of the workers have had to undergo. The power was now in their hands to remove a great many of the disabilities which they had suffered, but they were still too apathetic and dilatory. She would appeal especially to the women to bear in mind that when the next election came they had got the power in their hands to remove stumbling blocks in the way of education.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

PUBLICATIONS AND STATISTICS.

Mr. W. R. OLNEY (Southampton) asked if the President's address would be published, so that every co-operator throughout the country might have an opportunity of reading it and thoroughly understanding it?

Mr. W. G. HARRISON (Walsall Locks and Cart Gear Limited) said that in view of the marked changes in prices it was desirable to adopt some method of showing the comparative quantities of goods sold, as well as the value of the sales, under various headings, or to give figures showing what the value would have been if the goods had been sold at the same prices in a given year. This would be especially desirable if prices receded very much, in order to avoid showing an apparent decrease. The figures relating to production might also be analysed with a view to showing the actual value of the goods sold in the movement and produced co-operatively.

Mr. C. W. DEWSBURY (Birmingham Printers) referring to the paragraph which stated that the statistical department had offered its services to the United Board, if the Board should decide to organise the suggested Trades and Business Congress, asked if the United Board were going to use the department.

The PRESIDENT: They have accepted the offer made to them.

Mr. W. R. RAE, replying to the discussion, said the excellent address delivered by the President would be published and made of the most possible use.

This report was then approved.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Mr. W. GREGORY (Central Board) in moving the report of the Joint Propaganda Committee said: From time to time societies make appeals to the Joint Propaganda Committee, when they themselves are able to carry out the work on their own behalf. The Committee was not instituted to help strong societies to do their own business, but specially to give health and strength to societies in areas which have not been developed by co-operation. We should concentrate our energies in those areas, so that we may assist the weaker societies. The Committee have now their offices in Manchester, and have appointed an organiser. The work is being planned on a systematic basis, and it is hoped that in future the work will be developed so as to serve the movement in the most useful way.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (National Publishing Society) seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. TRUSCOTT (Devon Conference Association), on behalf of that association, tendered grateful thanks to the Joint Propaganda Committee for the help so generously given in developing the co-operative movement and co-operative principles in the county of Devon. In Devon, which was the largest district association in connection with the Co-operative Union, there used to be large areas untouched by the co-operative movement, but with the generous help given by the Joint Propaganda Committee, and the assistance of the sectional board, they had been able to plant a store or a branch of a society in almost every town and village in the county of Devon. The delegates should know the position so that the work of the Joint Propaganda Committee might be more widely known and more fully taken advantage of. They had been reminded of the value of propaganda and the necessity for appointment of full-time educational secretaries; and if it was reasonable to suggest that societies with a membership of ten thousand should have a separate and full-time educational secretary, how much more important it was that the co-operative movement, embracing the whole of the United Kingdom and part of Ireland, with a population of forty millions or over, should have more than one propaganda agent. Many such agents were wanted, and if they had them they would see considerable increases in the trade and membership of societies.

Mr. A. C. BURN (West London), speaking as the chairman of the Metropolitan District Association, desired, on behalf of the association, to place on record their very high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. B. Williams and Mr. A. Hainsworth (the London organiser). With the £500 granted from the Wholesale Society and the £200 from the funds of the Co-operative Union they were endeavouring to convert a wilderness

to co-operation. On 19th January last, as stated in the report, they called a conference of London co-operators and trades unionists, which was attended by close upon a thousand delegates. That great assembly was the best local success ever attained in the history of the co-operative movement. Since then they had gone from strength to strength, with the aid of the splendid services of Mr. Burt Williams, who, he was sorry to say, was leaving the London district. He had rendered magnificent service, and his departure from the Co-operative Union would be a distinct loss to the movement in London.

The report of the Committee was approved.

The PRESIDENT, with the consent of the Standing Orders Committee, suggested that Congress should adjourn until the following morning, and this suggestion was approved.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford) : I notice in the report that one of the old pioneers has resigned, and I think we ought to place on record our appreciation of the work he has done for the movement. I refer to Mr. E. L. Griffiths.

Congress then rose for the day.





SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920.

MORNING SITTING.

The President opened the proceedings promptly at 9-30 on Tuesday morning. He said : I compliment you on the way you attended to business yesterday, and I hope you will be able to do business in the same good spirit to-day.

THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. H. J. MAY (secretary, Joint Parliamentary Committee), in moving the adoption of this report, said : The responsibility of moving the last report of the Parliamentary Committee, as at present constituted, has been entrusted to me. I have to call your attention to the fact that the questions of food control or de-control, co-operative taxation, and coal control, all of which are dealt with to some extent in the report of the Parliamentary Committee, will not be discussed this morning, because there are separate paragraphs in the report relating to them. The report begins with a general statement of the work of the past year. In the last report we called your attention to the fact that immediately after the signing of the armistice there was a great demand for demobilisation of the civilian forces, in the same way as the military forces were demobilised. As a result we have found that whilst we had a difficulty in making the views of co-operation articulate during the period of food control, it has been still more difficult during the past year. During that state of chaos we have had to secure your best interest as far as possible. On the whole we ourselves are satisfied that your interests have not been neglected.

The next point is the paragraph dealing with Russia. A resolution will be submitted before the end of the Congress. What we draw attention to in the report is the remarkable step taken by the Allied Government on January 16th in deciding to open up trading relations with Russia. We have taken every step to facilitate and promote these relations, and if they have not materialised it is not the fault of the British co-operative movement. It is simply the fault of the Government, of the military authorities, and the continuance of militarism in this country, resulting in the conditions so graphically described by the lady delegate representing Russian co-operators in her speech of last evening. We feel the extreme importance of promoting these relations as soon as possible, but we think it is due to the meddling methods of the Government that all these months have passed since January and this simple matter has not been advanced. We are under no delusion about the purpose of the Government. We are not under the delusion that Mr. Lloyd George loves the co-operative movement and desires to promote it either in this country or any other. We believe this was a proposed advance for a political end, and the fact that it has not materialised was not because co-operative organisations were incapable or inefficient, but because the end for which the political weapon was taken up has not shown signs of materialising. In the concluding portion of the report reference is made to the early beginnings of this committee, and I want to conclude by calling your attention in a general way to the work of the Parliamentary Committee as it is at present constituted. Nearly twenty years ago it was decided to unite for action in Parliamentary matters the Co-operative Union and the Wholesale Society. The Parliamentary Committee submit to you that the action of Congress at that time has been fully justified. Though the circumstances of the war have pressed the co-operative organisations more closely we say that the work of the Parliamentary Committee during the past fifteen or twenty years has made possible the acceptance of your representatives in Whitehall to-day. In other words, we claim that the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in the past has created a valuable asset for the co-operative movement. In your wisdom you have thought fit to change its constitution, but I suggest that the essential unity is not as fully guaranteed as in the past. The Parliamentary Committee, who are going out of existence, believe they are bequeathing to the co-operative movement a heritage in their work which is worthy both of you and of them.

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock) seconded the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDENT : I move that we do not have on this report a general discussion on either the coal question, the food control question, the Russian question, or the income tax question, as such matters will come forward in the form of resolutions at a later stage of the proceedings. Any other questions on the report of this committee may be asked now and will be answered by Mr. May.

Mr. EVANS (Sheffield) asked how far the Central Board had gone in order to grant representation to the Co-operative Party at the Congress?

The PRESIDENT : That does not arise out of this report.

Mr. V. A. EDWARDS (Liverpool) drew attention to a statement in the report to the effect that the Board of Agriculture was a moribund body. Banded together as co-operators they had always regarded the land laws of the country in the same light as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and yet it was the Board of Agriculture which showed how by the Land Cultivation Order those land laws could be set on one side in order to meet an emergency produced by the war. They were told that 77 per cent of the foodstuffs they required came from abroad. That emergency the Board of Agriculture dealt with, but he contended that the feeding of the population was not only a war emergency, it was an emergency which was always with them. Co-operators should take the lesson to heart and decide that those land laws should be set on one side for ever in order that they might have easy access to the land. The President had told them that the land was the key to the situation. Why should not the land be set free, so that they could have a system of freeholders who would become a contented industrious peasantry?

Mr. R. LYON (Burton-on-Trent) : Shall we have an opportunity of discussing whether the time has not arrived when the Co-operative Party and the Parliamentary Committee should be merged into one body?

The PRESIDENT : We intend to give you full opportunity. All in favour of the adoption of the report please show. The "ayes" have it.

THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS (Central Board) then moved the following resolution :—

That this Congress calls the attention of the Government to the growing menace to the consumers of this country which is being exercised by the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association in imposing upon retailers not only the obligation to sell their products at a price arbitrarily fixed and enforced by the association but also in attempting to impose differential prices for the same articles on various sections of retailers under the pain of withholding supplies. It deplores the failure of the Government to deal with this limitation of the rights of the people under the special legislation set up during the war, and calls upon them to introduce legislation which will prevent the continuance of a system which disguises the profiteering of the manufacturers concerned and enforces profiteering upon its victims.

He said : This resolution deals with the methods of the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association. These methods will be well known to members of management committees, but the unofficial members of our societies are not likely to be so familiar with the things done by the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association. Briefly, the position is that there are certain articles of food and domestic convenience, such as floor polishes and the like, which are either manufactured or produced by firms which have the sole proprietary

right to manufacture them. Nobody else can manufacture these things and call them by the name by which the proprietors call them, and nobody, of course, can vend them unless they are supplied by the people who manufacture them. These proprietors have formed an association, and in and through their association they are able to state not only the price at which they shall sell the article to the factor or distributor, but also the price at which the article shall be sold to the consumer, their idea being to control prices from the source of manufacture right down to the consumer. That system works out exceedingly well from the point of view of the manufacturer. Say the proprietors, "by fixing the prices we ensure that the factor or retailer gets a fair recompense for what he does for the consumer." That is their attitude, and that perhaps, in itself, is not much to complain about. But what we want to know, and we cannot get to know it at the present time, is the amount of profit that is being made by the manufacturer and by dealers all through the various stages to the consumer. What is it that the consumer has to pay for these proprietary articles? Is it a fair price or otherwise? We have no voice in the matter and no power to alter things. But there is a further aspect of the matter. Not only are the prices fixed by the manufacturer to the retailer, the association also claims the right to discriminate between retailer and retailer. So far as co-operative societies are concerned they will not allow a co-operative society to retail the article or articles at the same price at which the ordinary shopkeeper retails them, because the co-operative consumer gets a dividend on his purchase and therefore obtains the article more cheaply than does the ordinary consumer. They say that is not fair, and that if our societies want to sell and our members want to buy these articles the price must be higher than it is elsewhere, the tendency being to draw the co-operative customer away from the store into a private trader's shop. There is a further difficulty, and it is one which has been experienced by some of our Scottish friends. St. Cuthbert's Society, which was selling some of these things at a higher price than the ordinary retailers, were threatened with prosecution by the local profiteering tribunal because they were selling proprietary articles at a higher price than their fellow retailers were charging. What was the co-operative society to do? Go on selling and take the risk of prosecution? That was the question put to the Parliamentary Committee. The resolution is one of protest against the whole procedure. It is argued that the manufacturer, having sold a thing at a fair price, ought to allow distribution to take place without interference, but manufacturers generally have gone beyond that stage. The general tendency in business now is for manufacturers to fix not only the manufacturing price, but the price all the way down to the consumer, with the result that excessive profits are being made at every stage. This resolution calls the attention of the Government to the menace which this practice is to the wellbeing of the consumer. At the best it cannot be but a protest, and probably there is very little hope that the Government, which depends for support on the very people who are doing these things, will do anything in the matter, but the resolution is sub-

mitted to Congress in order that the Congress may know what is being done and the Government should see that we know what is being done.

Mr. A. G. FAULKNER (Gloucester) said he was very pleased to see the resolution come before Congress, but they must recognise that to send it to the Government would be useless. The Government were blinking at the profiteers for the simple reason they were making revenue out of the profits that belonged to the people, in other words, the taxation was being passed on to the consumer.

Mr. T. GAVAN DUFFY (Cleator Moor) did not wish to oppose the resolution, but it was hardly consistent with the dignity and the power of the co-operative movement. They seemed to be angry because they were not allowed to bring those proprietary articles behind their counters. He thought they had sufficient brains and money in the movement to know of what those articles were made. They would be doing the stomachs of the co-operators of Great Britain good by keeping these proprietary articles out of co-operative stores. Ninety per cent of such proprietary articles were valueless. The so-called patent foods were made for patent fools.

Mr. W. R. ALLAN (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society) said that the men who formed the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association were out to protect selfish business. Out of 25 per cent of the patent articles referred to their laboratory at Shieldhall had produced twenty of the same quality and many of them superior. What they had to do as a business movement was to repeat the Sunlight Soap history. Let business committees support the two wholesales to get the back hand of the business. What they wanted in the movement was more loyalty. Let co-operators protect their own business and produce their own articles under new names and new labels.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton), speaking as one who had had some experience of what was supposed to be a tribunal to stop profiteering, said he had heard traders protest that they would be glad to sell articles cheaper, but the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association people said "unless you sell at our prices we shall boycott you." The gentlemen of the tribunal had been of the same calibre and said, "We must not allow people to lose their trade." Whether the resolution moved the Government which had appointed these profiteering tribunals or not, co-operators had a right to express their indignation at the menace.

Mr. J. CAIRNS (St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh) said he belonged to a society which had had experience of the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, and he wished to say that unless something effective was done soon they would have to surrender to these people. He deprecated what had been said by Mr. Allan, and he was sure nobody knew better than he that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was not in a position to supply the articles wanted in a chemist's and druggist's shop. The interests of the co-operative movement were unfavourably affected by the state of things complained of in the resolution, and so was the public interest. Many knew that when the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association was started twenty-five years ago

profits were extremely small. As the association had grown in membership and strength it had been able, through the chemists and druggists, to exploit the community to a wonderful degree. All did not realise the large profits possible from these things. They had in the drug trade many businesses that simply lived on the large profits derivable. He thought they should be attacked in the way indicated. There was one article of food on which the profit was formerly 5s. 3d. per pound, 3s. 4d. more was being added, making 8s. 7d. per pound of profit. Why should not the Union take up the matter? A society should allow itself to be taken before the tribunal to be prosecuted so that the whole system encouraged by the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association might be exposed.

Mr. WHITE (West Stanley) said he represented a society which had had as much trouble as anyone with the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association. Delegates seemed to have an idea that this was a new association. It was not; it was an old organisation. He hoped the delegates would pass the resolution but he also hoped they would do something more effective also. The shame of the whole situation was that there was such a big percentage of the co-operative societies that had signed this very article put out by the Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, which bound societies to sell at prices above the ordinary market prices. Even the Ministry of Health said this was a matter in which they could not interfere—they never did interfere with profiteers. What was wanted was that co-operators should scrap the agreements they have signed and see that they themselves produce the articles that were necessary for the health of their children.

Mr. G. THORPE (Co-operative Wholesale Society) said: So far as the Co-operative Wholesale Society is concerned it has a chemical department. At the head of that department is one of the finest commercial chemists the country possesses. We have a man of great ability and he is assisted by a group of qualified young men quite capable of analysing anything submitted to the department. You can rest assured that every patent food is analysed in that department. We know the component parts of the patent medicines, and we know exactly what the raw material is and the transformation by which its medicinal properties are brought out. What have we done in that department? Of course, if we use exactly the same component parts that form the medicine we infringe the patent. We know that perfectly well. Mr. Allan says his society has found substitutes for twenty out of twenty-five articles. I do not know whether I dare say "substitute," but we have produced medicines that have an exactly corresponding effect to that produced by more than a hundred of those medicines. We have made more than a hundred of them. If you will have faith in them we will give you that kind of medicines that will not make you patent fools when you take them. We are in a position to make almost any kind of medicines, because they are so easy to make and because the profits are so enormous in proportion to the cost. Have faith in the department and confidence in it, and I promise you we will not destroy your constitutions.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS, in replying to the discussion, said : As I interpret this resolution it is quite different from the view of it put forward by Mr. Allan. Co-operators are British citizens, and these arrangements of private traders are such as to compel you to pay their prices for goods if you want them, whether the profit be a fair profit or not. Are you going to let the private traders of this country discriminate between you and your fellow-citizens who are not co-operators? It is not a question of advertising these proprietary goods. The makers make enough profit out of the prices they charge to advertise them so successfully that you are hypnotised into demanding them at your stores.

The resolution was then put and adopted by a large majority.

COAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. G. GOODENOUGH (Central Board) moved the following resolution dealing with coal supplies :—

That this Congress expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government effectively to control the coal trade of the country at any time during the war or since. It condemns the administration set up for the purpose as totally inefficient, either to determine prices, organise transport, or equitably distribute available supplies, and, in view of the possibility of further hardships to the community in the coming winter, calls upon the Government to make such alterations in the machinery of administration as will remedy these grievances.

Mr. Goodenough, having traced the negotiations carried out by the Parliamentary Committee in regard to this question and the difficulties they had to face, said : After we had been continually asking for registration for about a couple of years, it was admitted that registration was the best and fairest thing; but the authorities said it would take three months to set up the machinery, and by the time the machinery was set up the necessity for it would have passed away. When the coal control was changed, we interviewed the new Controller on the question, and he said, "My predecessor had not the slightest idea that coal control would be necessary during the coming winter." This time we went in the spring, in order to give them plenty of time. They said registration was the only equitable basis and they would consider it if coal control had to continue. With regard to distribution, a lot of difficulty has come from the local societies. I want to suggest half the troubles we have suffered from are psychological. The distribution has been in the hands of the men who have been troubled with a desire to be fair, "with a slight leaning towards their own side." In 1913 the output was 287 million tons. Of that, 73 million tons were used for export and bunker purposes, and 214 million tons for industrial and domestic requirements. Of the latter amount about one quarter was used for domestic consumption. In 1918 there were 227 million tons. About 184 million tons were allowed for industrial and home uses, leaving 43 million tons for export and

bunker purposes. There has not been such a great difference, and if there had been equitable distribution the position would have been much easier. In the future we have to face a European shortage. Next July members of my profession will have a reduction in their hours of labour from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day. That, probably, will not increase the output, but the average man is not going to spend his days in work and his nights in preparation for more work only. That will have some effect on production. But it is nothing but what can be easily go over if only there is statesmanship. There is a possibility of what we call de-control. The economist would call it the free play of economic forces, and it will result in a position something like that described in the lines :—

“There is no law in heaven or earth that man must needs obey;
Take what you can, how you can, and take it while you may.”

That is the principle which will be put into operation to settle our difficulties. I suggest it is not likely to do anything of the kind. We have left it open to the Government to do as they think fit, but we thought it well to give them an indication that we knew something about the business.

Mr. C. WALSHAM (Scunthorpe) said a great industrial steel syndicate during the past year had ample supplies to build up a stock of something like 8,000 tons of coal, while people on the other side of the railway were sitting fireless in their own homes. If that was one effect of coal control the sooner they got rid of it the better. One of the great problems was transport. But let co-operators make their protest and demand a more equitable distribution.

Mr. N. MORGAN (Barry) said it was found at the beginning of the last winter and the winter before that coal allotted to his society only averaged a quarter of a hundredweight per week. They had many deputations to the Controller in London, with no appreciable difference. A resolution was passed stating that unless the Barry Co-operative Society was given more coal within a week trade at Barry Docks would come to a standstill. That brought the local controller to his knees in quick time.

A vote was then taken, and the resolution was declared to be carried almost unanimously.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Chairman, Central Board): On the paragraph headed “Reconstruction of the Joint Parliamentary Committee,” I want to ask the authority of this Congress for the existing Parliamentary Committee to continue in existence pending the reappointment of a reconstituted committee as decided at the Blackpool Congress. This will involve an interregnum of some weeks.

Congress agreed that the necessary authority for this to be done should be given.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS : I have the greatest pleasure in asking Congress to accept the report of the Co-operative Party. The work of the Co-operative Party is progressing, and satisfactorily from the point of view of the National Executive. In the various localities numbers of societies are becoming co-operatively politically conscious. That is evidenced by the steady increase in the number of Representative Councils or Local Co-operative Parties that are being formed. Somewhere between 130 and 140 such local Representative Councils were active at the time of the preparation of the report. Since then later information gives us the number of local Co-operative Parties formed as being 174. The political lever is now working. We are beginning to realise the fact of our entry into politics. The movement is realising that it is an entity; that there is in this Kingdom a body of people who consciously call themselves co-operators, and who recognise that they form part of the great democratic movement which, in 1917, determined, under the stress of external circumstances, to have a voice in what are called national affairs. You remember the result of the General Election ! There were ten candidates, and one was successful. As a result of our work one co-operative member of Parliament has been able to sit on behalf of the co-operative movement among the seven hundred members in the National Assembly for the first time in history. A co-operator was able, from his place in Parliament, to raise questions, directly on behalf of the co-operative movement, of interest and importance to the movement as a whole. Again, in local elections last November—the first elections since the outbreak of war—no less than 70 per cent of the co-operators nominated as candidates for the local Municipal Councils were returned. The effect of this ought to be to increase the number next November. We know it will be good for the movement and for the locality. In the main, those in Parliament or on town councils, who formerly comprised these bodies, have been interested in the affairs of the country and of the locality primarily because they were profit-makers. We are sending people to Parliament and to the local councils to take an interest in the affairs and the welfare of the community, not for profit-making, but for the interest of the community as a whole. The entry of our movement into politics has brought us into a different relationship from what existed before with the great democratic organisations of the people. I refer to the Trade Union movement and the Labour Party. We realise that in the main the three organisations are organisations of the same people. If there is to be a democratic Government in this country then the builders of that Commonwealth will have to organise the forces of labour, trades-unionism, and co-operation, and make a new triple alliance.

Mr. J. W. GORDON (Willesden), who seconded the adoption of the report, said he wanted to draw attention to that portion of the report which dealt with the work of Mr. Waterson in Parliament, and to congratulate the committee on the tribute they had paid him. It was generally admitted

that those who occupied representative positions usually got more kicks than half-pence, therefore, it was only right that co-operators should pay tribute to the work done by Mr. Waterson. In reading "Hansard," he found that Mr. Waterson had taken part in 60 per cent of the divisions in the House of Commons during the time he had been representing co-operators in Parliament. He wished also to ask whether anything had been done in the matter of rendering secretarial assistance to Mr. Waterson?

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Reigate) wished to support the continuance of the Co-operative Party, and bore testimony to the work it had done. She also wanted to ask whether the committee of the Party, when choosing candidates for Parliament, bore women in mind as well as men?

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Wholesale Society): Are you taking the acceptance of the report apart from the resolutions which appear at the end of the report?

The PRESIDENT: We simply accept the report as a record of the part played by the Co-operative Party, and such acceptance does not pledge us to any opinion or resolution.

Mr. J. M. GILLIANS (Ashington Industrial): You have in the report the following statement:— 'As instructed by the Carlisle Congress, the National Committee entered into negotiations with the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee with a view to carrying out the resolution dealing with the proposed Democratic or People's Party.' Then you go on to give the results of the negotiations. In accordance with your ruling I am not going to consider the proposed political alliance as set forth in the report, but simply to draw attention to the fact that the *Co-operative News* in last week's issue made a great point in opposition to the proposed Co-operative and Labour Alliance. It was to the effect that the Carlisle Congress instructed the political committee to go into this matter and report back to the movement before any definite proposal was submitted to Congress. The writer of the article claimed that this has not been done. Can Congress be given the reason why it has not been done?

Mr. E. H. ALEXANDER (Southampton): I notice that the National Committee made a request for representation of the Party at Congress. What steps have been taken by the Central Board to allow it?

The PRESIDENT: The Central Board are considering the question of altering the constitution of the Union so as to allow it.

Mr. FLOWER (Ashton-under-Lyne) directed attention to the connection between the return of co-operative candidates and the administration of the Education Act. The possibilities opening out for child life were beautifully portrayed by Mr. Rae, but unless the right type of men were sent to the local administrative bodies the Education Act of 1918 was going to be very largely a dead letter. It was commonly understood that half time labour had been abolished. That was a fallacy. In his district of Lancashire they were granting half time exemptions at twelve years of age, and full time exemptions at thirteen years of age. He had done what he could to draw

attention to the matter, and should continue to do so until the various administrative bodies determined that an end should be put to that state of affairs. At the time of the passing of the Education Act the vested interests in Parliament decided that certain clauses should not be put into operation, because they desired the continuance of cheap child labour, and because they were prepared to sacrifice child life for the sake of inflated dividends. If co-operators were going to secure the adoption of the beneficent clauses of the legislation that had been passed, presumably in the interests and for the benefit of the rising generation, they would have to see that the men returned to the administrative bodies were sympathetically inclined to the movement and enthusiasts for the development of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford), referring to the request made by the Co-operative Party that elections should be conducted in societies on the basis of proportional representation, said he belonged to an organisation that was almost the first to introduce the system so far as its elections were concerned. He thought it was right to ask co-operative societies to introduce the system before they asked Parliament to introduce it. The Central Board should ask the whole of the societies in the Union to introduce the system and then they would have grounds for asking the Government to arrange elections in that way.

Mr. E. G. SAUNDERS (Woolwich) asked if, in view of the fact that they are asked to accept the report, it would not be inconsistent to accept the idea of municipal laundries, municipal omnibus services, and collective control of a pure milk supply? The Plymouth Society had its char-a-bancs, some societies had laundries, and some had their own milk supplies. Certain reservations should be placed upon these proposals.

Mr. C. LYE (Weston-super-Mare) called attention to the paragraph on page 71, which said: "It is hoped that there will be no relaxation on the part of the co-operative movement to oppose in and out of season efforts made to institute a system of militarism in this country." He wanted to support that. The armed forces of the Crown were not sufficient to restore law and order in Ireland, and the Government was prepared to re-inaugurate the measures that were regarded as necessary during the war to crush German militarism. That would mean the re-inauguration of military conscription. He hoped that paragraph would not be lost sight of. The danger of the re-inauguration of conscription was great. Pressure was being brought to bear to ascertain whether young lads belonged to the Territorial forces. The question was only being asked so far; but co-operators must not adopt a system in this country that they condemned in others.

Mr. F. GILLBANKS (Huddersfield), speaking on the report regarding Parliamentary elections, said: When the next election comes, do not let us go into it believing something that is not right. There are only two parties to-day, and we must think from the labour standpoint. We have tried to keep clear of politics, but we could not. I trust that in future politics

will be one of the first planks in our programme, and that we shall have greater success.

Mr. WATKINS, replying to the discussion, said: The executive fully respect women candidates. We have a list of candidates, and in drawing up that list of persons recommended and suitable as candidates there is no discrimination as to sex. We asked the national organisations—the wholesales, the Union, the guilds, &c., to recommend people they consider suitable to be placed on the lists for nomination; and the women have had the same chances as the men. With regard to Mr. Waterson's difficulties it would be impossible to exaggerate them. He is only one man among 700; he has been inundated with letters and correspondence; every co-operative society in the country—whether subscribing to the political funds or not—regard him as their member. His time is taken up with writing letters. With regard to the articles in the *Co-operative News*, far be it from me to say anything derogatory or disrespectful; but I will say that we, as an executive, regard the Congress resolution in our own way. We like the criticism of the movement; but we cannot be bound by any special interpretation that any special contributor puts upon the Carlisle resolution.

THE PROPOSED LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

When the resolution dealing with the proposed labour and co-operative political alliance was reached, the PRESIDENT ruled it out of order. The resolution was as follows:—

That this Congress accepts the constitution of the Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance, and pledges itself to use every effort to achieve the objects contained therein.

The PRESIDENT said he based his ruling on the following resolution passed at the Carlisle Congress:—

- (a) That this Congress, whilst recognising the success attending the efforts made to secure direct representation in Parliament and on local governing bodies has fully justified the decisions of the Swansea Congress and the London Emergency Conference, yet believe that the time has arrived for the establishment of a closer relationship between all democratic organisations in the common interest. It therefore instructs the National Co-operative Representation Committee to negotiate with the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee with a view to a federation for electoral purposes, and with the ultimate object of forming a United Democratic or People's Party.
- (b) This Congress also directs the Central Board to take the necessary steps to ensure adequate discussion by the movement of any proposals to this end, jointly agreed upon by the above-mentioned parties, before submission to Congress, and for

such purposes to convene a special conference, or conferences, if found desirable.

In face of that resolution he could only do one thing, and that was to rule the resolution out of order.

There was much disorder in the Congress hall following this announcement. Delegates in all parts of the hall rose to their feet, appealing to the Chairman on points of order.

Mr. NEIL M'LEAN, M.P., on a point of order, asked how it was that the Central Board, who had had this question before them for six weeks, had never been apprised by the officials of the Union that the resolution was out of order.

The CHAIRMAN: My reply is that this resolution passed at Carlisle has not been carried out in spirit or letter.

Councillor E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford): Has not the scheme been submitted to the Union and the Central Board? Is it not also a fact that there has been sufficient time to place it before sectional boards before it appeared on this agenda?

The CHAIRMAN: I have to rule on behalf of Congress. Societies have not had the opportunity they asked for at the Carlisle Congress.

Mr. J. MILLINGTON (Central Board): As a member of the Central Board I have had no intimation from the Standing Orders Committee, or the Central Board, as to the course of action to be taken now. It is a foolish position for us to be in as members of the Central Board to know nothing of this action, and I object to it.

A DELEGATE: Would it be in order to move the Chairman's ruling be not accepted?

The CHAIRMAN: I have been trying to uphold the authority of Congress—the authority not only of this Congress but of the last Congress. If the authority of last Congress is not upheld then the authority of this Congress ceases to exist. I have given my ruling. I ask those in favour of proceeding to the next business to say, "aye."

There was a loud chorus of "ayes," and the Chairman remarked: We proceed to the next business. Mr. Jones will move the resolution on the capital levy.

Councillor WHITELEY: I want to move—

Cries of "sit down," and more disorder followed, whilst Mr. Whiteley persisted in standing.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford) moved that Mr. Whiteley should be asked to retire if he would not obey the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY persisted in rising to his feet every time the Chairman resumed his seat. Eventually the Chairman said: I shall have to put the resolution that Mr. Whiteley be asked to leave Congress, if he persists in disobeying my ruling.

Mr. Whiteley then remained seated, and the disorder subsided.

THE PROPOSED CAPITAL LEVY.

The following resolution, submitted by the Co-operative Party, was moved by Mr. A. H. JONES (Central Board):—

That this Congress supports the proposal to place a levy on capital to clear off the war debt and to reduce taxation, such levy to be on individual fortunes in excess of £1,000, and where applied shall not affect that part of the individual fortune which is below £1,000.

Mr. JONES said: The resolution which I have to move has more than ordinary significance for the co-operative movement at this time, and certainly calls for the special consideration of Congress. As a result of the vast financial entanglement created by the war, the people of this country are called upon to shoulder a stupendous burden in the form of National Debt. The huge accumulation of war expenditure, coupled with large issues of paper money have had the twofold effect of causing high prices on the one hand and reducing the value of income on the other. These effects of war finance are too apparent to require emphasis. But it is unmistakably certain that if the Government, or the people, desire to decrease the cost of living, and to raise the value of incomes, the first thing to be accomplished is to expunge this vast National Debt at the earliest possible moment. Exceptional circumstances demand exceptional methods. It may be argued that for the greater part the elimination of the war debt is a matter for posterity. Such a policy can only result in a continuance of ruinously high prices—stunting productivity—and a perpetration of the existence of two classes in society, the very rich and the very poor. The root cause of social discontent will be found in the realms of national finance. It is absolutely essential to the success of industry, and to the welfare of the community, that the National Debt should be subject to a writing down process with a view to its entire elimination. It is imperative that the National Debt should be substantially reduced and at once. National solvency demands this. Productive effort in the interests of democracy depends upon it. In some quarters repudiation has been suggested. Such a policy is neither desirable nor honourable. Procedure of this character would only result in a shattering of public confidence in the stability of the State. Other alternatives to secure the restoration of national solvency apart from a capital levy seem to be: First, a levy on war fortunes; and second, general increase of ordinary taxation. As far as a war wealth levy is concerned, while its principle will probably be unanimously accepted by this Congress, it could only be regarded as an auxiliary to a capital levy; inasmuch as its operation would only yield a minor sum. A large increase in ordinary taxation would prove an intolerable burden to the mass of the community, who are already taxed to the highest possible point. The effect of a capital levy would be to wipe out at a stroke the major portion of the National Debt. The difficulties of assessment which might have been apparent a year ago are swept away now that the war wealth committee have declared the practicability of war wealth taxation. Whatever

contentions this aspect of the question may have produced, they are minimised by the report of this committee, and almost completely negated by the present acute condition of our national finances. Such a levy would be graduated in its application according to the wealth appertaining to each individual member of the State, and commence at such a point as will protect the savings of the workers from assessment. The same principle of graduated rates would operate as is now applied to general taxation according to the value of individual property, the payment by the richer classes contributing the bulk of its yield. Distinction would also be made between corporate and private wealth, the latter bearing the greater burden. Its effect would not change the total aggregate of wealth, but would change its distribution, and while at the time of operation it may prove a trifle harassing to a certain class of people, the levy would be much less hindrance than subsequent heavy taxation, and the ultimate benefit to the nation would be considerable. Objection has been taken to such a levy on the grounds that it would discourage thrift. This is not so, as the proposal would not form a regular part of taxation, but would be imposed once and for all with a single and definite view of expunging the Debt. There would be no crippling of industry, trade or commerce. Payment need not be made in money only. Indebtedness could be cancelled by a transfer of approved securities and title deeds. The introduction of this financial innovation would result in the State acquiring a direct financial interest in many national public services. In addition to restoring national solvency, bringing down prices, and the acquiring by the State of a financial interest in many of the public services, the gain secured by a reduction in future taxation would be of enormous value to the workers generally. It is calculated to result not only in increasing production, but also in increasing that form of production which is necessary—that of the necessities of life. This coupled with lower prices and the raising of income value is sufficient to indicate that the proposal is fraught with enormous benefit to the future prosperity of the country.

Mr. H. BROUGHTON (Eccles) seconded the resolution, and went on to move the Eccles amendment, namely, that

Lines 3 and 5, delete “£1,000,” and insert “£5,000” in each line.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. TYLDESLEY (Eccles) supported the amendment. Whilst he was whole-heartedly in favour of the resolution, a thousand pounds was very little.

Mr. J. ORMANROYD (Great Horton) here attempted to speak, but was subject to so much interruption that his remarks were inaudible.

The amendment was then put, which the PRESIDENT declared lost, and the resolution was adopted.

A DELEGATE: What is the amendment?

The PRESIDENT: The amendment is that the £1,000 be deleted and £5,000 inserted; and according to my ruling the amendment is lost. We now come to the resolution as it stands at the foot of the report.

Mr. E. O. GREENING: I want the Congress to look seriously at the position in which we are placed by these several proposals which we are carrying to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of additional taxation. I cannot raise any enthusiasm for any proposals for more taxation. It is not our business to suggest to the Chancellor how he should raise taxation. It is our business to defend our rights when they are attacked. Look at the position in which you are placed when you go on making suggestion after suggestion and proposing resolution after resolution, like the present one. You are practically going to the Chancellor with requests that he should levy taxes on other people and not on yourselves. Of course, your answer will be that you are only agreeing to the principle of a capital levy, and that you are proposing that the incidence be so arranged that it will not involve our societies. But if you agree to the principle you cannot very well object to paying your share. We have had the Income Tax Inquiry Commission, and in that case our representative, amongst others on the Commission, signed a reservation in favour of a tax on corporations. But when the Chancellor proposes to put a tax on corporations we cry out, "not on us." Again, when the question was raised in the House of Commons, our friend, Mr. Barnes, M.P., suggested that if the Chancellor did not tax co-operative societies as corporations, and did not make our profits or surpluses subject to income tax, but just put a "tax in trade," we, as co-operators, would accept the position. We know we shall not do anything of the kind, and that we should object to any tax being placed on our trade. What is the use of going to the Chancellor and saying that you approve the principle of a capital levy, but that it must not be applied to us? The Chancellor may accept your proposal, but as he wants money he will take care that you do not escape your share of the burden. If a capital levy is applied to the wholesale societies and the distributive societies, it will sweep away your liquid assets, which are so necessary to the carrying on and extension of your business. I ask you, before you adopt the resolution, to consider very carefully the possible effects of your action. Let us remain on solid ground. Let us defend ourselves when we are attacked, but do not let us go continually asking for somebody else to be taxed and for us to be allowed to escape.

Mr. JONES, in reply to the discussion, said: I am bound to say that on this question of a capital levy the arguments which Mr. Greening has advanced are absolutely out of court. He refers to the wholesale societies. I want to know whether Mr. Greening has ever read the proposals for a capital levy? They clearly and definitely state that the proposition is a levy on individual fortunes. Mr. Greening says that all we should do is simply hold ourselves in readiness to defend ourselves, but not to go forward with any attack. You are going to set up a political organisation in connection with the co-operative movement. Are we going to the constituents of this country and say, "here we are, a political organisation, and yet we have no scheme to put before you to deal with the financial situation"? If we do that, we shall be placing ourselves in a very foolish position. Mr.

Greening also says that we have to deal with financial experts whenever we approach the Government. We know such is the case, and that is why we are putting forward this scheme. What does it mean? It means that the State shall acquire by national process the means with which to clear off the National Debt. The innovation whereby the transfer of approved securities will be permitted in payment of such a levy affords a splendid opportunity of the State acquiring a direct financial interest in the public services of this country. Mr. Greening says he cannot find any enthusiasm for any tax which this Congress might suggest. Whether we can do so or not there is no getting away from the fact that we have to find some way of removing the millstone of national debt which is hanging round our necks.

The PRESIDENT: All in favour of the resolution? The resolution is carried.

JOINT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP, in moving the adoption of the report of the Joint Exhibitions Committee, said: During the whole period of the war no exhibitions have been held. We are anxious that at the earliest possible moment the exhibitions should be extended and developed by holding sectional exhibitions. We realise the importance to the movement of this form of propaganda; but the difficulties have been exceedingly great this year. It is the desire of the wholesale societies that we should resume as soon as possible, and we hope that in 1921 we shall have our exhibitions again.

Mr. A. F. CATLIN (Stafford), who seconded the resolution, trusted that the committee would keep in mind the correspondence between the manager of the Stafford Society and the secretary of the Union.

Mr. J. R. HEMS (Ten Acres and Stirchley) disagreed with this report. Transport difficulties seemed to have prevented the committee from doing anything. These difficulties did not prevent other people who were out to crush co-operators from holding their exhibitions. If the committee had not got the money they should find the means of getting it.

Mr. G. J. WILKINSON (Compstall) said the war had been over for twelve months, and co-operators ought to go back to the system of holding exhibitions. There had been many exhibitions held in the country for capitalist interests; but when the committee met and presented such a report it looked as if they had no resource. He wondered if there was any pressure on the committee, and if Mr. Millerchip would be able to say where the brake had been put on. Other bodies were prepared to spend thousands; and the difficulty lay somewhere else besides transport.

Mr. MILLERCHIP, replying, said: We fully recognise the value of these exhibitions from a propagandist point of view. The Congress exhibition is not controlled by this committee; it is managed by a Special Congress Committee. So far as the report is concerned, we could have said very much more than we have said in it, but even then it would not have satisfied those who think we have not made sufficiently rapid progress. There is no section

of the committee blocking the way. The Co-operative Wholesale Society representatives were in perfect harmony with the representatives of the Co-operative Productive Federations. The difficulties are apparent to every individual who knows anything about business. There are also the difficulties of transit even if you demonstrate to the whole world what your working-class organisation can do in production. There has been no unnecessary delay. There has been no eleventh-hour decisions. We had an application for a small exhibition at Northampton; but we adopted the right policy, and deferred all sectional exhibitions until 1921.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

The report of the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators was submitted by Mr. GOODENOUGH, and was adopted without discussion, after which Congress adjourned for lunch.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

UNITED ADVISORY COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

The report of the United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators was the first subject discussed when Congress reassembled after lunch.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (Central Board), in moving the resolution adopting the report of the Council, said: I think we are all agreed that as far as the trades union movement and the co-operative movement are concerned our interests are, or ought to be, identical. We are anxious that the spirit of goodwill which has developed between the two democratic bodies shall be extended; and this committee is endeavouring to set up joint councils in all the important industrial centres throughout the kingdom. It is all a matter of education; and so far as the two movements are concerned, I believe the ordinary rank and file, as well as the leaders, are beginning to understand each other. We are anxious that the whole capital owned and controlled by the democratic movement should be invested and used in their own interests, with a view to enabling them to work out their own economic salvation. Trade-unionists to-day own £13,000,000 of capital, £3,000,000

only of which is invested in the co-operative movement. When we find that the democratic forces are investing their money in outside institutions to be used against them, it shows either a lack of confidence in our organisations or that we are out for the extra quarter or half per cent more interest obtained by investing in outside organisations. We are also anxious that trade-unionists should be assisted materially by us in time of emergency. The most practical demonstration of the nature of such help was displayed in the recent railway strike; and a pamphlet is being circulated giving the history of that strike and of the assistance given by the co-operative movement to the railway men. Trade-unionists are beginning to realise that if they are going to have our help they must give their surplus funds to us in order that we may be in a position to render the necessary assistance in times of emergency and dispute. It is lamentable that while we are working together to improve our social and economic position, we find one section of our movement of the working-class organisation is working against the other section, bringing off a strike in a co-operative society. A resolution was passed at the last Congress and referred to the Trades Union Congress which the Parliamentary Committee of the Joint Council are considering with a view to some arrangement, whereby co-operative societies prepared to give complete recognition of union conditions shall not be interfered with in time of dispute, but be allowed to continue their work as usual.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton), speaking as a member of the National Union of Railwaymen, expressed the gratitude of the railwaymen for the great service the co-operative movement has rendered to them. It was one of the finest exhibitions of comradeship and real brotherhood that the railwaymen had ever known. Without hesitation every co-operative society throughout the country opened its doors to them, and assisted them to fight what the great British public believed was a just fight. Railwaymen at least had shown what should be done with trade union funds. With regard to the strikes among co-operative employees, he believed that there were too many unions, and not enough unity. He appealed to the leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees to get to work at once and relieve the position, and to find some means to prevent this danger to co-operation.

Mr. R. ROBINSON (Bury): Any demands by the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees should be submitted to a Council, and then they could have the whole trade union movement behind them.

Mr. A. B. MOON (Newport) said that all co-operative goods should be plainly marked "Co-op." so that in case of strikes transport workers could see that co-operators were supplied with their goods even if private traders could not get theirs.

Mr. D. TAYLOR (Avonbank) was very much astonished at the want of unity between the two movements. He trusted that the future would find them more harmonious and working together for common purposes. He

supported the fusion of trade-union and co-operative forces, particularly in the matter of investments.

Mr. A. G. FAULKNER (Gloucester) thought it deplorable that trade unions were investing money in outside organisations. He hoped the Congress would give a lead in that direction, and that delegates would take it back to their societies and trade union branches.

Mr. T. CUNNINGHAM (Beswick) called attention to a very important matter overlooked by the Council, the trouble frequently arising between the movement and its numerous employees. The United Advisory Council had as yet taken no steps to make an attempt to bring together the contending factions. The question was a question of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees and the craft unions. The most deplorable feature about it was the fact that the co-operative movement was made the cockpit between these factions. In Manchester a week previously all societies in the North-Western Federation received a peremptory notice to attend a conference at Balloon Street, to consider the question of a lockout, due to a crisis that had been created in Yorkshire. That was just another illustration of the need for an arrangement being thought out. Yet no real attempt was made on the part of the United Advisory Council to bring together the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, the co-operative movement, and the heads of the craft unions. He was not prepared to see that position perpetuated. It was time that the United Advisory Council considered the whole question.

Mr. J. F. GROVE (Keighley) said it was deplorable that in Keighley and in its vicinity there was a strike of carters, and that carters of co-operative societies were called out in support. Their own employees had no grievance whatever with their committees, all concessions asked for being conceded; and yet their men were not allowed to bring out a horse and cart to take a bit of coal to a sick home. That was not what they wanted, but what they did want was a more loving feeling towards employed and employer in practice as well as in theory. If employees were given all they required then they ought to give loyal and devoted service.

Mr. MILLERCHIP (replying to the discussion) said: We believe prevention is better than cure. We are endeavouring to educate our own people and the trades-unionists on the lines indicated by one of the previous speakers. But can he point to any strike where co-operative employees have been brought out where societies were willing to conform to the recognised conditions of service with the sanction of the representative body, namely, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress? Trade union organisations are like ourselves, they cannot control all the bodies which are affiliated with them. They condemn in the strongest possible terms the isolated strikes and the attitude taken up towards co-operative societies by certain trade unions, but just as we cannot control every co-operative society, so the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress cannot control all their organisations. I said it was the work of

education, and you have to move cautiously and slowly in this matter, and carry the organisations with you. That is being done with regard to the disputes which are occurring with the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. We have nothing to do with this organisation, because it is outside the scope of the Trades Union Congress. If the machinery at our disposal for preventing disputes is not efficient let us make it so as soon as possible. We should be able to prevent the constant disputes which arise from occurring, or remove the causes which give rise to them.

The report was adopted on being put to the meeting.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The PRESIDENT: I have to ask you to appoint the following gentlemen as honorary members of the Central Board. They have all been approved by their respective sectional boards and accepted by the United Board:— Messrs. R. Fleming (Irish section), J. Butcher, E. L. Griffiths, D. M'Innes, S. Redfern, W. W. Smith, and G. Woodhouse (Midland section), W. Crooks, S. Galbraith, M.P., and J. Murdoch (Northern section), J. Greenwood, H. Stuttard, and B. Woolfenden (North-Western section), James Allan, D. H. Gerrard, A. Meldrum, and A. Purdie (Scottish section), Sir A. H. D. Acland, W. T. Charter, A. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, and R. Rowsell (Southern section), A. Bullock and H. Westbury (South-Western section), W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood (Western section). I have also to ask you to consent to the inclusion of two other names, namely, those of Mr. J. Langley (Midland section) and Mr. S. R. Foster (North-Western section). Mr. Langley has been connected with the Co-operative Union for twenty-three years, and Mr. Foster for thirty-eight years.

The list, with the two suggested additions, was then approved.

DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The PRESIDENT: Under this head we record in the report the deaths of three members of the Central Board and one hon. member. On another page you will find the names of other co-operators who have passed away since our last Congress. To their memory and to the memory of other co-operators who have died and are not mentioned here, shall we stand, as a sign of respect and gratitude for what they have done, each in his own sphere for the movement?

The President's suggestion was then acted upon.

A MESSAGE FROM SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL.

The PRESIDENT: The following telegram has been received from Sir William Maxwell:—"Heartfelt thanks for good wishes. Long live the Alliance."

NEW SECTIONS.

Mr. A. WILLIAMS (Gloucester) asked if anything had been done with the proposal to create new sections?

The PRESIDENT: The question has been referred to the Central Board, and will be one of the first items the new board will have to consider.

CENTRAL PREMISES.

Mr. W. E. BANISTER (Liverpool): I presume that if societies have to pay tax at the rate of 6s. per £ they will have to deduct that from remittances to the Co-operative Union.

Mr. C. W. DEWSBURY (Birmingham Printers): How much of the present building is used for college purposes and how will the Union be fixed for accommodation when the college has its own premises?

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board): The amount of accommodation available for college purposes is practically nil. What has been done so far is that the students are in a corner of the Assembly Room or are brought into the solicitor's room when their usual desks are otherwise required. The entire accommodation is taxed for Union purposes apart from college purposes, and it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation at no distant date.

NATIONAL POLICY AND PROGRAMME.

On the section of the report relating to the National Policy of the Movement, Mr. W. R. BLAIR (Central Board) moved the following resolution:—

That, in view of the necessity for increased capital required for the immediate development of the productive, wholesale, and retail enterprises of the movement, this Congress urges every society to abolish all restrictions placed upon the investment of share capital under the £200 limit, to provide facilities for small savings bank and loan deposits, and, where necessary, to increase the rate of interest in order to encourage the investment of capital.

Further, this Congress requests the United Board of the Co-operative Union immediately to take all necessary action to direct the attention of the movement to this important question, and urges the Joint Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps to secure the amendment of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts by the deletion of the £200 limit placed on individual shareholdings and the removal of the £20 restriction placed on small savings bank deposits.

He said: We cannot possibly make any great development or progress towards our ideals unless we get additional capital brought into the movement for this purpose. We simply must have the capital. A number of societies still maintain restrictions upon capital. Some even restrict the amount a

member may deposit to as low as £15. Some restrict the amount of interest. They may, of course, be able to get what they want for their own local purposes, at the low rate they now pay. To-day, we want more capital for national purposes than ever before. We are only making half the boots we are selling in the movement; and the reason for that is not disloyalty but the lack of factories in which to produce the boots. It is not that we are not on the look out for more works and for extensions; but it is because we need more capital with which to build factories and so produce boots. We sold over two million boots and shoes last half year and only one million were produced in the movement. The retail societies, as well as the wholesale, want additional capital. In 1913 the amount of capital locked up in stocks was $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions; in 1918 it was $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and it was estimated that the amount locked up in stocks last year was about 50 millions. We want increased capital because of the increased value of stocks; but the cost of building operations and machinery has gone up to two or three times what it was before the war. We therefore need additional capital to provide for the increasing needs of the movement. There is enough money in the shape of working-class savings to capitalise the movement twice over. During three months, according to the Stock Exchange list, there was no less than 289 millions subscribed for limited liability and joint stock companies. We want more capital for the co-operative movement. The present average is only about £16 per member; and the great bulk of this capital has come from a small proportion of the members. Three-fourths of the capital comes from one fourth of the members. The other three-fourths of the members only provide one fourth of the capital. If we could get £1 per member more, it would give us four millions for development purposes. We have done very well during the past year. We have increased over 12 millions. We want to do more than that and I want to urge every organisation to take steps substantially to increase the capital of the movement.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON (Central Board), who seconded the resolution, said: There are two restrictions imposed by ourselves and the third by the Government. I ask you to go back to your societies and remove all restrictions from your rules with regard to capital. A great many societies have banking accounts. I believe the society should be the co-operators' bank. We have restrictions as far as interest is concerned. We ought to remove all restrictions on the limits of interest and revise the rules so as to get the economic market value for our capital. If we adopt the first two suggestions, it will strengthen our hands in the Parliamentary Committee very considerably. We are going to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask that the restriction of £200 capital be removed, and also the restriction on savings. The average capital per member in our movement is £16, and that fact is thrown in our teeth when going before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There should be no refusal of capital from those who can afford to put it into the movement.

Mr. W. E. BANISTER (Liverpool) said: Let us bring all our capital into the movement and make our own profits and be independent. We have been very parochial in regard to capital. I hope we shall look upon capital in a national sense instead of a local sense. If we paid only 1 per cent in our Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank, we should get it back from the production of goods in the movement.

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock) said it was a fact that hundreds and thousands of co-operators up and down the country had withdrawn their savings to purchase their roofs over their heads.

Mr. A. E. WATERSON, M.P., said: I feel that an opportunity might be given to me in order to explain what I have endeavoured to do since the last Congress. You passed a resolution at the last Congress that this capital limit should be removed. Within two weeks of that Congress the Chancellor had the opportunity of discussing the resolution, because I had the privilege of asking him on your behalf that the £200 capital limit be removed. He said then he could not see his way clear. Having in mind that this resolution would come up again in some form, I put the question purposely on the 19th of this month to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his reply I desire to read to you to prove to you the apathy in our own movement. The Chancellor said: "I am not aware that there is any real demand for an increase of the limit in question. It is only a very small minority of shareholders who hold the full legal amounts of share capital. Many of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are not co-operative societies, and carry on business usually conducted under the Companies Acts. These concerns are not subject to the restrictions as to prospectus, registration of contracts and charges, and other matters to which limited companies are subject; and it is questionable whether they should be afforded further facilities for their operations by an increase of the present shareholding limit." Now you will realise, by an answer of that character, the position we are placed in. This limitation will be removed when the intelligence of the people is sufficiently awakened.

The resolution was then put and adopted.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. G. GILBERT (Edmonton) suggested that the co-operative movement should secure representation on all Trade Boards and Industrial Councils. Wages and conditions were being fixed by those bodies, and the co-operative movement should be represented on them. The Labour Department should make every possible effort to secure efficient and equitable representation on all bodies that were set up, especially the Distributive Trade Boards.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board): The point raised by our friend has not been lost sight of by the Central Board. On every occasion that a Trade Board has been set up and information has come to us immediate request has been made to secure adequate representation of the co-operative movement. The Labour Department will continue that procedure.

Mr. C. J. COLE (National Managers' Association) took exception to a portion of the report on page 100 :—"Owing to certain difficulties the boards in the Western section have not made much headway. At present an attempt is again being made to get them into working order, as the results in the other sections show that it is desirable that this should be done as early as possible," and asked where that paragraph came from. There was an hours and wages board in the Western section that died a natural death, or rather was killed by the action of the societies. It made an honest attempt to solve the problems they were confronted with, but unfortunately it did not receive the support of the societies. It was a disgrace to the co-operative movement that out of 86 societies only 27 were prepared to realise their moral and financial obligations to that board. The board had met on 17 occasions and done splendid work.

Alderman HAYWARD : What Mr. Cole has said is an ample justification of the clause in the report. The Labour Department has not been satisfied with the conditions which have obtained in the various sections. Hence they have drafted the scheme submitted at the end of the report. That scheme will co-ordinate the work of these boards locally and nationally, and bring them all into line both with regard to defence and with regard to taking that position co-operators are entitled to take as the best employers in the country.

Mr. J. W. COOPER (Darwen Industrial) said, in relation to the paragraph referring to an agreement in the North-Western section, that all the societies had not honoured the agreement. Supposing any agreement broke down, where could they apply to compel a society to honour the agreement?

The CHAIRMAN : I am afraid we have no more authority other than that sense of honour to which you have referred.

Mr. G. J. WILKINSON (Compstall) said that if the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees did not know what steps to take it would be far better to leave the Trades Council alone. The Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees knew with whom they entered into agreement, and they knew they could appeal to the Federation if it was not carried out. He wanted every other Trades Council to inquire if an appeal had been sent forward to the Federation, and if any attempt had been made to settle with the Federation rather than calling in an outside body. When those points are inquired into they were seen to be largely points of interpretation, and the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees wanted their interpretation every time.

Congress accepted the report of the Central Board.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

Mr. G. MAJOR (for the Labour Department) proposed :—

- (1) That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their

district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the wages board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.

- (2) That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (ex-officio) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union. Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the council.
- (3) That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two. One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body. Also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.
- (4) That the District Board shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds. The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Council shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.

He said: These proposals are intended to give to the Hours and Wages Boards some further machinery than was provided by the Lancaster Congress. It is proposed that the number of the Hours and Wages Boards should be increased, and a federation of three boards is created by this resolution. It is proposed that a District Hours and Wages Board should be established in each conference district. With regard to the constitution of these Hours and Wages Boards, it is left to the local societies to determine their constitution with the consideration that each society shall be represented and that there will also be a representative from the Co-operative Union on each board. With regard to the voting powers of each board, it is suggested that they should determine their own arrangements for voting at their meetings. On the understanding that this is to be left to each Hours and Wages Board, our friends of the Birmingham Society have withdrawn an amendment they

sent in. It has been thought necessary that the district boards should be co-ordinated in the sectional boards, so that there shall grow up a working arrangement as between the whole of the Hours and Wages Boards to prevent a decision in one particular area affecting the negotiations in a neighbouring area. The whole machinery of the Hours and Wages Boards, therefore, is co-ordinated from the individual society through the district and sectional boards to the national body. Portsea Island Society have come to the conclusion that the district Hours and Wages Boards are unnecessary, and that the only association essential is the National Association. I read into their amendment that the Portsea Island Society are asking us to refuse recognition to the employees who are in the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. It is too late in the day for the co-operative movement to be taking its stand against any union on the question of recognition. It is necessary to take a stand in regard to the attitude of the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees towards societies; but it would be indiscreet to decide that this fight is going to be on the principle of recognition. There has been some discussion earlier with regard to the Advisory Council of Co-operators and Trade-unionists. That should have been discussed under the Labour Department. There should be a closer co-ordination between the Trades Union Congress representatives and the representatives of the co-operative movement. I submit that sufficient use has not been made of the committee already in existence. If this resolution is adopted by Congress, it will consolidate and strengthen a department which has a great deal of work in front of it.

Mr. G. RIDDLE (Central Board), in seconding the resolution, said: I am confident that the machinery suggested in the resolution will accomplish the purpose for which it has been formulated. My experience during the last three years justifies me in saying that this machinery is absolutely necessary to meet the conditions of to-morrow. We sometimes ask what ought to be our attitude to those employed within the co-operative movement. In the past the attitude which has obtained was that wages should be in accordance with the demands made. The ideal which we ought to have before us in the future is that wages ought to be gifts received; and we ought to have machinery that will enable our costings to be easily and regularly ascertained and such wages paid and conditions of service granted as are attainable by the rise or fall of certain conditions in commercial life. One of the real difficulties is that societies do not recognise that one society is to the movement what the co-operative movement is to the society; but the time is fast approaching when we shall have societies recognising that a single decision operating in any one society's board room will affect in some form or other every other society connected with the co-operative movement. The form of machinery suggested leaves to the individual society the first prerogative in any movement for the establishment of these boards. We are not trying to rob it of its identity but to secure the power and authority of individual committees. Whenever the question of wages

and hours is to be considered the local society will have the opportunity, through its own board of management, to give its own registered decision. That will be forwarded to the Central Council, representing all of the societies in the section for which the council is established. That means that if in the south of England there is an application for an alteration in the conditions of service, that application will at once be forwarded to Manchester. In turn Manchester will circulate the application throughout the whole of the co-operative movement, and if a vital principle is involved we shall be able, before coming to any decision, to know the mind of the movement. Instead of one society taking action by itself on vital questions the movement, as a whole, will respond to the demand, and in this way we shall get that harmony which we all desire.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the amendments sent in by the Birmingham and Portsea Island societies.

Mr. J. H. MIHELL (Portsea Island) said: Our amendment is as follows:—

Line 1 of clause (1), delete all the words after the first four, and substitute the following:—"That District Wages Boards are not a necessity, inasmuch that as national trade unions now exist—to which practically every grade and class of employees in the co-operative movement may belong—catering for all workers in their respective grades or classes of work, whether such workers be in co-operative or other employment, it is possible and advisable for all agreements relative to wages and conditions of employment to be made as between such national trade unions and co-operative societies; and therefore the Labour Department Committee of the Co-operative Union be instructed to so reorganise its methods as to provide that its negotiations on behalf of societies shall be with national trade unions affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, and that in respect to such negotiations regard shall be given to any demand made upon a co-operative society being also made upon all other employers in respect to the same grade or class of employees in the same locality."

My society, in dealing with this matter, have very carefully considered it, and have fully recognised that the Central Board, in putting these proposals before us, have endeavoured to settle what appears to be a very difficult problem. But what we say is that this difficult problem ought not to exist. You will observe that we say, for the purposes of the movement, District Wages Boards are not necessary and our amendment shows why. We seem to have been preparing for war with our workers during the past few years, and the result is that we are always talking about disagreements instead of finding those points on which we agree. Joint action between co-operators and trade-unionists has already been referred to. Are we fostering the good feeling which should exist between co-operators and trade-unionists when a resolution of this sort is brought forward showing there is disagreement

between our societies as employers and members who are employees? We ask that you should consider that point of view. We have only one object in submitting this resolution, and that is, that all concerned should be fairly and properly dealt with. Was it fair that societies should have demands made upon them which were not made upon private traders? We have been told by Mr. Major that this amendment infers that we should not recognise the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees. We have not said anything of the sort. We may imply that the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees is not the best union. You may go further, and say that the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees is endeavouring to join up with the Trades Union Congress, and when it does, as we hope it will at no distant date, what will become of your Hours and Wages Boards? If demands are made upon us which are higher than those made upon the next door grocery shop, would it be fair to our employees to turn round and say we cannot pay because we have to face the competition of the private trader and the multiple shop company? We want to see that any action we take is fair to the members and employees, and we contend that our amendment shows how that can be done.

Mr. J. L. WELCH (Hants District), who supported the amendment, said that small societies, in regard to wages, might be placed in a very unfair position with regard to other readers. It was absolutely necessary that there should be reasonable agreement between the two parties; and the only way was to recognise unions connected with the Trade Union Congress.

Mr. C. J. COLE (National Managers' Association) supported the resolution because he felt it was bringing into the movement the machinery he had long hoped for. When they had unity between the Board and the employees, they would have achieved much. Some localities were purely agricultural whilst others were industrial; and the bringing of co-operative district boards into connection with this machinery to settle any dispute that might arise would be a great achievement.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley): What becomes of the District and the National Conciliation Boards?

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Leicester) asked whether or not it was a fact that another union, other than the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, had struck against co-operative societies for a higher rate of wages than it required to be paid by private people outside.

A Scunthorpe delegate asked whether or not it was intended to make the Board's scheme compulsory on societies.

Mr. MAJOR, replying to the discussion, said: As to the rules of procedure governing the Hours and Wages Boards, sectional and national, it will be a matter for these authorities to formulate their own rules of procedure. In reply to the Scunthorpe delegate, there is nothing in the resolution which compels a society to become a member; it is a matter of self-preservation. With regard to the question about another union declaring a strike, the answer is in the affirmative. There have been complaints

because I used the word "war." If I used the word "war" and it is taken offensively I withdraw it: I meant peace. I submit I was justified in the deduction I made. If we had a national trade union embracing all crafts, a national hours and wages arrangement would be sufficient; but for all the unions we have to contend against we have to have more labour machinery.

On a vote being taken, the amendment was defeated. The President stated that the Birmingham Society asked permission to withdraw their amendment, which was as follows:—

To add the following clause (3):—"That the voting on all questions affecting hours and conditions of labour shall be on the Congress basis."

Congress approved of this action, and the resolution, as moved by Mr. Major, was then adopted.

DEATH OF MR. E. J. GUNN.

The PRESIDENT announced, in connection with the report of the Legal Department, that Mr. E. J. Gunn, the Co-operative Union solicitor in Scotland, had died since the commencement of Congress. He had given painstaking service to the co-operative movement, and his decease was a great loss. He asked the delegates to stand for a moment as a sign of respect, and to approve his suggestion that a letter conveying their sympathy should be sent to his relatives. The delegates then rose in the manner suggested, after which business was proceeded with.

THE INCOME TAX PROPOSALS.

Mr. J. SHARPLES (Blackburn) moved the following resolution:—

That this Congress of delegates, representing four millions of working men and women co-operators resident in the United Kingdom, reaffirms its opposition to the adoption of the recommendations relating to co-operative societies, made in the main report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, on the following grounds, viz.:—

- (1) That the proposals violate the principle of mutuality, which is the basis of co-operative trading.
- (2) That, inasmuch as the economic surpluses resulting from mutual trading are not profits, but savings, no part of them, whether it be returned to individual co-operators as dividend upon their purchases or retained in the possession of the society, should be taxable for income tax purposes.
- (3) That the proposals are designed by interested parties to cripple co-operative trading by an application of the Income Tax Acts which is not applied to any other trading organisation.

He said : I do not think we shall have any opposition to this resolution. We are not in immediate danger on the question of income tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has not made up his mind. He has not attacked us on this subject in the present Finance Bill. But if he has made up his mind there is a danger that the scales may be heavily weighted against the movement, and co-operators have to make known with clearness their own position, so that they may put all their weight in the scale which says the present position, being equitable and just, should be adhered to. They say it will make very little difference to us if the proposals are accepted, whilst it will give satisfaction to our opponents. We have the question of mutual trading. I do not think I need argue it in this meeting, because the Commission have sufficiently justified it in their report. There are some of them who have joined with other members in the main report who see the incongruity of their position, and who are not prepared to accept it. They are not prepared to take the same fund and divide it and say one portion is not liable for tax and the other is. If the co-operative amendment is taxed, then the savings banks must be treated on the same basis. The friendly societies, especially those dealing with life insurance and fire insurance, must also be brought in, and I go further and say trade union funds may be liable. All these should make common cause in the resistance to this taxation. We do pay taxes under Schedule A, which is levied on our property. If there is any leakage, we more than counterbalance that by the fact that we pay 6s. under Schedule A and B as owners, and 12s. under Schedule B, if we elect to pay on our farms. Instead of setting up an office in the Treasury Buildings, providing well-paid positions for a number of officials, whose whole time would be spent in dealing with endless forms and returns, we say we will not let the Government set up a department of waste under the guise of obtaining revenue.

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Co-operative Wholesale Society), who seconded the resolution, said : We are asking no favour from the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Government when we say that the principle of mutual trading should be maintained as hitherto. An admirable exposition of our case was made by Mr. Goodwin, the Co-operative Wholesale Society bank manager, in the interview with the Chancellor on Tuesday last when he said : "The whole of the surplus resulting from the operations of a co-operative society with its members is but the sum total of the differences between the cost of the goods and the prices which have been provisionally arranged for the members to pay, pending the preparation of the accounts, which will show the actual cost of the goods distributed to the members. This sum total of differences on surplus cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as profit." It is in the hands of the members of a society to say whether any portion of their surplus shall be divided or whether any portion shall not. We are applying for more capital and the need for capital is very great ; but as the Government taps the reserves, in exactly the same proportion they limit the possibility of acquiring capital. It is a most vital matter

for us that our reserves should be maintained, and it is of the most vital importance that we should not admit any argument of the Chancellor who says: "While I do not agree that we shall tax the portion of the surplus paid out in dividend, we can tax that portion that is not so paid out." The dividend and the reserves come from the same source. If the one is not profit the other is not. The long and the short of the matter is that this is but the first attempt on the part of the private interests to put some spoke in the wheel of the co-operative machine; and, if they can tax our societies as mutual trading associations, they have got in the thin end of a wedge which they will not hesitate to drive home. This representative meeting should not only support our agitation against the tax but demand that the whole principle which has obtained in the past shall be maintained unimpaired.

Mr. A. E. WATERSON, M.P., said: As one representing the movement in the House of Commons I may say that I have been asked whether the income tax question has not been forced upon the movement because the movement has gone into politics. I want to take this opportunity of repudiating that suggestion. When the Finance Bill of 1916 was under consideration, certain amendments were put down, demanding that the co-operative movement should be brought within the scope of the Income Tax. The members who were responsible can be mentioned: Mr. Duke, Mr. Peto, and others. These amendments were almost being fought to a division. It was only on the pressing request of Mr. Montagu that the amendment was withdrawn and on his authoritative statement that the Government would establish a Commission to inquire into Income Tax and that the terms of reference would provide that the case of co-operative societies would be specifically discussed. With regard to the Finance Bill of 1917 a responsible deputation went before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The findings of the Commission we know. I venture to say that they have been directly inspired by those people who are desirous of crippling the movement for the extension of private interest and private gain. There are many in the House of Commons who have put questions to the Ministers repeatedly with regard to our movement. The Federation of British Industries boasts of having 200 members in the House. This Income Tax attack is a determined attempt to cripple our movement.

The PRESIDENT: We shall take this resolution first; after that we shall have another resolution dealing with the proposed Corporation Profits Tax; and then we shall take the addendum instructing the Central Board to call a special Congress if our representatives bring no satisfaction.

Mr. P. JACK (Stockport) said he had been instructed to protest against the inadequate way in which the co-operative case was placed before the Royal Commission. When they read the report they saw how well the private traders made out their case. It would have been beneficial if the Co-operative Union had instructed an eminent K.C. to accompany the deputation which went before the Commission.

Mr. SHARPLES (replying to the discussion) : I do not know of any K.C. in this country who would have been prepared to submit himself to the cross-examination to which every member of our deputation was subjected when he appeared before the Commission. Certainly he would not have known so much about our case as Mr. Cooper showed that he did when he was in the witness chair.

THE CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board) moved the following resolution :—

That this Congress records its emphatic protest against the Corporation Profits Tax as it is proposed to be applied to co-operative societies in the present Finance Bill.

He said : For many years past we have been able to make good our position both to the Treasury, successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, and the public opinion of the country. Our position was that the results of the trading carried on by co-operative societies do not in any sense yield an economic profit, and consequently could not be held to be liable to income tax. That position which has been held for so long is recognised as being of equal strength to-day. But we are living in times when the Chancellor is in need of huge funds, and as a consequence the hen roost of the co-operative movement has been attacked under the corporation profits tax, in the hope that some of our hard-earned and hard-saved money may be transferred to the relief of the taxation of some other classes. There is no co-operative assembly which would for one moment argue that it should be immune from a fair and legitimate amount of taxation, but just as we are prepared to accept what is fair and reasonable so are we equally emphatic in saying that under no consideration will we submit to any injustice, or honour any claim made upon us which is not made on every other section of the community under similar circumstances. In regard to the Corporation Profits Tax the argument is brought forward that it is justified by three lines in the reservation signed by some friends of the co-operative movement on the Commission. I challenge anyone except the Chancellor himself to find any reference at all in Reservation No. 7 that will justify bringing co-operative societies under a profits tax at all. The whole principle, the whole argument of Reservation No. 7 is that the proceeds of the trading carried on by co-operative societies do not result in profit; and therefore neither, whether it is returned to members or retained in the society, can be made taxable. Reservation No. 7 is, therefore, a complete and a conclusive defence of our principle of mutuality in trading, and justifies us in the position we have taken up, that there is no justification in bringing the co-operative movement within the operations of the tax. The Corporations Tax is held to be a tax on profits, and I want to suggest that just as our friend in speaking on the income tax question referred to other organisations which carried on trade of a mutual character; so we, in our turn, on the Corporation Tax

question, are placed in the same position. The only people outside limited liability and joint stock companies who are brought within the scope of the Corporation Tax are the co-operative societies. The huge clubs in Pall Mall, the thousands of workmen's clubs throughout the country, and other mutual associations which are carried on in different forms, are all taking their exemption; the only people who are brought in by special provision are our own co-operative societies. If I know anything of the co-operative movement it is going to rise in protest against preferential treatment of this character. We are asking this Congress to give us its unmistakable verdict protesting against the imposition of this tax upon us. We are going to let the Chancellor and the Government know what we feel about it. So far as the special committee on income tax is concerned, I can assure you that we have taken every step in our power to defend the co-operative movement. The responsibility of this committee has been great. Societies, each in their own district, have had attacks made on them by local traders and local traders' associations, but when we come to deal with this in a national sense, and see the mighty forces which can be brought against us, not only through Government departments, but through Royal Commissions, you will realise the extent of the opposition. Mr. May, who sat on the Royal Commission, could tell you that witnesses who came before the Income Tax Commission to argue against the position occupied by co-operative societies, claimed to represent a population which would have covered half of Europe! This is a matter for your own members and your members of Parliament. Leave no stone unturned in order to make it clear to the Government that we have not only four million members but also four million protesters against the proposals of the Government.

Professor F. HALL, M.A., who seconded the resolution, said: The Corporation Profits Tax is proposed legislation; the Income Tax, so far, is only a recommendation. What is the nature of this Corporation Tax? It is proposed, in the Finance Bill, to tax joint-stock companies and bodies incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, and by special clause registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The proposal is to tax them on their profits at the rate of £1 in the £ on all profit made over £500. Upon the merits of the tax I could say a great deal. As a tax it is bad, because it is going to hit the small investor more than the big investor. By a special clause in the Bill co-operative societies are mentioned; and it means that upon all our so-called profits, with the exception of that part returned as dividend, we should have to pay a corporation tax at the rate of 1s. in the £, in addition to what we already pay on schedules A and B, and in addition to what we pay on our share interest as individuals. It is, in effect, an Income Tax, although it is called a Corporation Tax, with this difference that if your income is below the limit you can reclaim the amount, but you are not able to claim that part which is deducted from profits in the name of the Corporation Tax. In the case of the wholesale society it will be a straight pull about the "profits," which will be taxed

under the Corporation Tax, and that part left for the retail societies will be taxable again, so we shall be taxed twice—nay, three times. I am taxed as an individual; then my society becomes liable under the Corporation Tax, that come out of part of the profits; and then, if my society invests in the Co-operative Wholesale Society, they will again pay tax. The tax is an iniquitable one. If Lord Tom Noddy buys a wagon of coal for his big house, at the wholesale price, what he saves is his; and if we co-operators buy a train load of coal, and thereby save money and distribute it among ourselves, surely there is no difference in the position between Lord Tom Noddy and ourselves. What we say is that it is an economy, and it ought not to be taxed as income as well. A speaker at a conference of private traders welcomed the proposed taxation, but he went on to protest against the proposal to lay a tax on accumulated wealth because he said it would be injurious to the future progress of industry. But he did not mind taxing our accumulation in reserve funds.

Mr. E. G. SAUNDERS (Woolwich) said that the members of his society had held a meeting at which they unanimously condemned the action of the Government in the matter. It was the duty of the leaders of the Central Board to give a strong lead to the country. Let them take their courage in their hands and tell the rank and file. He had to add, on behalf of his society, a protest against the reservation No. 7, as signed by the co-operative representative.

Mr. W. R. ALLAN (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society) said that co-operation was on its trial. Co-operators stood or fell in co-operative principle according to the pronouncement they gave on the motion proposed by Mr. Hayward. "They say the Chancellor needs money. Let him get it from other sources. There is plenty. What about war wealth? And the profiteers who were being allowed to go free in comparison with working men who could hardly keep body and soul together. What about the children and the mothers bereft of the bread-winner?" Co-operators were going to be twice taxed, first as a wholesale, and then as individuals. Let them continue their warfare even to the length of becoming passive resisters.

Mr. W. E. BANISTER (Liverpool) referred to the subtlety of the Government in only applying the tax to that part of the surplus not returned to members.

Mr. NEIL McLEAN, M.P. (Central Board), who supported the resolution, said: There is one point to which I wish to draw attention. In the report we have before us there appears a statement under "Important Reservations," to the effect that "one of these reservations signed by seven members of the Commission and the one to which the special committee raise no objection, is as follows." Again on page 117, under the heading "Action Recommended by the Committee," it states: "The special committee, after carefully considering the whole position is prepared to advise the adoption of the minority reservation as set forth above." This resolution is a

protest against the principle of what is contained in the Minority Report, namely, the Corporation Tax. It is all very well for us to explain now what was in the minds of those who represented us upon the income tax inquiry, and to say that they had not in their minds this particular Corporation Tax, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is imposing. They had no objection to the Corporation Tax such as is levied in America, but there was no other differentiation made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when members of Parliament stand up on the Floor to defend the principle of mutual trading, tells us that we have accepted the Minority Report. I want these two paragraphs to be excised from the Central Board report; otherwise the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the question comes before the House in the committee stage, will simply use this Central Board report and say, "Here you have your special committee of the Central Board accepting the Minority Report in its entirety." There is a statement that the Chancellor expects to get the magnificent sum of £125,000 from this tax. Sir James Anderson, the chief official of the Revenue Department, stated in his evidence before the Income Tax Commission that 70,000 people in this country had made £5,600,000,000 out of the war. There were a number of people who had lost money during the war, and it was estimated that this loss amounted to £1,600,000,000; so that 70,000 people have made the net amount of £4,000,000,000 out of the war. Yet these people have been trying to push off a tax on war-made fortunes. The co-operative movement needs to strengthen the hands of its representatives in the House. Remove anything which will lead us into side paths and side issues. Let us have a straight fight on the floor of the House as to whether co-operative societies make profits or not, and I will fight for the principle of mutual trading against the hard-faced profiteers who are doing what they can, not because the country requires our £125,000, but in order that they may introduce the principle of taxation on co-operative societies into the Statute Book so they can increase the amount of taxation, cripple our movement, and ultimately destroy it altogether.

Mr. G. A. McEWEN (Stockton) said the Chancellor had justified his proposal by reference to Reservation 7, but in introducing the measure to the House he mentioned that he had sent a commission to inquire into the subject of profits taxation. The proposal was most sinister and adroit, and it was necessary for co-operators to offer the most strenuous opposition because their defences would be entirely broken down if they submitted to this imposition.

Mr. A. E. WATERSON, M.P.: There are one or two points the Congress should be made acquainted with. I look upon this Corporation Tax very seriously. If it can be applied to the co-operative movement, what reason is there for not applying it to the reserve funds of trade unions? If it is logical to apply this tax to trade union reserves, what about working-men's clubs? The same thing applies to them. And what about the friendly societies? This fight is not a fight for co-operative societies alone,

it is democracy's fight. History tells me that every right, just, and pure movement thrives under tyranny. Men in our movement were persecuted in the early days; and the movement stands to-day with a glorious record. Let there be no mistake. Every possible attempt will be made to impose this tax; but I am conscious of the fact that the people will realise the seriousness of the situation.

Alderman F. HAYWARD, replying to the discussion, said: We understand the temper of Congress on this matter. We are only echoing the sentiments of the co-operators we represent. Mr. Banister is quite correct. The tax is to be applied to sums—which they call profit—over £500, after allowing for expenses. With regard to the references in the report to Reservation No. 7, that report is a report on the facts. The reservation was to the report of the Commission. It was submitted to the Income Tax Committee, and was recommended by the Income Tax Committee. It was never contemplated that the words of that reservation would be distorted in the abominable way in which they have been since the report was presented to Parliament. The Income Tax Committee accepted the reservation, and were responsible for that action. We were conserving the interests of the movement, and did not anticipate that it would be distorted to cover this proposition of the Chancellor.

The resolution was then put to the Congress and carried.

The PRESIDENT: With reference to the proposed Labour and Co-operative Alliance, notice has been handed in of a motion for the suspension of the Standing Orders to enable Congress to discuss the subject. This will come on first thing to-morrow morning.

Congress then rose for the day.





THIRD DAY OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1920.

MORNING SITTING.

The Congress settled down to work promptly on Wednesday morning, after a breezy "Good morning" from the President. The first item of business was a statement made by the Chairman of the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (chairman, Standing Orders Committee) said: A resolution was to have been moved by Mr. Perry on behalf of the Co-operative Party. When that resolution was reached yesterday the chairman had previously made a statement that it would be dealt with, and discussion would take place. He then found, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Carlisle Congress, that the conditions of the resolution had not been complied with, and therefore, with the evidence before him, he, on his own authority and responsibility, refused to allow a discussion on the resolution. I think that will make it perfectly clear that so far as the chairman is concerned he had no desire to burke or shirk or evade any discussion. It was an unfortunate incident that may have created a wrong impression on the minds of many delegates interested in the discussion. I therefore hope that this statement may remove any such suspicion.

Mr. S. F. PERRY (secretary, Co-operative Party) said: I want, on behalf of the Co-operative Party, to say that there has been no opportunity of having a meeting to discuss the new situation. There has been no more

important resolution before this Congress nor one more likely to have an important bearing on the future of the movement than this, which I was to move :—

That this Congress accepts the constitution of the Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance and pledges itself to use every effort to achieve the objects contained therein.

The Central Board want to appeal to Congress that this resolution should be discussed by sections and by districts in order that the next Congress can come to a decision on the whole matter. We might with advantage consider that suggestion in the interests not only of our own movement, but of those movements with which I have the honour to be associated. At the Swansea Congress the movement decided on political action. Immediately after that, in October, 1917, we were approached by the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee with a view to setting up a joint committee to deal with political questions. That joint committee had terms of reference to form the basis of agreement on political affairs. Then came the General Election of 1918, when we had the very active support of the Trade Union Movement and the Labour Party for our ten candidates. Next came a bye-election at Paisley, and then that at Stockport, when for the first time in the history of my own town the Liberal and Co-operative parties joined together to keep out the Co-operative and Labour candidates. We have to recognise that the fight of the future is between vested interests on the one hand and representatives of democracy on the other. I come before you as a co-operator with some little experience as the chairman of one of the biggest retail societies in the north of England ; and I am proud to have been the chairman of the local Labour forces. To whom are you going to appeal ? When you were faced with an attack on your funds, whom did the United Board approach but the Labour Party and the Trade-Unionists ? I want to submit that the co-operative movement is too great, its message too distinctive, for it to lose its identity by affiliation with any other body. Affiliation with the Labour Party is not the best solution of the problem. We want Congress to oppose the motion from Coventry, not only in the interest of the co-operative movement itself, but in the interests of the democratic movement. The Central Board are asking Congress that the proposals for a Labour and Co-operative Alliance shall be remitted to sectional and district conferences. So far as I am concerned, the more of these discussions the better. We are told by the capitalistic press that our friends of the Labour Party are after our money. Well, if they got it they would not have much. I have more faith in the leaders of the Labour movement and the trade union movement than to believe that is their desire. I want you to discuss the question and come to the next Congress determined that when Mr. Lloyd George says the fight of the future will be between individualism and collectivism that the co-operative movement will be prepared to take up the challenge.

The PRESIDENT : Does Congress understand the exact position ? The Standing Orders Committee, the Central Board, and the Co-operative Party

suggest that this matter be adjourned for twelve months. If those responsible for this requisition will accept that we can proceed.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) asked if the procedure had been altered so that the Coventry resolution could be discussed. He was perfectly agreeable that the matter should have further consideration. He was a member of the Co-operative Political Party, and as a member of that party was somewhat responsible for the report which had been presented. The Co-operative Party acted in accordance with the Carlisle instructions. They prepared a scheme and submitted it to the Central Board. The Central Board discussed the scheme, and so far as the party was concerned, they were not responsible for what had been neglected in regard to the Carlisle decision. The Central Board allowed the resolution to be placed on the agenda. It had been discussed by delegates in their own societies, and by societies, and instructions had been given respecting it. There was something lacking in the machinery when they found the position as they found it that day. Someone was responsible for the neglect in carrying out Congress instructions. They had to be jealous of their constitution in the interests of societies and delegates. The more this matter was discussed in district associations and sectional associations and by societies generally, the better it would be for the movement.

Congress approved of the decision to postpone the consideration of the question.

CO-OPERATORS AND TAXATION.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) moved the following resolution:—

That this Congress instructs the Central Board and sectional boards to take every possible step to organise co-operative and public opinion against the proposed taxation, and calls upon the Central Board to summon a special protest conference in London if these taxes are not withdrawn.

He said: In the first place the position of the movement has been well explained, and I do not want to go into that. I want to take up the position laid down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday last. Personally, I do not see any hopes of the Corporation Tax not being made operative, but I am desirous of having a demonstration. Our society applied to the Co-operative Union and the Sectional Board. The matter was considered, and the Sectional Board did not think it was desirable to have a demonstration in Manchester. We need to create public opinion. The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in regard to the increase of share capital from £200, was that there had been no desire expressed. That is the impression to-day. The only intimation the Government has received is the deputation from the official element. If delegates go to London, let them go with the intention of letting members of Parliament know our opinion.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick), in seconding the resolution, said his society believed that the method suggested was the best method of pressing home the question. The subject needed discussing by the whole movement rather than by a select few. He was not afraid of the House of Commons. After all, its members were human and subject to pressure. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no justification for the opinion he had taken, then he was going to suggest that he had got his inspiration from Stockport. In his own private business they were members of an association of manufacturers. Within forty-eight hours of the suggestion of the Corporation Tax being made no fewer than six thousand telegrams were despatched to the House of Commons. They did not wait until some authority called a conference three weeks afterwards. He submitted that no matter what their members have done in the past all the old ideas of fighting autocracy and Government had to be re-moulded. They had to adopt fresh methods; and to cease issuing handbills at smoking concerts. They had to realise that their strength was measured by the amount of pressure they could exert. If need be, they might have to take a very serious step on so vital a question. If they were convinced their cause was just; if they were convinced the principle was right, then they had to determine something even more vital to secure their end. If that came to a point where someone had to suffer in the enforcement of that principle, they would have to take a line of action, and if need be passive resistance would have to be adopted.

Alderman F. HAYWARD: During the past year I have had the responsibility of the chairmanship of the committee which has been dealing not only with the Corporation Profits Tax, but with the Income Tax question as well, and I want to say, on behalf of that committee, that everything possible has been done to defend the interests of the co-operative movement from the depredations of the Chancellor. The committee has taken a very definite and firm line as to the opinion the movement has held, and is entitled to hold, regarding taxation in this country. This resolution instructs the Central Board to take every possible step to organise co-operative opinion on this subject. I want to suggest that this policy has been the policy of this committee. From Holyoake House intimations have been sent to every society member of the Co-operative Union stating what were the proposals of the Chancellor relating to Income Tax and the Corporation Profits Tax, and asking each society to do its duty in this matter in defence of the whole movement. There is no society member of the Union which has not been requested to lay before its members the nature and importance of the proposals with which we are confronted. It is with committees of societies that we are concerned, and we want them to make their members conversant with the actual facts of the position and to do that which it is quite impossible for us to do unaided. Further, the resolution asks that a national conference should be called to consider this matter. This is not the first time that this has been brought to the notice of the committee. It has been discussed by the committee on several occasions, but if you want to call

a national conference you want to do that at the right time and in the right place to produce the effect you desire ; and until the Government know and have tabled in definite form what their proposals are, not merely in broad outline, but in detail, it would be unwise to take the final step. Consequently the committee has never given up the idea that it will be desirable and imperative to call societies to a national congress in London to deal with this important matter. Had it not been that this Congress was being held this week the possibility is that some decision with regard to this question would have been come to. If you are going to demonstrate the only thing you should demonstrate is your strength. If you are going to demonstrate in London, and it is going to be a demonstration of your weakness and apathy it would be far better to have no demonstration at all. It is from that point of view that the committee has been looking at the question. It has done everything it could, through the constituent bodies of the Union, to focus co-operative opinion on this subject, so that if we have a national conference in London the movement will rise to its responsibilities and take all the action necessary to protect itself from the imposition which is threatened. I can assure you, that if this Congress, having expressed its emphatic protest, is content to leave the matter in the hands of the special Income Tax Committee, that committee, when it is found possible and desirable to convene this conference, will not stop at sending out six thousand telegrams to get it together. When we call it we hope we are going to get the overwhelming majority of societies represented at it, in order to emphasise the protest of the co-operative movement with regard to the proposed taxes. The Income Tax Committee has considered this matter on many occasions. Mr. Whiteley referred to the fact that we had not called a conference in Manchester, in response to a request from the Manchester and Salford Society. I venture to suggest that the calling of local conferences hardly comes within the province of this committee. I am a member of the North-Western Sectional Board, and that is the body which should arrange a conference of the character suggested by the society which Mr. Whiteley represents. We want local societies to undertake the propaganda in their own areas. We have never objected to the Manchester and Salford Society taking action in regard to a conference. In fact, they have been urged to do so ; but if the North-Western Section, which embraces the whole of Lancashire and Yorkshire, Cheshire, North Wales, the Isle of Man, and right away to the Lake district, is going to have a Congress in Manchester, what sort of a representative gathering are we going to get from over so wide an area ? Manchester and other districts should take this matter up and bring local influence to bear, and by that means we shall be able to get concentrated educational effort and produce such an effect as will make our demand irresistible.

A DELEGATE : What is the position ? Are we to understand that this special conference will be called ?

The PRESIDENT : The position is that, the Central Board will call this conference if necessary.

A DELEGATE : We do not agree with this addendum and want to move an amendment.

The PRESIDENT : You cannot do that ; if you do not agree with the addendum you will have to vote against it.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) moved the following addendum to the resolution :—

That this Congress instructs the Central Board and Sectional Boards to take every possible step to organise co-operative and public opinion against the proposed taxation, and calls upon the Central Board to summon a special protest conference in London if these taxes are not withdrawn.

He said : This addendum specially instructs the Central Board and the Sectional Boards, and that is the difference between the ideas held by Mr. Hayward and myself. If it was desired that societies should do the work, why were we not told that in the circular which was sent out ? The position is that one or two isolated societies may desire to have a demonstration, and if they do they may show the weakness and not the strength of co-operative opinion on this matter. It is now suggested that district associations should take up this question.

The PRESIDENT : Before we finish with the report, I beg to move—

That this Congress disassociates itself from Reservation No. 7 as contained in the Minority Report, and is opposed to any tax which undermines the position of the co-operative societies as mutual traders.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. J. W. ORMANROYD (Great Horton), speaking on page 119, said he had a great deal to do with disabled soldiers and sailors. They had asked employers to give preference to disabled soldiers and sailors. He would like to recommend to the Board that the Government should take their full share of responsibility for the maintenance of disabled soldiers and sailors. Any man who had suffered any disability should be fully maintained by the State.

TRANSFER OF SOCIETIES.

The PRESIDENT moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :—

That this Congress approves the transfer of the Castle Howard, Malton, and Pickering Societies from the Northern to the North-Western Section.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

Mr. R. R. PRYNNE (Wilton Sidney Herbert), speaking on page 122, asked the Board to consider the organisation of the Agricultural Organisa-

tion Society. It existed by Government subsidy—on an average of £10,000 a year—and that it was also supported by landowners and the aristocratic class. How could a democratic movement like the co-operative movement be associated with the Agricultural Organisation Society? Another thing, had it any right to speak for societies which it was impossible for it to represent because it had no Congress and no means of focussing their opinion. There was no real line of demarcation between agricultural societies and retail distributive societies. The Co-operative Wholesale Society balance sheet showed how so-called agricultural societies were dealing with furniture, boots, and shoes. The retail societies were dealing in feeding stuffs, barley, meals, fertilisers. Why keep up this artificial line of demarcation? Why not say that the Union was broad enough and big enough to admit all societies? He asked the United Board to adopt as its policy an invitation to the Agricultural Organisation Society to come in direct to the Union and work with it.

The PRESIDENT said the policy outlined was the one attempted to be pursued by the co-operative movement.

CONSOLIDATED RESERVE FUND.

Mr. N. MORGAN (Barry and District), speaking on page 126, protested against the action of the United Board in dismissing this subject—which was approved by the Carlisle Congress—in such a way as they had done. There were two societies in his district—his own and Barry Docks Society. If they had had a little assistance and advice in time they would not have had one paying 15s. in the £ on capital and the other 10s. in the £. Many societies, not having sufficient capital, struggled on for years, and through strong competition had to close their doors, and lose their capital.

Mr. J. PATTERSON (Central Board): I am surprised to hear a delegate saying that it is only the want of capital that has brought these societies to a close. The Carlisle Congress only adopted the principle of the resolution, and remitted it to the Central Board to apply. When the United Board came to consider that action they thought the best way was to ask the sections individually—as the sections would know their own particular districts—to consider the matter and send in a report. Only one section gave its support to the proposal. I never came across a case where it was the want of capital which caused a society to close its doors. Our wholesale societies have always been ready to help societies in need in that way. Fifty per cent of the failures were brought about through bad management; that bad management being created by the indifference of the members. The other fifty per cent are the societies managed by men who for six months uphold their societies for fixing their prices with next to no profit, and when the end of the quarter comes want to pay the same dividend as the neighbouring societies. Therefore, the money they say they have lost has been paid away to them in dividends they have

never earned. We ask the Congress to approve the decision come to by the Central Board.

NATIONALISATION.

Mr. V. A. EDWARDS (Liverpool) suggested that if the Central Board were really in earnest they would see it was an impossibility to ask the movement to agree to the nationalisation of the land whilst they were in close touch with an organisation bolstering up private ownership—the Agricultural Organisation Society. If the movement was to be brought to a decision on this question, it could only be brought to that point by the Central Board.

Mr. H. VINCENT (Southampton) thought it time that it was stated that the co-operative movement believed in the nationalisation of the British railway system. One of the great needs of the country was an efficient railway system, and that they would never get so long as it was under private ownership.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board), in reply to Mr. Edwards, said : I may say that the connection between the Co-operative Union and the Agricultural Organisation Society has been severed for some time. With reference to the nationalisation of railways, if our friend had studied the programme of the Co-operative Party he would know that the co-operative movement stands for that policy.

FOOD CONTROL.

Mr. G. MAJOR (Central Board) moved the resolutions dealing with Food Control, which were as follows :—

- (1) That we agree to a recommendation to the Government in favour of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment.
- (2) That the continuance of a Ministry of Food be agreed to, subject to its powers being limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

He said : In November last the Parliamentary Committee passed a resolution urging "that the control of food should cease at the earliest possible moment, so far as concerns importation, manufacture and wholesale dealing, and that maximum retail prices be fixed for the principal articles and rigidly enforced." When that resolution came before the United Board we thought it necessary to point out that the resolution in that form would hardly be acceptable to the movement generally, in so far as it required retail prices only to be controlled. So long as control continues wholesale and retail prices should be dealt with alike. With regard to the first resolution,

"opportune" does not mean the first moment that decontrol can be brought about. It means that we approve of decontrol only when supplies are sufficiently plentiful to warrant it. You have read in your paper of the position in regard to sugar. If decontrol of sugar took place immediately it would mean that the position at the poor man's breakfast table would be much worse than it is now. In regard to the second resolution, the joint authorities of the Wholesale Societies and the Central Board feel that that resolution is sufficiently sweeping and sufficiently powerful to cover the needs of the co-operative movement with regard to food control. A resolution was passed at the Carlisle Congress which differs very little from the resolution I am moving this morning. The important part of it was that the Ministry of Food should be charged with the maintenance of proper and adequate supplies. Into that we could read that the maintenance of proper and adequate supplies meant national buying. The experience of our friends of the Wholesale Societies has been such that they do not favour—and we are with them—a continuation of national purchasing beyond the period that such national purchasing can be dropped as a consequence of supplies becoming fairly plentiful. Buying carried out by Whitehall is not necessarily in the interests of the co-operative movement. Our friends of the Wholesale Societies have done their best to meet the needs of the movement without national interference. In doing so they are acting in accordance with the best principles of voluntary co-operation.

MR. G. RIDDLE (Central Board), in seconding the resolution, said: If you will read the resolution carefully you will see that it makes an appeal to the co-operative movement to agree to decontrol at the first favourable opportunity. We feel that the present system of control works to the distinct and definite disadvantage of our societies. Management committees and officials have been hampered and hindered by food regulations, to the great disadvantage of the members composing their societies. I defy any man to say that we have not been taken advantage of by the powers that be because we were an active association. We have not been able to get the quantities of commodities we were fairly entitled to receive and our people have almost despaired because the movement has not been able to respond to their requirements. Officials of the movement have realised that this state of things has come about through no fault of theirs, and that behind the control of the necessities of life there has been an influence as insidious and as wary as it is possible to conceive. We have also to realise that the whole organisation of the country has been against us and the co-operative movement generally, and we want Congress to say that as citizens of the British Empire we want complete freedom in the government of our own affairs. We want to exercise the prerogative which is undoubtedly ours of being able to go into the markets of the world, to take hold of the sources of supply, and to secure for our people the maximum results which can be obtained by the machinery which lies behind the co-operative movement. In dealing with this question of food supplies we shall have to have

within ourselves the considered conviction that will compel the Government to submit to our behests. I want you unanimously to pass the recommendations that have been come to as the result of conferences between the two Wholesale Societies and the United Board.

The PRESIDENT (replying to a question) said : The amendment is that after the word "appertaining" we insert the words "to the fixing of prices."

Mr. N. McLEAN, M.P. (Central Board) : How are you going to take these two resolutions ? I am going to ask you to take them separately. There may be many delegates here who are in favour of continuing the Food Ministry, but who are against the decontrol of commodities.

The PRESIDENT : If the Standing Orders Committee agree, I am ready to do this. At present we are considering the resolution number one, that we are in favour of decontrol at the earliest opportune moment.

Mr. J. W. ORMANROYD (Great Horton) said they were all looking forward to a Labour Government, to the time when they would control labour conditions and the work of the country. Yet they were asking in the resolution for the control of commodities to be taken out of the hands of the national assembly. When they were aiming to take charge of the national assembly themselves it was ridiculous for them to urge that control should be taken away from the Government.

Mr. W. H. MASON (Liverpool) said they were not getting anything like real control of foodstuffs at that present time, and the control they had was being used against the co-operative movement. Mr. Major had referred to sugar. Control might have kept down prices at the early stages, but what was the position that day ? Supplies were scarce and the price was such that people with large families could not afford to buy the scanty rations provided. The Wholesale Society could do considerably better for the co-operative movement and the country at large than what the Government had shown itself able to do. His view was that food control was being manipulated against the movement. Sixty per cent of the goods sold in the grocery department were or had been controlled and the retail price had been fixed at such a figure by Government officials that it took co-operative societies all their time to earn distributive expenses on their sale, with the result that the dividend paid had to be earned by the remainder of the articles sold over the grocery counter. The existing system of food control was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to strangle the co-operative movement.

Mr. N. McLEAN, M.P. (Central Board) said : The Central Board is not unanimous. The only bodies which are unanimous are the United Board and the two Wholesale Societies. I want to ask this Congress to consider for a moment what is meant by decontrol. You find in the report a resolution passed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on November 18th, as follows :—"That the control of food should cease at the earliest possible moment, so far as concerns importation, manufacture, and wholesale dealing, and that maximum retail prices be fixed for the principal articles of food

and rigidly enforced." This seems to me to mean that the Wholesale Boards and the United Board are in favour of decontrol so far as it affects wholesale trade, but are in favour of control so far as articles retail are concerned.

Alderman HAYWARD: The United Board has repudiated that idea.

Mr. McLEAN: I am glad to hear that. I have often wondered whether the people are actually in earnest about this matter. What is wrong to-day is not control, but the administration of control by the Government. If we are going to remove control when the commodities of the world are scarce then we are going to free the markets of the world to all the unholy competition and speculation that went on in the early months of the war (1914-1915), which resulted in prices being rushed to such an enormous height that the Government had to step in and fix prices even at that time. We are told that decontrol is to take place at the earliest opportune moment. If you pass this resolution, that you are in favour of decontrol at the earliest opportune moment, the Wholesale Boards are going to interpret "the earliest opportune moment" to mean to-morrow after the conference has adjourned. I want the co-operative movement to realise that high prices are not due to control. They are due to the Food Ministry and the bodies beneath it; it is due as well to the laxity of the four million co-operators in this country, who are not taking up a sufficient active position in relation to this particular question, but are allowing other individuals to come before them with specious proposals, the effect of which would be to hand you back to the free play of the speculator. You have a shortage of sugar all over the world. Sugar has gone up to 1s. 2d. per lb. because of its shortage. Various other commodities of daily necessity have gone up in price, or are likely to go up because of the great and real shortage. At a time like this we should not have a proposal brought forward in favour of removing control. Rather should we have down on our agenda a resolution demanding stricter control, and demanding the removal of fines upon profiteers and the application of imprisonment instead for the work they are doing. If we take up a more rigid attitude with regard to control, and insist on the Government making the administration of control better than it is to-day, I am confident the retail societies of the country would be more advantageously placed for meeting the needs of their members.

Mr. G. THORPE (president of the Co-operative Wholesale Society): We recognise the difficulties the Government have had to contend with during the national crisis; and whether we blame the Government or the administration, something is wrong, so far as the control of food is concerned. My friend, Mr. McLean, has been indulging in generalities: it is when you come to the details of the question that you see the evils of control. I want to submit to you one or two details of prime importance. Let me take one illustration—dried fruit. If you remember, dried fruit was decontrolled on the 13th May, 1919, and control was resumed on the 17th of August, 1919. The Co-operative Wholesale Society sent its deputation

out to Greece on the 7th of August, so you see the control was resumed before the deputation could operate so far as buying was concerned. Our deputation, after getting to know the state of the market, finally made a purchase of currants at an average of 71s. cwt; and when they arrived in Liverpool, with duty put on, the price was 79s. a cwt. Now, our currants had to go into the Government pool: they went into the common pool at 79s. cwt, but before the co-operative movement could get the currants out of the pool, they had to subsidise the Government and its administration to the extent of £204,000. In other words we paid £204,000 for having to put currants into the pool, instead of giving them direct to the consumers who bought them. What was the selling price? We were in a position to sell the currants to our constituency at 85s. to 90s. cwt.; but the Government came in and we had to charge 103s. to 106s. There was all that difference between the two. The Government knew, and the administration knew, there were plenty of currants in England at the end of 1918; and knowing there were plenty, the currants ought to have been put on the market. In consequence of not being put on the market, instead of you paying 80s. cwt. for the best quality currants, you had to pay 22s. more than you were entitled to pay. The Government, in the early part of March this year, gave out that bacon would be decontrolled at the end of March. What was the result? Those who had plenty of bacon said there was a scarcity in America, therefore prices went up. What did the home-curers of England and Ireland do? They said, "When decontrol takes place our bacon will fetch 4s. a lb." Be it said to the everlasting credit of the people of the United Kingdom that they said, "The price is too high, and we will not pay it." What followed? It went down to 350s., 330s., 320s.; and to-day, that which these curers under the policy of control thought to secure 448s. cwt. for, only got 260s. I know what traders are doing in the British House of Commons: they lobby members of Parliament of the rank and file. The Government, in the early part of the war, without any consultation with us, sent to inquire how much tea we had. When they came they found we had normal stocks; but when they went to another trading concern, they found they had 290,000 lbs. more than ordinary stock, and they never said a word to them. Do not be led away by these men who have been sent out to inquire into the sugar crop, the cotton crop, and all crops of universal importance: they always say there is less than what there is, the reason being that they want to cause a scarcity. I want you to pass a resolution, but not on the principle laid down by Mr. McLean. It is not a question of whether the Wholesales or the Central Board shall interpret what is the opportune time of decontrol. What we are after is not the interpretation of these three bodies, but that food itself shall interpret the time when control shall be taken off.

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution to the meeting and declared it to be carried.

Mr. MAJOR, in moving the second portion of the resolution, asked the delegates to vote against the amendment, which would put in the fixing of

prices. If put in on the lines indicated it would mean a perpetuation of control.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (National Publishing Society) seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) moved the following amendment :—

Insert after "appertaining," on line 3, "to the fixing of prices."

He said : The difficulty we are placed in is that whilst the Ministry of Food is to continue, subject to controlling weights and measures standards and other things, these things are very largely provided for by municipalities and other bodies. With regard to the fixing of prices, what is to be the question in the future ? It is not only the question of supply and demand ; it is the question of the control of commodities. We contend that so far as the poorer people are concerned it will be most difficult for them to have commodities unless there is some organisation having power to interfere in the fixing of prices. The profits of certain firms have increased from nine millions sterling in 1913 to twenty-two millions in the past year. They are going to continue if they are to have no control over them. This amendment makes it impossible for any prices to be charged.

Mr. W. BROOKS (Beswick) seconded.

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Co-operative Wholesale Society), who supported the main resolution, asked Congress not to support the amendment. He said that Mr. Whiteley had given figures showing the result of the working of one firm or a number of firms showing that the profit had increased by two-and-a-half times during 1919. That added profit was made during the period covered by control. Many firms had made enhanced profits on account of the opportunities given them under food control. He had sat on certain Government committees which had had the matter under consideration. Right through the whole of the fixing of the prices by these committees had been the question not only of the price the consumer should pay, but also how much the producer should get before the consumer was asked to pay. They would be doing wrong if they continued the fixing of the prices ; let them rather get on with their business. Let the Ministry control the fixing of the standards of quality and weight and let the co-operative movement carry on its own work in its own way. Instead of being bound to charge prices above what articles were worth let them get food and commodities to the people at the lowest price.

The result of the voting showed that the amendment was defeated and that the resolution was adopted.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. A. E. NETHERCOTT (New Swindon) asked how many of the students had received scholarships, and if they ever came back to the movement as workers ?

The PRESIDENT : None of them have ever come back to us.

Mr. R. ROBINSON (Bury) : Have the committee of the International Co-operative Alliance taken any steps to try and remove the barrier of language and to introduce a language common to all countries ?

The PRESIDENT : Yes.

PROPOSED NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Mr. A. SCHOFIELD (Bristol) moved the following resolution :—

That, in view of the many consolidations that are taking place all round us in the world of capital, the time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to bring itself into closer internal unity by organisation of its forces both wholesale and retail into one national society, and that we hereby suggest that the Central Board refer this matter to the various sectional boards and district associations for their discussion, consideration, and report at the next Congress.

He said : In view of the importance of this question the Bristol Society is quite justified in asking that Congress shall instruct the Central Board to consider it and have some proposal placed before the next Congress. The movement is justified in priding itself on the enormous progress made, but we should not blind ourselves to the fact that exceptional progress is being made on the other side also. In our cities multiple shops are springing up, and behind them is developing the production of the principal commodities these shops are selling. The resolution also refers to the consolidation of our productive section. There are wonderful exhibits in our exhibition from both the wholesale and the productive societies. However amicable the feeling between these organisations may be there must be some overlapping which a national society would seek to eliminate. In view of the developments in the capitalist world it is our duty to take long views and find out whether this is a workable proposal.

Mrs. E. GREENLAND (Bristol), in seconding the resolution, said We have heard enough at this Congress to know our position in the commercial world. The movement is justified in doing all it can to bring about a greater union than that which exists. It behoves us to put all our strength and all our energy into work for the best interests of the movement. Those of us who are older will remember that the late Mr. Gray made this a very important part of his Congress address. It is the opinion of the Bristol Society that the time is now ripe for us to take definite action.

Mr. F. W. ELSDON (Rushden) thought it a pity that such a resolution was not moved years before. One of the difficulties they had been discussing was the want of capital, both locally and nationally, in the co-operative movement, and the best way to get more capital was to unify forces in individual societies. The arguments used against one national society might apply with equal force to individuals becoming co-operators. If it was right for individuals to join together and become one society for the

purpose of making progress, then it was more right for individual societies to combine, nationally and internationally, for the accomplishment of the ends which they had in view. Co-operators were beginning to be a menace to capitalism, and there would come a time, in view of that fact, when capitalism would carry all its forces against the movement. For that day they would have to prepare, and they could not make a better start than by unifying their forces in every direction by forming one national society, with branches in the various towns linked up to and worked from one centre.

On a vote being taken, the resolution was carried.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. H. J. MAY: The resolution I have to move is as follows :—

- (a) That this Congress views with grave concern the delay of the allied Governments in bringing the League of Nations into effective operation.

It recalls the declaration of the British Government that the supreme object of the entrance of this country into the war was the establishment of public right in Europe and subsequently its equally emphatic adherence to the view that the only effective means of maintaining peace and the self-determination of the people would be through an alliance of every country of goodwill in a league which nearly a year ago was made a principal part of the Treaty of Peace. It further notes with supreme regret the continuance of a state of war and even sanguinary conflicts in many parts of Europe which serve as an excuse for the continuation of the Supreme Council of the Governments constituted to prosecute war.

Believing that the only hope of peace and the reconstruction of civilisation lies in an active alliance between the free peoples of the world, it calls upon the British Government to urge, with its allies, the immediate establishment of the League of Nations and the handing over to it of the duties and responsibilities extended to it by the Treaty of Peace.

- (b) That this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the President of the League of Nations Union, and to the International Co-operative Alliance, with a request to the latter that it be communicated to the Central Co-operative Organisation of each country in the Alliance with a view to its adoption at forthcoming Congresses.

Mr. May said: The object of the resolution is to express dissatisfaction, if not indignation, that the Government of this country should in alliance with France, Belgium, and Italy have continued to carry on the work of the Supreme Council until eighteen months after the Armistice by means of a council which was specially designed to prosecute the war; and that while

they gave lip service to the Alliance of Peoples, which is called the League of Nations, they have never yet given one nation a free opportunity of exercising the democratic principle which is the basis. Meanwhile, not only this country but humanity is suffering and continuing to wallow in war, and none of the machinery which has been brought specially into existence to avoid war and maintain peace in the future is allowed to have a chance. The centre part of the resolution has been introduced, not so much for this Congress, because every delegate to the Co-operative Congress is intelligent enough, not only co-operatively but politically, to appreciate the facts of the case, but for the information and guidance of the Prime Minister and his friends, who seem to have forgotten that "the supreme object of the entrance of this country into the war was the establishment of public right in Europe." Those of you who heard the speech of our friend from the Ukraine will remember the moving tones in which he referred to the fact that the war had brought down on his people fire, fever, and want. The fires of war still burn in many parts of Europe, and we demand that the British Government shall be true to its promise regarding the right of the people to self-determination. We believe that in the co-operative movement we have the only real League of Nations. We want to get the League of Nations into working order, so that all these terrible conflicts now going on may cease. Above all we want the League placed on a sound basis, and once that is done we may safely rely on the free peoples of Europe doing the rest.

Professor HALL, who seconded the resolution, said: I believe the future of the League of Nations lies in the schoolroom rather than in the Chancellories of Europe. I attach great importance to the successful establishment of the League of Nations, but I am bound to confess that a great many people who have been advocating a League of Nations are not, in my opinion, the right people to bring it into existence. They seem to look upon the League of Nations merely as an insurance society. They want to insure against war, heavy taxation, revolution, and the overthrow of the established order of things. We, as co-operators, want the League of Nations to be a building society, and not merely a society for insurance purposes. We want the League of Nations not only to be the means of preventing nations from doing wrong; we want it to be the machinery that will help nations to work together to do things for the good of all races. We, as co-operators, have been laying the foundation for the League of Nations in our International Co-operative Alliance. We shall never get from the people who take an individualistic view of society a League of Nations of a lasting character; for before we can have the principles of co-operation successfully applied in our international relations we must have them applied in our home relations. Many of the people who are advocating the League of Nations are not prepared to apply co-operative principles within the borders of our own nation. If the League of Nations is to be successful, we must start by agreeing amongst ourselves and cultivate

the spirit of co-operation and goodwill at home. We must apply the principles of co-operation in all our social relations at home and in our co-operative societies before we can expect to develop them in our international relations. People should be educated for co-operation rather than for competition, for service rather than for profit, for the promotion of the common good rather than individual advantage; and to realise the principle of doing unto others as we would be done by, and then we should make possible the League of Nations.

The resolution was adopted and the General Secretary⁸ instructed to forward a copy to the Prime Minister.

AFFILIATION TO THE LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (chairman, Standing Orders Committee): You will have seen on the agenda a resolution of the Coventry Society advocating fusion with the Labour Party. The Coventry Society, in consultation with the Standing Orders Committee, and in view of your decision this morning to adjourn the whole question for discussion during the coming year, withdraw their resolution, with your permission. We appreciate their action in so doing.

The resolution standing in the name of the Coventry Society was then withdrawn.

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. J. BALFOUR (Pathhead and Sinclairtown) moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting of co-operators urges the Government to raise the embargo, and to open the ports to Canadian store cattle; taking into consideration that such numbers are being sold to the United States to be fattened and shipped to this country in the form of imported beef, thereby being a serious loss to this country in hides, fats, and other bye-products. Such a measure becomes necessary in view of the wasteful slaughtering which has taken place during control, and we are of opinion that by so doing, it would be in the interests of agriculture, the meat trade, and the consumers, securing us a larger supply of home-fed meat, and further, if needs be, the Government to assist us by getting favourable rates of freightage from port to port.

He said the embargo which dated from twenty-five years previous, was a great injustice to their Canadian friends. Formerly a great trade was done in the importation of their cattle, with advantage to British agriculture and great advantage to the consumer. The embargo was simply a political dodge. It was said that there was disease in the cattle in Canada. If it was so twenty-five years ago there was none to-day. No cattle in the world were healthier than Canadian cattle.

Mr. S. J. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) seconded the resolution.

On being put to the meeting the resolution was almost unanimously approved.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The Rev. G. WOODS (Taunton) moved the following resolution dealing with the Russian situation :—

That this Congress views with thanksgiving the valiant efforts which are being made by the toiling masses of Russia to establish the economic life of Russia on a democratic basis and the use they are making of the co-operative organisation. We assure our Russian fellow co-operators that the bitter opposition of the capitalists and capitalist Governments to their efforts is bitterly resented by the co-operators represented at this Congress. Further, we urge upon the Wholesale Societies the importance and urgency of establishing direct contact with the co-operative movement in Russia, and of rendering every assistance in their power and capacity.

In moving this resolution the speaker said: It is particularly important that we should come to the question with calm and quiet minds. It is a strong resolution, but what is needed is strong action. The stress of the enormous war on the whole economic organisation of the industrial world has been so great that only with the greatest efforts have the capitalists and the militarists been able to maintain the system. We know only too well that in certain parts of Europe the capitalistic system completely and hopelessly collapsed, with the result that the distribution of food, production, and transport were so broken down that millions of people are slowly dying of starvation. The conditions in Russia are simply horrible: the collapse of capitalism was worse there than anywhere else; but the workers of Soviet Russia are rising to their opportunity and re-establishing production and distribution, and that in face of the bitterest opposition of the whole of capitalistic Russia. We want to bring home to the toilers of this country that although our organisation is only one, it can do the work effectually. The only hope of salvation is for the co-operators and the toilers of this country to rise to their responsibility, and the Wholesale Societies to get into direct contact with the co-operators of Russia and render all the assistance that is in their power.

Mr. H. J. MAY (Parliamentary Committee), who seconded the resolution, said: After carefully considering this resolution, and after carefully discussing it with our Russian friends, I have decided to second it in the terms in which it has been read. I am at one with the most extreme members of this Congress in desiring to uphold in Russia that particular form of government which the Russian people desire; but the question we have to deal with is not quite so clear as that. You will realise what the issue is if I read to you the resolution passed at Geneva a few weeks ago :—

That the Central Committee approves of the immediate raising of the blockade of Russia which is necessary in the interest of the populations of Russia and of all other countries. It considers it essential that the co-operative organisations should participate in the re-establishment of trading relations with Russia. Moreover, it protests against the loss of the independence and full autonomy of the Russian co-operative organisations and against the intervention of the Government in the matter of the freedom of co-operative organisation. The Central Committee considers as representatives of co-operation only such persons as have received their mandate from free democratic co-operative organisations.

I have had the opportunity and the pleasure of discussing the situation which the Russian delegation, now in London, which has recently come from Soviet Russia. There is at the moment a question which affects the co-operative principle more closely than has been described in the speech of the mover. Our friend here, Mr. Selheim, who was Minister of Agriculture under the administration of Kerensky, has been for many years the direct and only representative of co-operative organisations in this country. He is in direct and constant communication with the co-operators of Russia—an immense number, infinitely greater than the number in our country—who have sent him here and trust him to maintain the banner of co-operation side by side with the highest principles of democracy for which we stand.

The resolution was approved without further discussion.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. HALL (North Lancashire Association) moved the following resolution on behalf of the North Lancashire District Association and the North Lancashire District Hours and Wages Board:—

That a special department be established in connection with the Labour Department of the Co-operative Union composed of at least four persons, these persons to be engaged on full-time work and to be the representatives of the Union on the various Trade Boards and for the special purpose of dealing with labour problems, such persons to be elected by the whole of the societies.

He said: I speak with some knowledge of the hours and wages situation, as a member of the Hours and Wages Boards Federation. We have passed many resolutions, but there has been no resolution put forward to relieve the difficulties so far as the strike in Yorkshire is concerned. We have been discussing the question of an alliance of our trade-union movement and the co-operative movement. We believe that alliance should be respected and that we should also have experts to meet the people with whom we have the alliance. These experts should understand the question and devote the whole of their time to it before coming back to the Hours and Wages

Boards to give them the direct issue. The question may be asked where the money is to come from to finance these deputations. Societies are never backward in finding the finance for good service, and this would be a good service.

Mr. G. J. WILKINSON (Compstall), who seconded the resolution, said: This resolution is part of the machinery set up yesterday. It is not antagonistic to it in any way. We believe that if that machinery is brought into existence it will quicken the method of dealing with the labour demands of our employees. We do not think it is quite what it should be, but it is a foundation upon which we can build. We have had a great deal of experience in the Manchester district, and we have to admit that our methods are not quick enough. The reason is that people have to work for their living, and have not the time at their disposal to deal with demands when they are placed before them. We shall have to have some organised body to deal with them as received. The very fact that this organisation could be on the spot would avoid a number of disputes, because many of them arise from misunderstanding. There is some difficulty in the minds of a number of people as to how the boards shall be elected. A difficulty of that description would be removed by leaving it to the societies to elect representatives—just as the great trade-union movement elects its officials. We realise that when they have been elected they must be under the control of the Co-operative Union. When we get these permanent officials they will become experienced, and it is essential that they should be experienced. It is regrettable that such machinery is necessary in the co-operative movement. I am holding no brief for the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees or any other trade union. Many times the blame has been in boardrooms. We have had boards of management who did not honour agreements, and we have had to appeal to them to do so.

Mr. R. ROBINSON (Bury) said a great number of delegates would perhaps vote against the proposal on financial grounds, but it would not cost more than £1 per member per year, and if it resulted in one mistake being avoided, it would save the movement hundreds of thousands of pounds. They repeatedly found that they could not, with the time at their disposal, meet the organisations they had to meet with the full information necessary to state their case. In that sense it was absolutely essential that they should educate men to carry the responsibility.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board) said: I want to ask Congress to reject this resolution. I do that with a full knowledge of Hours and Wages Boards. Yesterday we set up a new machine for dealing with the work in the Labour Department, and it seems to me to be doing something of an opposite character to appoint four full-time officials who will be responsible to no one. If the resolution is carried it cannot become operative, because amendments will have to be made to the rules. The necessity for it has not been proved, and I suggest that the question should be left in the hands of the Labour Department, and if it is found necessary to appoint four or fourteen experts the question will be considered.

Mr. J. HALL (replying), said : The creation of the Federation of Hours and Wages Boards has been brought about by the activity of the district boards simply because of the inactivity of the Labour Department of the Co-operative Union. We do not want to be in the same position as we have been in the past.

The resolution was defeated on a vote being taken.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, Mr. Thomas Wood was unanimously re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

RETIREMENT OF MR. H. J. MAY.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Central Board), referring to the retirement of Mr. H. J. May, said : This is the last occasion on which our friend Mr. May will appear at Congress in the capacity of secretary to the Parliamentary Committee, and it is felt by the Standing Orders Committee and the Central Board that we should take advantage of this opportunity to place on record our appreciation of the services he has rendered to the co-operative movement as secretary to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. All who are connected with the administration of societies, and who were brought up against the many difficulties created by the war know what feelings of relief we had when we were able to push these off on to the Parliamentary Committee, which meant Mr. May. I know from personal experience as a secretary of the valuable assistance he has been to our society in connection with matters appertaining to the war. He has performed his Herculean duties in an admirable way, and our position has been rendered much easier in consequence. He has been a kind of buffer state between us and the Government, and has taken the refusals of the Government and our criticisms at one and the same time. He has now come to the end of his career as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, and I feel that Congress will desire to be unanimous in expressing to Mr. May its appreciation of the work he has done for the movement in the position which he is now vacating. Not the least responsible position he has held has been that of a member of the Royal Commission on Income Tax. He was the sole representative of the co-operative movement on the Commission, with very few friends there, and during the whole period of that inquiry he was collecting information to be used for and on behalf of the movement. It was a very difficult position, but I think in Mr. May we had the man to occupy it. I have pleasure in moving that we place on record our appreciation of the efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, especially during the arduous period of the war.

Mr. G. GOODENOUGH (Central Board), who seconded the resolution, said : Speaking on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee I desire to say that we wish to be associated with the remarks made by Mr. Hayward, and I hope that you will generously support the resolution now before you.

The resolution was unanimously adopted on being put to the meeting.

Mr. H. J. MAY, in acknowledging the thanks of Congress, said: I had no idea when I came into this hall this morning that any sort of recognition of my services was to be offered. I may not have pleased everybody, but I am satisfied to know from your resolution that you believe I have at least done my best. I have done it honestly, with one aim and one purpose in view—the wellbeing of the co-operative movement, to which I am proud to belong.

THE CONGRESS OF 1921.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, who with Mr. RIDDLE, of the Northern Sectional Board, was appointed by the United Board to visit Sheffield and Scarborough, the two towns from which invitations were received, for the Congress of 1921, made a statement explanatory of the accommodation available at each of the two towns named.

Mr. F. W. SANDFORD (Sheffield and Ecclesall), on behalf of the two Sheffield societies, gave the delegates a hearty invitation to hold the next Congress in Sheffield.

Mr. T. FOSTER (Scarborough), who followed, extended a similar invitation on behalf of the Scarborough Society.

On a vote being taken there was a large majority in favour of Scarborough as the venue for the next meeting of Congress.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. G. MAJOR (North-Western Section) moved the following omnibus vote of thanks:—

That this Congress expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to the Lord Mayor of Bristol for his cordial welcome to the delegates on Monday; to the Bishop of Bristol and the other reverend gentlemen who conducted special services on Sunday; to the Chairman and Opener of the Exhibition; to Viscount Haldane for his address at the educational meeting on Tuesday evening; to the Artists and Speakers who have assisted in making the evening meetings a success; to the Reception Committee and the Local Societies for their arduous and successful efforts to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates; and to the Press for their fair reports of the Congress proceedings.

Mr. GEO. WILSON (Scottish Section) seconded the resolution, which was warmly approved by the delegates.

Mr. J. MARKS, J.P., the president of the Bristol Society, amid loud cheers, acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the Bristol Society and other local helpers.

Mr. W. MILLERCHIP (Central Board) then moved the following resolution of thanks to the chairman and deputy-chairman:—

That this Congress expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Rev. G. A. Ramsay for his inspiring Inaugural Address and for the impartial and efficient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of Congress, and also thanks Alderman Hayward for his services as vice-president.

He said: Our chairman has conducted the business of Congress with great tact and courtesy. Whilst it is at times almost impossible for all the delegates to agree with the chairman's decision, I am sure we are all agreed that he has acted impartially and fairly, and conducted the proceedings of Congress in an admirable manner. We shall receive inspiration for a long time to come from the address he gave at the opening of Congress. With reference to Alderman Hayward, we know and appreciate his worth. It has been a great advantage to our chairman to have Mr. Hayward sitting on his right, so that he might consult him and get the benefit and advantage of the advice he was able to give with his past experience of such meetings as this. I have pleasure in presenting Mr. Ramsay with copies of "The People's Year Book," the Productive Federation's "Co-operators' Year Book" and "Industrial Co-operation," and I hope he will accept them as a symbol of the unity of all the distinct phases of thought so far as our movement is concerned. To Alderman Hayward I have to present "The Co-operators' Year Book" and "The People's Year Book."

Mr. G. A. McEWEN (Stockton) seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Alderman F. HAYWARD in reply said: I appreciate your thanks. We have had a very efficient chairman. I have been here more as a figure-head than anything, but I cordially thank you for your votes of thanks to myself.

The Rev. G. A. RAMSAY was greeted with musical honours when he rose to reply. He said: The reception you have given me takes my mind back to one of the first occasions on which I identified myself with working-class organisations. It was some fifteen years ago. As quite a young cleric I stood on a box dressed in a faultless frock coat and with a handsome silk hat on my head. I had not opened my mouth or got out one sentence before the silk hat received a rotten orange. Perhaps that reception was as honourable as the one you have given me, but I am sufficiently human to say it was hardly as pleasurable. Life is not lived by the time of the clock but by its great moments; and I feel this is one of the great moments in my life. I think some of you must have been under the parson more during the last three days than you have for the last three years. One recognises that Congress is so big that no president can expect to satisfy everyone, but I have sincerely attempted to do what is best for Congress.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" followed the president's acknowledgment, and the Congress then terminated.



APPENDIX.



MEETINGS AND EVENTS CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.



THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of Co-operative Productions, a popular feature which had been absent from Congress since the Congress held at Leicester in 1915, was revived at Bristol. The Drill Hall, which housed the exhibition at the Bristol Congress of 1893, was again utilised. Co-operative production has developed considerably since 1893, but the hall was the largest available. The outer yard was roofed over, and this added considerably to the space afforded the exhibition; but even then the exhibition had to be on a smaller scale than it could have been had there been greater accommodation. Nevertheless, there were 42 societies exhibiting, including the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, and the members of the Productive Federation. The exhibition was of a representative character, and there were some interesting developments indicated by the exhibitors. Among these were the Co-operative Wholesale Society's fish, the imported goat skins from West Africa, leather produced at the Co-operative Wholesale Society's tanneries, and a co-operatively-built motor car.

There was a large attendance of delegates at the opening ceremony on Saturday afternoon, May 22nd, when Mr. J. E. Johns (Co-operative Wholesale Society) presided. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. H. J. A. Wilkins (Co-operative Wholesale Society).

Mr. J. E. JOHNS, in opening the proceedings, said : I have to welcome you to the opening of the first Congress exhibition held since 1915. I think I can safely leave you to judge for yourselves from the magnificent display you find here whether it is a success or not. Not only the Wholesale Societies, but the various productive societies are exhibiting goods. We ask the public to look at what we are doing and see what we are capable of doing and form their own judgment.

Mr. H. J. A. WILKINS, in opening the exhibition, said : It is five years since we had a Congress exhibition. There has been a tremendous change in the affairs of the world in those five years ; but it is a blessing to know that the world has again returned to a degree of sanity. I trust there will never be another break in our exhibitions. This is perhaps a small exhibition, and I am not sure whether the Union and the Wholesale and the Productive Federation will not have to put their heads together and get a building which will enable us to give a fair representation of what the co-operative movement can do productively. If this building had been ten times the size it is I do not think we could have given the accommodation for which the managers of the various works asked. I hope this exhibition will be an education to the delegates and to the people of Bristol. There are 42 societies represented here ; but the whole of the co-operative activities, from a productive standpoint, are not in this hall. The Co-operative Productive Federation is well represented, and on a number of stalls of boots and clothing you will see the varied productions of their factories. Then we have the Co-operative Wholesale Society and our friends of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. The whole of the goods in this exhibition have been made in co-operative factories and under co-operative conditions. Since we last met at a Congress exhibition we have made definite strides forward, and there are a number of new features that have never been before the movement at a Congress exhibition. One of these is our Co-operative Wholesale Society's Fish Department. Then we have the leather tannery, acquired within the last few years. At Street we are making glacé kid. In the *Co-operative News* for the past few years we have had people enthusiastic about co-operators getting hold of raw materials. At Street we are doing that very well. The Co-operative Wholesale Society has established itself on the West Coast of Africa, where we collect palm kernels, which are despatched to the mill at Liverpool, where they are ground and sent to the Irlam factory to be made into margarine, the residue being made into soap. There we also collect the goat skins which are sent to Street tannery, where they are converted into kid, which we afterwards make into boots. About four years ago the Pelaw Cabinet Factory thought we should make eider-down quilts. There was some little doubt about it, but the venture was made. The statement rendered for last year showed a trade of £60,000 in these. There is a tremendous future before us. Many of our ventures began in a small way, but they have grown and we are always embarking upon new enterprises. There is the Buckfastleigh mill for example. Last

Wednesday we went to the solicitor and handed over a cheque for that. We have been running it since March 19th and are making about 250 or 300 pieces of stuff per week. I understand the Traders' Defence Association are going to be active in Bristol during this week. I am delighted that they have started moving. I can see some good coming out of that. I hope their propaganda here will make the Bristol people think and increase their loyalty to the store and to the movement. The more the Traders' Defence Association oppose us the more we go on. We are constantly being asked why we are not extending at a greater rate. We are not extending because we need more capital. Let that be fully understood. We want delegates to realise it. We are employing 31,000 people in production, and capital amounting to £9,000,000. Our productive trade in 1913 was £14,000,000, last year it was £29,000,000. The amount of money represented by stocks in 1913 was £2,600,000, last year it was £5,872,000. Some co-operators think we should be running our own steamers, and doing other big things; but all these things require capital. We can only go as fast as fresh capital is supplied. Instead of putting money into the banks where it earns 2½ per cent co-operators should put their money into the co-operative movement, where it could be used for the extension of co-operative enterprises.

Alderman F. HAYWARD (Chairman, Central Board), presented Mr. Wilkins with specially bound copies of "Industrial Co-operation" and the Co-operative Productive Federation's Year Book. He also presented a copy of the Year Book to Mr. Johns.

Mr. G. GAIT (Bristol Co-operative Society) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Johns for presiding, and to Mr. Wilkins for his services in opening the exhibition.

Councillor H. J. POTTER (Kettering) seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Johns.

The exhibition remained open till nine o'clock each evening till Saturday, May 29th, and proved a great attraction, not only to the delegates to the Congress, but also to the people of Bristol. In the afternoons and evenings musical recitals were given by the band of the Fourth Battalion of the Gloucester Regiment (by permission of Colonel Butler and the officers of the Regiment), under the conductorship of Mr. A. E. Baker.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AND CONCERT.

There was a large gathering on Saturday evening in the Victoria Rooms, at the public meeting and concert arranged by the Reception Committee. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Marks, J.P. (president, Bristol Co-operative Society), who was supported on the platform by Sir T. W. Allen (Co-operative Wholesale Society) and Mrs. E. Barton (Sheffield).

The CHAIRMAN congratulated those present upon their enthusiasm for the co-operative movement as shown by their attendance in such numbers. As far as they in Bristol were concerned, they were not, perhaps, making such tremendous strides as some societies in the North of England. Nevertheless, they were making sure and solid advance, and had now reached a membership of 23,000 in Bristol. They believed that as the result of having the Congress there they would make further progress.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN, in the course of a stimulating and thoughtful address, said: "The Co-operative Congress is above all else a festival of the great co-operative mind, in which, and through which, we not only seek to propagate our principles but to confirm ourselves in the faith, and to beget ourselves a new Pentecost of power, so that we may carry on the great and stupendous task to which we have set our hands for humanity's uplifting." If he were asked to put in a sentence all that was meant by the present upheaval—political, moral, and social—he should answer that the world was correcting its standards of values. They needed correction. It was right and proper that men should be taught new words which had in them the germs of a new compelling force. "We have had in the past our conquests to enthrone men; the conquests of to-morrow are to enthrone ideas." It was splendid to know that whilst almost every order of society found it necessary to correct its standard of values, the co-operative idea was more highly honoured than at any previous period in its history. Combines, vested interests, Government control, and even the Supreme Council had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The co-operative principle had stood the test and was established in society. In the realm of social service the co-operative movement was the greatest unifier and humaniser in the social life of the nation. He was a co-operator because he was a social being. In their business relationships co-operators should seek to do nothing but good to their fellow-men. They could be in business and share its fruits, and in that way honour business and save their own souls; and that, after all, was something for a great community such as they claimed to be.

Mrs. E. BARTON chose as the "text" of her speech some telling lines written by William Morris. The great mass of the people were living in the "blackness of night." She wanted to ask them to put their thinking caps on, and ask if each unit in society was not somewhat responsible for the blackness, inasmuch as they had done nothing to clear it away and let the sunshine in. What was wrong was the basis of society, and they must reconstitute and regenerate it or the blackness would get greater as time went on. It was because society had been built up on a wrong basis that it was in the present muddle, and co-operators felt they were the people who could clear away the clouds. They had to build up a system of co-operation which would replace the system of capitalism and profiteering. The lessons of the last five years ought not to be thrown away. The day of the small shopkeeper and the small business had gone by the board; they

had been killed by the trusts and combines. It was for the workers to unite throughout the whole world.

A hearty vote of thanks to the speakers was passed at the close of the meeting.

THE CONGRESS SERMON.

The BISHOP OF BRISTOL (the Rev. Dr. Nickson) preached a special sermon to the delegates in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, when there was a large attendance. His Lordship based his discourse on three texts:—"What shall I cry?" Isaiah xl.—6. "This is the word of the Lord, . . . Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit," Zachariah iv.—6. "Say, Our Father," St. Luke xi.—2. He remarked that when we came to examine the history of any social movement and to ask ourselves what was the cause of its success or failure, he thought we should discover that the answer lay in the kind of reply it was able to make to three preliminary questions:—We asked, in the first place: What was its creed? What was the dominant ideal which characterised it? Was it calculated to lift men above self, to inspire with new power, and kindle a new enthusiasm? If so, we might expect to hear of its success. If not, to hear something of the cry of shipwreck. In the second place, we asked: What was its character, the atmosphere it breathed, the spirit in which its work was conceived, and by which it was carried on? Was it one that recognised the feelings of others, which sought to win men to its allegiance by love and by example, and which enforced its views by the exhibition of that which was best, noblest, and unselfish in human life; which resisted all means, however apparently effective, which were the exhibition of material force? We asked in the third place: What was its real goal, the work it had set itself to do? Was it such that given the acceptance of the principles for which it stood there would rise a new conception of human life and a closer drawing together of man with man, race with race, and a diminution of the gulfs that separated class from class, and individual from individual, and the production of a deeper fellowship between all? In welcoming the delegates to that ancient city and that ancient House of God, he proposed to apply these three questions to their movement, and to ask, in this critical age, when all things were being examined, and when the foundations of every social movement were being analysed, how they could preserve that ideal which gave birth to their movement, and how best they could commend it to their fellow-men. If he understood their movement they stood for the great principle of individual contribution for the common good. That was the answer to the first question. It was their creed, the ideal which guided them, the power which inspired them, and the method which directed their efforts. Right noble

and uplifting was such a creed. Consider its implications. It recognised the worth of the individual, for it made an appeal to his conscience to consecrate his powers and his possessions to a higher service than that of self. It sought to emphasise the great idea of brotherhood upon the basis of community of interest. It told them they were all bound up in the great bundle of human life, and that they had a common aim and inspiration in life. It bade men observe that in the social, national, and political life of the present day, if one suffers, all suffer. That was their ideal, and it was the Christian ideal. They would find, if they examined and reflected upon it, that their movement would not have been possible had it not been that long before its inception these principles had been initiated by Christianity. It followed that the problems which confronted the Christian church were the problems that confronted them, and that the solution must be the same. That answered the second question. If their movement was to survive it must have a Christian atmosphere. Some had urged that the solution could be found in force. Others had said that efficiency and organisation were the essential things. Each one of these statements contained a truth; each one was a factor in success, but they were ineffective by themselves. They must have something behind them which lifted them to the highest plane to give them success. That something was the spirit of Christ. The texts with which he had headed his words contained a solution for the problems with which they were confronted. It was a foundation which was unshakable. It lifted every movement to a higher level, and brought them to feel they were brothers in the brotherhood of God.

THE CONGRESS P.S.A.

The Congress P.S.A. was held on Sunday afternoon in the People's Palace, Baldwin Street. At this meeting the chair was taken by Mr. F. Gould (Radstock), who was supported by the Archdeacon of Swindon (Rev. Canon Talbot), and the Rev. G. A. Ramsay.

The ARCHDEACON OF SWINDON (who was introduced by the chairman as "a great scholar, a great Churchman, and a great man") gave an inspiring address. He said he was not there to denounce the private trader, partly because he thought the spirit of denunciation the most barren and fruitless of spirits, and partly because there were many private traders who, as men and women, he greatly loved, and whose character and enterprise he admired. He would rather see co-operation win general acceptance under present conditions; working side by side with the existing system of distribution than by some impossible magic. It should establish its position by proving its value. He had known co-operation up and down the country at Tees-side, Wearside, in the Midlands, and in the South, and the more he had

seen of it the better he liked it. Its principles entirely captivated him, and its practice was very fine. The co-operative movement was an ethical and moral movement, but what a tremendous responsibility rested upon those who were members of it. They were employers of labour, and it was their duty to make the lives of those who worked for them as happy as possible. As co-operators, they had to think of those they employed as souls. Up to the present they had only been round the edge of the pool in co-operation. They had got on very well, and they had gone upon a moral basis. But there were deeper waters of co-operation. The business of distribution, the keeping of shops, was a great thing, and not by any means to be despised, but it was only one faltering step towards the co-operative world. They must envisage the fact that they ought to be the heralds of the biggest changes that could come about in the largest operations of industrialism. What they wanted for the cure of the deep-seated industrial ills was not coercion, as it was being practised, but co-operation. While they had the visionary eye they needed to develop the dominant chin.

THE INTERNATIONAL SESSION.

The International Session, the first held since the outbreak of war, was held in the Victoria Rooms on Monday evening. The Congress president (the Rev. G. A. Ramsay) presided. The various delegates from European countries were introduced by Mr. May. Each was most cordially greeted and his words listened to with the greatest attention.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said: The last international session we had was at the Dublin Congress in 1914. Since that day it has been held up by international strife. We have passed through a fearful and wonderful time, and we must indeed have been intellectually and morally dead if we have not learned the lesson that just as we are individually members one of another, so are we nationally members one of another. The solidarity of life is not a sentiment, it is a fact. We are beginning to recognise that the education, development, and character of other nations are our concern just as much as are the education, development, and character of our own nation. We, as co-operators, internationally as well as nationally, must have a permanent policy in education and trade. We must be the pioneers of international democracy. As we seek to change the competitive relationship between man and man, so must we seek to change the competitive relationship between nation and nation. Competitive capitalism has been a greater autocrat and a greater tyrant internationally than it has been nationally. It rules rulers; it governs governors; and it dictates to dictators. It was competitive capitalism that made the Peace Conference a danger instead of a safeguard for the peace of the world. It is competitive

capitalism that is making the League of Nations a shadow instead of a substance. It is competitive capitalism that demands private diplomacy instead of open negotiations. The relationship of nation to nation must no longer be governed by competitive interests but by the co-operative interests of man. On behalf of all British co-operators, I have the honour and the pleasure of saying "welcome" to all our friends who have come to us from other countries. We hail them with good cheer and good will, and we ask each one of them to give to those they represent our fraternal greeting and sincere wishes for the triumph of international co-operation.

Mr. H. J. MAY, the secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, said : The Alliance is beginning to resume the work it relinquished unwillingly, but perforce, six years ago. The organisation of the Alliance has been kept in being in spite of the great war difficulties. We are very proud of the fact that our very limited organ of information was continued in three languages, being published in French in Switzerland, in German in Hamburg, and in English in London. It is for you, as the biggest section of the Alliance, to see that the work maintained during the war is properly resumed. There is a tremendous amount of work to be done, and there is a great responsibility laid on the co-operators throughout the world. There is a great and glorious opportunity before us to take up that work, not merely of co-operation, but for the reconstruction of civilisation, and for the salvation of humanity. It is a great satisfaction that during the war we continued to add to our adherents. Conferences have been held in Paris in order to map out an immediate plan of campaign, and a satisfactory programme was circulated in all the countries in the Alliance. At the recent meeting in Geneva of the Central Committee of the Alliance that programme was again considered, and the whole of the organisation received a temporary overhauling. We estimated the cost of the repairs and some of the losses, as, for instance, the great losses societies have sustained in Belgium, Serbia, and France as a result of destruction by the war. We have to face the result following on the economic chaos of Europe that the war has thrown upon us. We have to face all the arrears—amounting to thousands of pounds in pre-war currency—which have accumulated in regard to the subscriptions. We have also other losses and difficulties of equal magnitude to face in the near future. There are immediate problems before us. They will cost thousands of pounds, but we believe that you will do your utmost to promote the well-being of humanity.

Mr. A. WILLIAMS, M.P. (the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance) said : Sir William Maxwell was to have been with me to represent the Alliance, but, unfortunately, he was not well enough to be here. We are enormously indebted to him for the way in which he has taken up the work and carried it on for so many years. We hope he will soon be well enough again to take part in the work. If you will allow me I will send to him a message of sympathy from you all.

The CHAIRMAN : We will send him our kindest thoughts and our affectionate regard.

MONS. VICTOR SERWY, the secretary of the Federation of Belgium Co-operative Societies, was the first of the foreign representatives to bring greetings. He said: Our movement is developing to the fullest extent. Were it not for the question of finance, and the difficulties which are being experienced everywhere, we should count 700,000 co-operators instead of 350,000, which is the present membership of the total number of co-operative societies in Belgium. Co-operation has extended to all classes of the population. Officials and workers engaged in the public service have increased the number of their associations, which, however, in their practice of co-operation have no ideal in view. Former opponents have constituted co-operative societies for the defence of their particular interests, while those who suffered disaster during the war have founded more than 300 co-operative societies for the purpose of rebuilding in the towns and villages thousands of homes destroyed in wartime. During the past year, on an average one hundred societies have been founded per month. Within our own Federation of Distributive Societies there has been an intense movement in favour of the amalgamation of small societies in the province of Leige. Successful efforts in this direction are also being made in other districts. The time is not far distant when there will exist in Belgium no more than twenty or so large district societies. We are on the way towards the realisation of the dream of the late Mr. Gray, the former secretary of your Union, viz., the constitution of one national co-operative distributive society. Our Wholesale Society at Antwerp is approaching a turnover of 70 million francs per annum. We have in our Federation our first productive works in the shape of a hosiery factory. On June 1st a national co-operative bank will begin operations. The questions which occupy your attention are familiar to us. We have always had an alliance between co-operation and the Labour Party. Co-operators and trade-unionists in our country march hand in hand, having in view the immediate realisation of a policy such as will assure the intervention of consumers and producers in the production and distribution of wealth. Co-operation will beget a new and universal society of justice, peace, and well-being. It represents the general interest, its complete philosophy being comprised in the motto: "Each for all, and all for each."

MONS. A. J. CLEUET, a director of the French Co-operative Wholesale Society, who spoke next, said: During recent years the French co-operative movement has considerably extended its activities. Formerly, it had a peculiar character of its own, but it has now become a public force which is being taken into account in our country. This change has not been peculiar to France, for the inter-allied and neutral conferences which have been held in Paris have afforded proof of similar developments in the various countries of Europe. This formidable expansion and change in the character of co-operation are good to the extent that they touch more and more the mass of the consumers; but they would constitute a danger to co-operative principles if, concurrently with this recruitment of new members, co-operative propaganda and education of co-operators were omitted. In spite of all the

difficulties created by this sudden development of co-operation, we must work to educate our officials from a commercial as well as from an educational point of view. This development is proof that the co-operative movement is able to afford considerable aid in supplying the material needs of mankind. It is, therefore, our duty to endeavour to unite within our International Co-operative Alliance the national forces of each country. In addition to consolidating the position of our own organisations within the International Co-operative Alliance, it is also necessary to establish commercial relations between the co-operative organisations of all countries.

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, the "Centrosoyus," was represented by Madame H. Stencel-Lenskaya and Mons. Selheim. The former delegate delivered the address.

She said: For many years the co-operative movement in Russia has been forcing a way for itself through the countless obstacles and barriers set up by the Czarist autocracy. These obstacles have been overcome, and at the time of the Russian revolution in March, 1917, the Russian co-operative movement represented a powerful economic and cultural organisation of peasants and workmen, about 40,000 co-operative societies uniting upwards of 20,000,000 members and, in their turn, being organised in 300 regional unions. The consumers' co-operative movement, united in the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, marched in the van of the co-operative movement. Two hundred co-operative journals, extensive publication of books and pamphlets on co-operation, courses of lectures and a co-operative college were the means of spreading the idea of co-operation among the masses of the people, who were, in a large measure, drawn into the co-operative movement. Wide horizons were opening out before the Russian co-operative movement, which at last began to regard itself as an equal and worthy member of the international co-operative family. Under war conditions and the economic exhaustion which followed, the Russian Revolution began to develop in unexpected and unprecedented ways. The Bolsheviks, who came into power after the October revolution, immediately proclaimed the inauguration of State communism. It is true that the measures adopted for the abolition of private capitalism in the sphere of commerce and industry have cleared a field of activity for the co-operative movement. At the same time the experiments of the Soviet Government in the direction of centralisation and nationalisation of economic functions were bringing the economic life of the country to a stop. The Russian co-operative movement, and particularly the Centrosoyus, regarded itself as one of the means for inaugurating socialism and replacing capitalism by a Co-operative Commonwealth. There is, therefore, no divergence in principle between the ideals of the co-operative movement and the aims of the communists, but the methods and means adopted are of a totally different character. The co-operative movement has, nevertheless, endeavoured to co-ordinate its work with the newly-arising needs of the country and the aims of the Government. It considered it essential to remain politically neutral and not to intervene in the struggle for power. At the same time, in the interests

of its work and stability of organisation it insisted on the necessity of preserving the internal independence of the co-operative organisation. The co-operative movement considered it harmful to the cause of socialism that co-operative organisations should be forcibly nationalised by means of decrees and transformed into State or communal institutions. However, after the promulgation of the decrees in respect of the nationalisation of private commerce and industry, came the turn of the co-operative movement. According to the decree of March 20th, 1919, the consumers' societies were transformed into compulsory consumers' communes, all the inhabitants of the locality in question being made compulsory members of the same. Representatives of the Soviet Government were nominated to the management boards, in addition to the elected members. To the Board of Centrosoyus ten representatives of the communists were introduced by special decree. By a further Government order the consumers' co-operative organisations were deprived of the manufacturing works which belong to them, these being handed over to the corresponding State institutions. In a similar manner, the educational and propaganda work of the co-operative movement is now centralised in the Government Board of Education. These measures have struck great blows at the co-operative principles of liberty of action, democratic self-administration, and freedom of association. Co-operators know by experience how important these principles are in the fruitful work of the co-operative system. Russian co-operators, who for two years have observed the working of co-operative organisations and of compulsory State forms of economic institutions of the various kinds of commissariats and soviets, have once more been convinced how vitally necessary are the old co-operative principles. Many communists agree that the co-operative machinery is better equipped than that of the bureaucratic State organisations, but they draw the conclusion that it is necessary to subject the co-operative movement to the State, forgetting that thereby it would lose its chief merits. Notwithstanding the absolute loyalty of the co-operative movement and its leaders, who endeavoured to hold aloof from politics and civil strife, they were considered suspect. At the end of April of the present year, all the elected members of the Board of Centrosoyus who were then in Russia were arrested, and are now in prison, whilst the members of the board who are abroad have, by a special decree of people's commissaries, been deprived of their posts, to which they were re-elected for a period of four years in January, 1919, by the general annual meeting. Before the working people, socialism, co-operation, and before our own conscience, we confidently believe that our thoughts are shared also by our electors, and that we are, therefore, entitled to speak to-day in the name of the Russian co-operative movement. Even now we do not wish to fight against the Soviet power. Now, as hitherto, we are confident that the co-operative movement will convince even those who, in error, are rendering impotent their own cause, violating the co-operative movement and forcibly communising it. We continue to believe that co-operation—the building up of the new life on the basis of love and justice—is a surer and a more direct

way into the kingdom of socialism than building up by forcible means. It may be that force is necessary in order to destroy certain privileges and monopolies of capital, but the economic life can be built up only on the principle bequeathed to us by the great teachers of co-operation.

Herr K. G. ROSLING, as representing the Co-operative Union of Sweden, "Kooperativa Förbundet," said: The last year in Sweden has been successful too. Among our 5½ millions of inhabitants there are about 1,200 co-operative retail societies at work. The Kooperativa Förbundet (Co-operative Union and Wholesale), which I represent, has 916 retail societies in membership, numbering together 222,223 individuals. These societies, together, last year, had net sales amounting to 200,000,000 crowns, or £11,000,000, with net profit of 7,000,000 crowns, or £400,000, on a share capital of 10,000,000 crowns, or £555,000. Our Co-operative Wholesale's net sales amounted to 69,150,000 crowns, or £3,800,000, with a net profit of 1,854,000 crowns, or £75,000 on a capital of shares and funds of 12,138,000 crowns, or £118,000. Our newspaper, *Konsumentbladet*, has 70,000 subscribers. The co-operative movement came from England to Sweden about the year 1870; and we have carried on in the same manner and with the same programme as yourselves. The Swedish co-operators, therefore, have a very great interest in the British co-operative movement, and we desire to learn still more of you. We consider the co-operative movement to be one of the best weapons of the labouring class in their economic struggle, and that it would be a better economical foundation for building up the community than the present system of private capitalism.

Dr. A. SUTER, speaking on behalf of the Swiss co-operators, gave a lengthy address, in the course of which he said: Swiss co-operators are always particularly glad to have the privilege of meeting British co-operators, for, in addition to having so many kind friends amongst you, we owe our co-operative movement to your British example. Our distributive societies have been built on the solid rock of Rochdale principles; we admire the great things you have done, and are thankful for the lessons learnt from your experience. Our movement has made fair progress during the great war, and also in the last year, notwithstanding considerable difficulties. In 1919, 472 distributive societies were in membership with the Swiss Union, counting about 350,000 individual members. The whole population of Switzerland is only three and a half millions, with about 840,000 households. The total turnover of all the distributive societies included in the Swiss Union amounted in 1918 to approximately 250 million francs (£10,000,000). We have 40 local societies with an annual turnover of more than one million francs (£40,000). Several of these societies embrace wide districts including many villages. Our Union and Wholesale Society had in 1919 a turnover of 141 million francs (nearly £6,000,000) against 44 millions (nearly £2,000,000) in 1913, the last year before the war. The general rise of prices influenced this increase, but the quantity of goods distributed was much larger. But what is this material progress of a movement like the co-operative movement, even in a small country, in comparison to what it ought to be, in comparison to

what it could be, if every co-operator by name were a co-operator in spirit? We must never forget that the ultimate purpose of our movement is to change the existing system of production and distribution of wealth into an entirely different system based on greater equity. Permit me to say a few words about a subject that ought to interest all co-operators, and with which Swiss co-operators have been concerned during the last weeks, the League of Nations. The ultimate aim of co-operation and of the League of Nations is the same, viz., peace and goodwill amongst mankind. After the Swiss Government and the Swiss Parliament had decided to adhere to the League, on May 16th, 1920, all Swiss citizens were called upon to record their vote as to whether or not Switzerland should enter the League. With 415,000 for, and 320,000 against, the Swiss people decided to adhere. You will be astonished that such a large number of Swiss citizens were opposed to the world-association that ought to be, and which I hope with all my heart will be, a great blessing for humanity. The principal arguments against the League were its anti-democratic character, and its ineptness, as they said, to assure peace. It is not a society of peoples such as ought to be, but a League of capitalistic Governments and of diplomatists. In my opinion the League of Nations, in spite of all its imperfections, is the only basis on which a world-organisation to guarantee peace can be built, and it is the duty of all co-operators throughout the world to influence their Governments and their Parliaments in order to give to the League of Nations a more democratic character and to defend it against capitalistic and imperialistic autocracy which tend to push the League of Nations on one side and to reduce it to impotence. In this respect, as in many others, my hope lies in co-operation, and notably in the British co-operative movement, which is the most powerful in the world.

Mons. SIDORENKO, the representative in London of co-operative organisations in the Ukraine, who was the last speaker, said: I bring sincere and cordial greetings from the 15,000 co-operative societies of the Ukraine. What we have seen of co-operation in Great Britain has given us some idea of your strong organisation and its power. We have noticed that no one helped British workers to create their national organisations. Your only hope was in yourselves, and this hope made it possible for you to achieve great results. Your example inspired the Ukrainian people to win their own emancipation, and has caused the co-operative movement to spread in the Ukraine with surprising rapidity. In many a village in the Ukraine it is now difficult to find a private trader; but there is not a village without its productive, credit, or agricultural co-operative society. True, we are not yet able to hold great meetings such as yours, but the time is not far distant when we shall emulate your example. We are proceeding in the right way. Our purpose is to develop our power and to unite it with your efforts to promote the liberty of the workers throughout the world. As you march towards international co-operation, you will find a worthy fellow-traveller in the young Ukrainian co-operative movement, in whose name I have the honour to greet you.

THE EDUCATIONAL SESSION.

A large audience assembled in the Victoria Rooms on Tuesday evening, when the Right Hon. Viscount Haldane delivered an inspiring address on "Democracy and Education." This address was given at the usual educational meeting held in connection with Congress. Mr. W. R. Rae (chairman of the Central Education Committee) presided.

The Viscount was accompanied by Lady Horner, Mrs. Raymond Asquith, and Sir Isambard Owen (vice-chancellor of the Bristol University), who addressed co-operators at the Newcastle Congress. Professor Lennard (Bristol University) was also present.

In introducing Viscount Haldane, the CHAIRMAN referred to the valuable addresses which had been delivered at previous meetings. In 1918 they had Mr. H. A. L. Fisher—the children's friend—a year ago they had Miss Macmillan—the children's lover—and that night they were to be honoured with an address from Viscount Haldane, whose name was a household word in England.

Lord HALDANE, who spoke on "Education and Democracy," said :

I have it in commission to extend to you the hand of greeting from the University of this city. I have the privilege of being Chancellor of that University, and it is therefore natural that to-night I should have in my mind things that really appeal in common to you and to the University alike.

I am not here merely to indulge in panegyrics on the co-operative system. If I did that I should only be carrying to Newcastle coals of second-rate quality. But I do wish to make one observation of this nature. The splendid success that you have achieved since the days of Robert Owen has proved that consumers can, for certain great purposes at all events, organise themselves into a system under which the capital employed is not a dominating power, and is recompensed for services it renders on the footing that it is no more than a means to an end. It provides an element, but an element only, in giving effect to the interest of the community generally. How far your principle can be pushed further, whether it has limits, to what extent the individual who produces from the compelling ambition for individual success must remain an essential factor in the general organisation of industry, I am not here to-night to discuss. Such problems are not

altogether easy, and I have too profound a conviction of the relativity of knowledge about economic and industrial questions alike to wish to enter on them lightly. You and I, and the capitalists of the existing order are all apt to feel too sure that we know when we have not really seen all sides of the problems of a great and highly-organised community, such as that in which we live in Great Britain. All I can safely conclude is that I ought to keep a thoroughly open mind on these far-reaching political questions, while engaged in the effort to get light on them; and this is what personally I am seeking to do.

But to-night I have come here to say something to you of what is clearer and more obviously within my scope as Chancellor of the University. Whether or not we can succeed in this country in gradually replacing the class consciousness of capital on the one side and of labour on the other by an untroubled sense of concentration on the service of the community as the paramount aim of industry, there is at least one thing that is obvious. The interpretation of the problem and any effort that may be made to solve it will require not only knowledge of a high order, but knowledge that is widely diffused. It is the want of this knowledge on both sides and of the reflective habit of mind that it brings with it, that is largely the source of the sense of antagonism of which I speak. One body, the more fortunate, has had the opportunity of free access to such knowledge as a matter of course, and has come quite unduly to regard it as its own natural monopoly, distinguishing itself as of right into a group apart from the majority of its fellow-citizens. This has tended to lead towards an unduly narrow outlook, and to an unconscious assumption that things are as they are by a kind of natural or even divine right.

Another and far greater part of the community has found itself excluded from the immense advantage which the sort of learning I have in mind can undoubtedly confer. The majority therefore tends to under-estimate the possession of which the minority has not always made the fullest use, and to think that by mere weight of numbers it can redress the undoubted grievance that arises from the too sharp separation of class from class.

But it is not the possession of knowledge by the few that is responsible for a sense of wrong which makes many men and women impatient. It is the want of its possession by the many. It is not natural for full understanding to develop class consciousness. Its essential character is to conduct beyond all such distinctions. Where it exists and is in full operation social rank becomes just a guinea stamp and the man is not the less gold in its absence. The greatest of all equalisers is the freedom of the spirit that enables those who possess it to see things in their true proportions. I can conceive nothing so tranquilising for democracy as would be the consciousness of equality in mental equipment.

But it is not enough to speak of learning as though it were all of the same kind, and something that could be taken up or laid down. All men cannot be educated alike. The extent to which they can become educated depends on their natural capacity and ambition. These nature does not distribute equally, nor can external circumstances supply shortcomings in her distribution. Some men have it in them to contrive to educate themselves. Others can never be fully developed in mind any more than in body. A millionaire may send his son to Oxford and provide him with the best tutorial assistance, but the son may be incapable of taking in his chance, and may turn to inglorious self-indulgence as soon as he can escape from the University. On the other hand, on occasion a working man may prove to have the natural gift that enables him to transform his mind to a high level of capacity by the hard toil of his own unaided spirit. I knew of a station-master at a little station in Scotland who had worked unaided through the whole of the many volumes of the Gifford Lectures on the Nature of God, many of them most abstruse, delivered through a long series of years by some of the keenest metaphysicians of this and other countries.

But, of course, normally, and in the case of rich and poor alike, adequate teaching is essential. In its absence the general level must be low. I have often mourned to myself over the terrible waste of splendid material to which the want of it subjects us all.

In the sons and daughters of the working classes in particular there is a potential reservoir of talent which is lost for want of development. Genius lies in that reservoir that should be brought to the surface in the interests of all classes, and not genius only, but other kinds of talent of a lesser order yet highly valuable both in quantity and in quality.

There is no reform which seems to me more urgently required from every point of view than a great diffusion of educational facilities among the people at large. Higher mental training can bring born leaders to the front. But it can do more than this. It raises the standards of those whom it moulds. It solves automatically our social problems. The well-educated man is not content with low wages or with bad housing for himself or his family. He has the sense that it is disgraceful to indulge in drink or gambling. That is if he has really accepted the freedom which such education brings him. For I do not forget that one of the greatest Greek scholars we ever had is said to have drunk his ink bottle empty when he could not get alcohol. Fortunately this is very rare. For the emancipated man has a high standard and his leisure is for him a precious thing. He knows how to use it and how to secure for himself intimate companionship and stimulation from the minds of the great ones who have revealed themselves without restraint in books. His is a different soul altogether from that of his narrow and ignorant neighbour. You will, by the way, find a good account of this in Plato. Him, moreover, the enlightened neighbour tends to stimulate by his example and thus to raise the level of society. In his hours of labour the latter works hard and with concentrated purpose, because he recognises this to be his duty. He knows that he who will not work is not entitled to eat. In the quality of his daily effort and in its product he takes pleasure. He does not care if his station be a humble one socially, or if his reward be less than that of others to whom fortune has been more kind externally, for he realises that this sort of reward is neither the highest nor, by itself, satisfying. He feels that it is not in the form of such fleeting success that the

highest justice makes its truest award. We are always more potentially than we take ourselves to be, and even to the best among us the very rough justice of the world does not always give the most. Real virtue finds its only satisfying reward in the satisfaction of doing the best without looking beyond the deed attempted. The man that seems last may in this respect in very truth be first.

But what this kind of man does prize is freedom, sparingly granted though it may be, sufficient to enable him to live at the highest level of which he is capable, the level which he can best keep by preserving unbroken contact with what is finest in life. This he may accomplish in ways that vary greatly with individual natures. It may be done by social and unselfish work for the help of those around him; or it may be that by silent study and reflection the individual can best absorb the spiritual sustenance that he needs. But whatever the means the end is an end in itself, and it is not sought for any reward that lies outside. Whatever be the method the development of character and intelligence facilitates it.

From the propositions which I have now ventured to submit for your consideration I draw two inferences. The first is that the education of a democracy is an instrument of supreme importance, alike for the individual and for his social and political activity. The second is that such education, if it is to be sufficient, must be of the highest quality and widest variety, of a quality and variety from which our democracy is at present in the main shut out.

It is not enough that elementary education is now the birth-right of every child in the land; the education that is given to a young person is only the foundation stone of full wisdom. To begin with, it rests on authority more than on spontaneous striving after knowledge, and what is accepted on the authority even of the best schoolmaster is not the same thing as what the student has discovered for himself, with his teacher standing towards him merely as a stimulating guide. That is where the difference comes in between the school and the university, even when the school

is the secondary school in which the pupil remains until he is eighteen, a school which but few of the children of the working classes can hope to enter. Again the education, which is all that those who leave the primary school at fourteen get, good as it may be, is easily forgotten. When I was Minister for War I was disturbed by finding that a very substantial percentage of the recruits for the army could not read or write. It was not that they had not been taught; they had been taught when young, but they had forgotten from want of practice, we had therefore to teach them over again. The Continuation Schools of the future will help here, but they will not do enough, or supply that higher kind of education by which only the adult of more than eighteen has the experience of life to profit adequately. Nor is the educational ladder which is now partially established sufficient. Scholarships for the exceptionally gifted will enable a few to go on from the Primary to the Secondary School and so to reach the University. But this ladder is, and will remain, a narrow one, and only the very few have the chance of treading it. In 1916 I investigated the available figures and I found this result. In England and Wales there were, roughly speaking, 5,850,000 young persons of between sixteen and twenty-five. Of these, 5,350,000 got no education at all between these years; 93,000 had a full course for what was in most cases a very short period; 390,000 had a part-time course, which might last only for very short intervals at evening schools. The figures for this year may be a little better, but they are not much better. Those I have given mean that in England and Wales over 900 in every thousand between sixteen and twenty-five get no systematic education at all. In Scotland, things are rather better, but still far from what they should be.

Now, I call this position a deplorable one. How can we hope to build up our democracy if we do not train its mind? Small wonder that there is what people call class consciousness. Among those who are rich, what is often spoken of as the propertied class, the great majority feel ashamed of themselves if they do not give their sons and daughters the chance of expanding their souls at the

University. For they find from experience that it makes a vast difference in the mental stature of their children if they omit to perform this duty towards them.

I have come to the opinion, after a good deal of study, that the chief cause of the sense of separation between rich and poor arises, not really so much over questions of wages and hours and social surroundings, as over chances of education. The man who feels that he has it in him to have made a fuller use of the faculties that have been bestowed on him is embittered if he thinks that he has been denied the chance of doing so by being shut out from the training that has been lavished on many whom he sees to be by nature inferior to himself. It is not everywhere so. One of the great features of the Territorial Army was that it was so organised that an employer might be commanded by his workman who had shown a greater faculty for the training and duties of an officer, and had been promoted to that position for sheer merit. It happened thus during the great war, and it was a splendid thing not only for the Territorial Army, but for the nation that it should have happened thus. But this case is not the only one in which I have witnessed this good thing. I sat in the House of Commons for twenty-five years, and during the whole of that time I represented the same constituency and I got to know it intimately. It was a Scottish county, mainly agricultural and mining. Now, in Scotland the people care about education, and my old friends there cared for it very much. Sometimes they would ask the member when he was among them to come into the cottage for a cup of tea. When he went in he usually noticed a goodly supply of books; but that was not all. The father was often a shrewd man who had obviously reflected on life; the mother was sometimes quite as keen in mind, and then there were the sons and daughters. One son would be following his father's employment, that, for instance, of a grieve or head farm servant, and he was often an intelligent fellow, the sort of farm servant who could himself in an emergency have run the farm. But the impressive point was to find how the other sons had at times gone ahead. One of them might be a

minister, another a doctor, a third a teacher. How they managed it I often wondered, but manage it somehow they did. I have watched, during the period when I was member, the son of a miner grow into a highly capable lawyer. There were prosperous business men who had been the children of horny-handed sons of toil. The sense of general equality was in consequence widespread.

What was the explanation of all this? It was native grit developed by locally established chances of learning. Of course, I am only speaking of the best class among my old constituents. But it was a fairly large class, and intimacy with it has made me a fervent believer in education as a key that can open the gates to many avenues in life as nothing else can. Moreover, I observed it making men equals and not afraid of each other. There was not much class consciousness in the County of East Lothian, and it was small wonder that its agriculture was probably the finest in the world and its fishing and mining industries of a high quality. It was the leaders among both employers and workmen that made this so, and their joint pride in their high reputation. No man could dictate to any of them, whether in public or in private affairs.

But, after all, my old county is only one corner in these islands, and I need not tell you that in that county everything was not everywhere of the high quality I have described. I have only cited the case for its lesson, and that lesson was that what is best and most living in the spirit of the higher learning can penetrate the soul even where external conditions are relatively difficult. What I noticed was that there was something that at least partly made up for the absence of that secondary education between fourteen and eighteen, which is, unquestionably, the best preparatory discipline for the absorption of the higher kind of learning. It was that experience in the school of practical life which, if wisely followed out, may in itself serve as a sort of secondary schooling. For it enlarges the mind, and, if reflected upon, produces that sense of things beyond which is the necessary preliminary to full knowledge. It is this kind of rough practical schooling that has often shown itself capable of rendering the

workman fit to enter and profit by the atmosphere of the University.

Now, what is this atmosphere of the University on which I am laying such stress? It is not one in which the student is asked to be submissive, as in the earlier school of youth. He finds himself in an environment where he is encouraged to question and discuss with freedom. The only authority before which he is called on to bow his head is the authority of superior knowledge. What knowledge is superior he is taught how to realise for himself. He is stimulated, not driven. His professor is a human being, like himself, searching after truth and uncertain as to whether he has found it in final form. But the professor has been engaged for longer in the search than has the student, and his very personality, if he be the right sort, is witness to his title to influence. For whether he be old or young he is there to teach simply because it is evident that he has worked strenuously through his life, and has conquered difficulties by the quality of his mind. If he is the best type, a man, say, like Arnold Toynbee, who addressed this Congress at Oxford in 1882, or one even better known, Thomas Hill Green, his spiritual quality, as well as his intellectual attainment, is a source of inspiration. There are not many who stand out among their contemporaries like Toynbee and Green, but there are many University teachers of their spirit who have fervently sought after knowledge and who inspire us all with the sense of its nobility and transforming capacity. It is access to the intellectual companionship of such men, in the lecture room and in intimate discussion, that I am here to urge on you as a thing desirable for democracy. Such access the better-to-do classes have; can you not have it also? I think that you can have it and miss nothing of what is most vital in it—its quality.

The work of men like Albert Mansbridge and the leaders in the Workers' Educational Association has been directed to making the best the Universities have to offer available to democracy. They know that he who has to labour daily for a living cannot enter the University, but they think that the University spirit may come

out to him from within the walls it inhabits. They have sought, therefore, to develop the tutorial class movement so that in populous centres the teacher may build up the minds of those who are willing, after the day's work is over, to engage in systematic studies of the higher type. They have succeeded at least to this extent, that if their resources have been too limited to enable them to reach more than a fraction of the ground to be covered, they have proved it to be possible to obtain in that fraction a result of the type at which they have aimed.

It is of the essence of the movement that it should be based on freedom of choice and that the only authoritative guide should be the self-compelling sense of quality in the freely-choosing mind of the student. Just as the well-to-do freshman at Oxford can in large measure select his subject and his teacher, so must the workman who comes to the extra-mural University course in the evening be free to choose his subject and his teacher in like manner. There must be no forcing of opinion. If the young workman wants to study Socialism in Karl Marx or the Guild System, or anything else of high quality, he must be free to select for himself, and that whether the particular authorities to whom he comes hold these opinions or not. If they are ill-founded the surest way of making them seem to stand for truth is to put a ban on them and to exclude them from courses of study. It is not by officially asserting authority that the modern University exercises influence; it is by the reasons it can offer in support of its teaching, and if these reasons are to be cogent they must be capable of bearing the keenest scrutiny and discussion.

But whatever the subject to be taught in the course of lectures and in the discussions which follow them, there is one thing that is above all needful. The level must be of the highest. That is why we who believe in these things turn to the University to supply them. The University alone can. It is the temple consecrated to the search after the highest forms of truth. Whether we can reach final truth or not, we learn within the walls of its temples that the search after truth brings to the searcher a spirit

which is of a value hardly less than the attainment of the result itself; for in this finite world there is, indeed, no such thing as finality. But what we can be sure of is the quality of mind which all honest and sustained striving towards truth brings with it. Not the less the effort is one in which, if it is to be of the noblest order, we need the help and stimulus not merely of the teacher who is our contemporary, but of the great men of genius of the past to whose books he can guide us and with whose minds he can bring us into intimate contact.

I have tried, briefly, to tell you what appears to me to be the real value of learning of this order, and why the University is in the main the only quarter from which we can get it in sufficient quantity. Great individual teachers there are, no doubt, who have not lived within its walls, writers and orators of genius, but these are few in number and for the requisite supply we must turn to the only systematic source of teaching of the high quality that is required.

No instruction short of the kind demanded at the University level is sufficient. I mean, of course, when I use the word "University" to include all colleges that work up to that level. But I intend also to exclude from sufficiency much that is supposed to do duty for that of which alone I am speaking. General instruction, technical education, occasional courses, are all useful in their way. Those who have access to them can profit by them genuinely. But they are directed to purposes that fall short of the high aim of what is finest in the teaching of literature, of art, of philosophy, of science, of economics, and of history. Such subjects can only be brought before us in an inspiring way by those who have been themselves inspired first of all, and inspired in the finest atmosphere. It is not easy to assimilate the spirit of the highest learning; it is still more difficult to impart that spirit. The only adequate training places for the work of the teacher are therefore the Universities.

I have read the programme and the syllabus of classes of the co-operative movement. They commence with the wise statement

that no text book, however good, can be a substitute for a good teacher, and that examination successes must not be made the main object of the instruction given in the classes. That is profoundly true, and when I read on I found some excellent subjects of instruction set forth. But, useful and valuable as these are, they do not reach the level of which I am speaking to you. They are no substitute for a yet higher class of learning, of a quality that can be inspired by the best type of teacher who is free to give what the surroundings of the University where he has been himself trained can alone provide. And I am persuaded that unless as much as this is provided through the inspiration by the teacher of those taught, the working classes will not get free from the class consciousness of inferiority in educational advantage which makes them feel marked off from the more fortunate minority to whom these things are open. The workman can be made not less capable than others of being filled with the spirit of Shakespeare and of Milton; with the lessons of ancient history as well as of modern; with the realisation of the relativity of all knowledge, as Plato and Spinoza, and the great English teachers of recent times have exhibited it; with the sense of the tremendous advances of science since Francis Bacon wrote, and as Darwin and Newton and even Einstein in our own day, have developed them. He desires to know what economics and the theory of the State mean to the man who studies them in their entire field, for the sake of truth alone, and not merely as party cries in current political controversy. He wishes to have his faculties expanded for the sense of the beautiful, the good, and the true, and to be able to live in the intimate communion of books with the greatest spirits humanity has produced.

How is this result to be accomplished? The workman cannot get to the University. Mohammed cannot go to the mountain; therefore the mountain must come to Mohammed. The Universities must be made able, as national institutions with a larger range of activity than at present, to undertake extra-mural work on a scale so great that it will be of general application

throughout the land, and they must be put in a position to be fitted to bring this about. That these great national institutions of the higher learning are willing to do this if only they are given the means to attempt the task there is little room for doubt. In the first place, they have not only been proclaiming their willingness, but they are already doing the little they can in the face of difficulties in resources and of much public indifference. In the second place, they have recently made what is virtually their own pronouncement on the subject. Far too few people have looked at the Final Report of the Reconstruction Committee on Adult Education which was published in the autumn of last year. It is a manifesto of the highest importance. The Chairman of the committee was one who has for long been deeply engaged with the subject, the present Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Distinguished representatives of other Universities sat on the committee, and with them men who are prominent in the world of labour, such as Mr. Cramp and Mr. Frank Hodges, as well as existing leaders in the new movement, such as Mr. Albert Mansbridge and Mr. R. H. Tawney. The Report begins by tracing the history of the movement, and it pays tribute to the pioneer work of Robert Owen and the old co-operators in insisting on a liberal education as a great social ideal. This sprang, the Report says, from the character of Owen's moral and political teaching. The committee then goes on, through a volume of four hundred pages, which may be bought at the modest price of 1s. 9d., to deal with the principles of, and the present state of the demand for, higher education among adults, the relation of adult education to other movements, and the quality and standard of the work done. It then turns to the constructive side, including the general possibilities of adult education, the functions of Universities, the local authorities, the voluntary organisations, and the State respectively; the provision of teachers, the development of rural education, and the relation between technical and humane education. The conclusion of the committee is that the history of adult education since the beginning of the nineteenth century has

demonstrated the reality of the demand among men and women for non-vocational education, a demand of extraordinary variety, and of a widespread character. This demand, it says, originates in the desire among individuals for adequate opportunities for self-expression and for the cultivation of their personal powers and interests. It is, on the other hand, rooted in the social aspirations of the democratic movements of this country. In the language of the committee, it rests upon the twin principles of personal development and social service. It aims at satisfying the needs of the individual and at the attainment of new standards of citizenship and a better social order. In the majority of cases the dynamic character of adult education is due to its social motive. The fact that adult education is concerned with men and women of more or less mature experience, who are conscious either of their own needs or of social needs, gives it a special character. Adult education, the Report declares, will clearly thrive only under conditions which allow of the fullest self-determination on the part of the students as regards the studies to be pursued, the choice of the teacher, and the organisation of the class. The right relation between the students, the teachers, and the bodies providing the education, must therefore be one of co-operation, and this entails the great freedom which is characteristic of the best University spirit.

The committee goes on to describe the method of accomplishing the end that it has set forth in the Report. The provision of a liberal education for adult students should be regarded by Universities as a normal and necessary part of their functions. The expenditure of the Universities upon the provision of teaching for adult students outside their walls should be largely increased. To accomplish the purpose the Universities will require a much larger and a more adequately paid staff of tutors and lecturers than they are in a position at present to provide, and University expenditure on this new staff and the local organisation of its work should be made possible by more liberal assistance than that of to-day from the State and the local authorities. Adult Education

Joint Committees, on which representatives of the localities and of the Universities which provide the corps of teachers will both serve, should look after the district demands and the organisation for their supply.

The blue book, the contents of which I have now briefly described, is a mine in which those here present would find it worth while to dig deep for the gold which it contains. But if you wish to see what this mine contains in an extracted form, you have only to expend sixpence on a little volume published by the Workers' Educational Association and called "The Education of the Citizen." Its author is a writer well known in the labour world, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who is not only a Vice-president of the Association to which I have referred, but was one of the secretaries of the committee itself. The sketch he presents is admirably done, and is of great help in mastering the Report.

I have now set before you the meaning and method as I conceive it of the future education of the adult democracy. It remains to speak of the thing that is most important of all—how, if you agree about the principle, we can set to work to translate our ideal into actual fact. A very few sentences will suffice for my purpose.

In the year 1870 the nation, by the great Education Act to which Mr. W. E. Forster got Parliament to assent, took on itself the duty of seeing to the education of its youth. The undertaking then entered on was developed by subsequent reforms, those of 1902 and of 1918 notably. The last of these reforms, that embodied in Mr. Fisher's great Act of 1918, has laid the foundations not only of improved Secondary Schools, in addition to the expansion of those that are Primary, but of Continuation Schools which will, when they come into full existence, do something to prevent the education of the youth of the working classes from being wholly broken off before eighteen.

But the development of mind among the people must not stop at eighteen. There is a sense in which the absence of that experience of life which is required for the full growth of the soul

prevents the highest kind of expansion from beginning before that age. What I am here to suggest to you is that you should throw the energies of your great co-operative movement into the attainment of a new goal. Let it be the duty of the State, just as it assumed direct responsibility in 1870 for the education of youth, now to assume a new responsibility for an education that need cease only with the grave. Such training of the mind must, of course, be voluntary. To be effective it should operate through methods such as I have already described, and the quality of the knowledge it seeks to bring with it ought to be the highest the centres of learning can provide. It will take time to organise such a system. The Universities must first be strengthened so that they be made capable of expansion in their capacities, and the local organisations must be provided. This will, no doubt, mean money to be found from the Exchequer. A million may, in the end, be added to the annual cost of the national education. But this expenditure ought to bring an ample return in a variety of forms. Better production, more widely diffused intelligence in industry, the automatic solution of social problems which baffle us now and cost us unnecessary expenditure because of our inertness, and, above all, a nobler people. By following such a path resolutely, without haste, but without rest, we might well aspire to place ourselves in advance of any other nation in the world as it stands to-day.

I am thus inviting you to take a new political departure, to introduce a new plank into the programme for public opinion. The fresh principle is one which may fit in well with the traditions of the Co-operative Congress, and it is one which appeals not only to Labour but to Society as a whole, for there is nothing likely to prove so stabilising as the general sense of equality in spiritual attainment and of the unreality of any barrier in this respect between class and class. This way lies the road towards the equality that is most compelling because it is most foundational. Shall we, then, ask the Government and the Parliament of the day to assume a new responsibility? I think that the moment for

doing so has arrived, and I think, further, that we shall have those who are foremost in the great establishments of learning joining hands with their fellow citizens in a democracy in bringing forward the invitation. The pressure of a new and enlightened public opinion will do the rest. Are you prepared to take a high part in making that opinion manifest?

I have now said what I came here to say to you. Should you respond this occasion will always be one to which I shall look back with pleasure, and whether you respond favourably or not I shall still look back with pleasure to the evening as one in which we talked over a very great subject.

But I must cease to linger over a topic which I would fain not part from. What does it all amount to, this new movement of the spirit, the indications of which are beginning to be everywhere visible, not only here but in other lands?

Mr. Albert Mansbridge has recently inaugurated a new World Association for Adult Education, and for the first number of its Bulletin a well-known author of high distinction, Mr. A. E. Zimmern, has written some words so admirably descriptive of the higher purpose aimed at that I will quote them to you before concluding this address.

“The purpose,” says Mr. Zimmern, “of the World Association for Adult Education is to dispel the melancholy belief that grown men and women have nothing left to learn, and to diffuse throughout all countries, and in every section of society, the sense of wonder and curiosity and the gift of mutual sympathy and companionship which add so much to the meaning of life. It pursues this purpose by seeking to establish contact between all those, whoever and wherever they be, who hold fast to the belief that the true purpose of education, for young and old, is the understanding and enjoyment of life, and that the uneducated man is not he who cannot read or write or count or spell, but he who walks unseeing and unhearing, unaccompanied and unhappy, through the busy streets and glorious open spaces of life’s infinite pilgrimage.”

It is not, I will add for myself, at fourteen, or at eighteen, or at twenty-five, that the expansion of the spirit of man should cease. It must go on, in the course of its development, till we reach old age and can look back on our individual lives with the sense, it may be, of the little done and the undone vast, but with the sense also of the good fight fought and of an effort that has not flagged in the holding to what is best. Then, indeed, if we have really striven to make the best of what is in each of us, we may be able, with Browning, to look on old age, even with its failing faculties, as granting, from a store of gradually gathered riches, the heritage of youth—

“Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be;
The last of life for which the first was made.”

It is the chance of attaining to this sense that we have now to win for others as for ourselves. A time seems to have arrived in which, in words which I read the other day in an Indian poem, we are called on

“To plant the great Hereafter in the Now.”

Messrs. S. FAIRBROTHER (Central Education Committee) and J. CAIRNS (Edinburgh) voiced the thanks of the meeting to the speaker, and the Chairman afterwards presented the Viscount with specially bound copies of “Industrial Co-operation” and “The People’s Year Book,” a gift which he suitably acknowledged. Musical items were rendered at intervals during the evening.

THE FINAL MEETING.

The final meeting of the Congress was a joint meeting of the Women’s and Men’s Guilds and the Co-operative Party at the Victoria Rooms, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Watkins.

The CHAIRMAN said those organisations were not concerned with trade and business in the ordinary sense of the term. Their particular business was that of getting the men and women of the movement into right relationships with one another in order that the movement might develop and extend. The more men and women they could get into their guilds

the more successfully would they apply their principles to all departments of business, and eventually "to all the relationships of life."

Mr. S. F. PERRY, J.P. (secretary to the Co-operative Party), said the people of the co-operative movement would eventually have a great influence upon the political future, not only of this country, but of other countries. The amount of consideration the co-operative movement would receive from any Government would depend entirely upon the pressure they were able to bring to bear upon it. Those who were responsible for advising the Government in the time of the nation's direst peril refused the help of the co-operative movement in the time of need, and declined the whole resources of the movement which were offered to the nation. When men and women came into the co-operative movement they had to recognise that the co-operative movement stood for the public ownership of the essential things of life. The co-operative movement stood for a system of industry which should be owned and controlled by the workers in the interest of the workers, and give them a better share in the wealth which they by their labour had created. The co-operative movement had to realise its responsibility, and take its part not only in national and local affairs, but in international affairs also.

Mrs. D. WILLIAMS (president of the Women's Co-operative Guild), in an earnest address, pointed out the value of the children being properly educated. There were talents among the children of the workers, who had to be taken from school at the tender age of fourteen and sent into the labour market to create capital for the capitalist. They meant to fight against this and have equality of opportunity. Women had the power, and she wanted them to exercise it to bring about a change for the better.

Mr. W. C. POTTER (joint secretary of the Men's Guild), also addressed the meeting, and said they were determined that no longer should London be regarded as a co-operative desert.

An excellent musical programme was contributed during the evening.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION.

The excursion arranged in connection with the Congress took place on Thursday, when about 800 delegates sailed to Ilfracombe, the well-known pleasure resort on the Devonshire coast. The party journeyed by special train from Bristol to the Avonmouth Docks, where they embarked on the steamship "Britannia," by which they were conveyed to Ilfracombe. Ilfracombe was reached at half-past one, and after a stay on shore of about two hours the return journey was commenced. Unfortunately, the weather was the reverse of pleasant, but the excursionists nevertheless succeeded in having a thoroughly enjoyable time.

Resolutions of the Central Board.

The following resolutions were passed by the Central Board at a meeting held on Saturday, April 17th, 1920.

1. Deceased Members of the Board.

That we place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by the deceased members of the Board, namely, Messrs. Readshaw (Northern Section), Foulger (Southern Section), and Pearce (South-Western Section), and express our sincere sympathy with their bereaved relatives.

2. Minutes of Last Meeting.

That the minutes of the last meeting, held on August 29th, 1919, be approved and confirmed as a correct record.

3. Appointment of Tellers.

That Messrs. Hainsworth and Saxton be appointed tellers.

4. Representation of the Co-operative Party at Congress.

That further consideration of the representation of the Co-operative Party at Congress be adjourned until such time as the question of a general revision of the rules of the Union comes up for consideration.

5. Increased Capital for the Movement.

(a) That in view of the necessity for increased capital required for the immediate development of the productive, wholesale, and retail activities of the movement we urge every society to abolish all restrictions upon share capital under the £200 limit, to provide facilities for small savings bank and loan deposits, and, where necessary, to increase the rate of interest to encourage the investment of capital; and request the United Board immediately to take all necessary action to call the attention of the movement to this important question.

(b) That a paragraph dealing with the need for increased capital for the movement be incorporated in the report of the Central Board to the Bristol Congress.

6. Staff Salaries.

That the salaries of the whole of the staff be referred to the United Board for favourable consideration at its meeting in May.

7. Proposed Full-time Executive.

That the preparation of a scheme for the election of a full-time executive of the Union, as per the resolution of the Blackpool Congress, be remitted to the new United Board elected after Congress.

8. Joint Parliamentary Committee Secretaryship.

That the question now raised relating to the secretaryship of the reconstituted Joint Parliamentary Committee be referred to the Office Committee and the United Board for consideration, with a view to a report and recommendations being submitted to the meeting of the Central Board, to be held at Bristol on Saturday, May 22nd, 1920.

9. Food Control.

That the following resolutions relating to the decontrol of food supplies and other commodities, passed at a meeting of the United Board and the directors of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, be approved :—

- (a) That we agree to a recommendation to the Government in favour of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment.
- (b) That the continuance of a Ministry of Food be agreed to, subject to its powers being limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

10. Publication of Information.

That the question of publishing the statement relating to food control, submitted by representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies at the meeting referred to in the preceding resolution, remain in abeyance until after the Bristol Congress.

11. Joint Sub-committee of the Co-operative Union and the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

That the formation of a joint sub-committee, consisting of three representatives appointed by the United Board of the Co-operative Union, three representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and three representatives of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, to consider and report upon the whole question as to the co-ordination of the work of the three organisations and the relations between them; and also to deal with the matters in dispute between the Union and the Wholesale Societies, be approved; Messrs. Hayward, Millerchip, and Wilson to be the three representatives of the United Board on the joint sub-committee.

12. Coal Supplies.

That the Joint Parliamentary Committee be requested to take immediate action to secure an improved distribution of available supplies of coal, and, failing satisfaction, that steps be taken on the lines suggested by the Pendleton Society.

13. Report to Congress.

That the report to Congress, as now amended, be approved.

14. Honorary Members of the Central Board.

That the name of Mr. J. Butcher be added to the list of honorary members of the Central Board.

15. Co-operative Societies and the Income Tax.

(a) That all questions relating to propaganda in connection with this question be left in the hands of the Special Income Tax Committee.

(b) That we do not agree with the resolution passed at the Coventry conference suggesting non-payment of the Corporation Profits Tax.

(c) That a resolution *re* income tax be included in the report to Congress.

(d) That we agree to the proposed expenditure on a press campaign in opposition to the unjust taxation of co-operative societies.

16. Relations with the Agricultural Organisation Society.

That the question of the relationship of the Co-operative Union to the Agricultural Organisation Society be referred to the joint sub-committee of the Union and the two Wholesale Societies for consideration and report.

17. Resolutions from Societies to be Submitted to Congress.

That the resolutions sent in by societies be approved with the three exceptions now named :

(a) That the Burton Society be informed that a resolution similar to their's will be submitted to Congress on the report of the Co-operative Party.

(b) That the resolution from Liverpool be not accepted, as it has no direct bearing on the co-operative movement.

(c) That the Barrowford resolution be rejected on account of a similar resolution having been submitted to the last two Congresses and defeated.

18. Next Meeting.

That the next meeting of the Central Board be held at Bristol on Saturday, May 22nd, at 9-30 a.m.

The following resolutions were passed by the Central Board at its meeting before Congress, held on Saturday, May 22nd, 1920.

1. Minutes of Last Meeting.

That the minutes of the last meeting, held on April 17th, 1920, be approved and confirmed as a correct record.

2. Appointment of Tellers.

That Messrs. J. Bradshaw and C. A. W. Saxton be appointed tellers.

3. Grants to Women's Co-operative Guilds.

That the annual grant to the English Women's Co-operative Guild be renewed and increased to £500; and that the grants to the Scottish and Irish Co-operative Women's Guilds for the ensuing year be £225 and £75 respectively.

4. Deputation from Co-operative Societies in Glasgow.

That the deputation from co-operative societies in Glasgow, *re* the calling of a special emergency conference in London to protest against the proposals of the Government *re* Income Tax and Corporation Profits Tax be received.

5. Overlapping by Working Class Organisations.

That the letter received from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress relating to overlapping by working-class organisations, and proposing the formation of a joint committee, consisting of representatives of the co-operative movement, the trade union movement, and the Labour Party, to deal with the question, be printed for circulation among the members of the Central Board, and that the question be further considered at the meeting of the Central Board on Tuesday evening.

6. Inquiry into the High Cost of Living.

That the invitation received from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress relating to the establishment of a joint committee to inquire into the causes of high prices be accepted, and that Mrs. Cottrell and Mr. Hayward be appointed to serve on the committee as representatives of the Central Board.

7. The League of Nations.

(a) That permission be given for the League of Nations Union to have a literature stall at the Bristol Congress.

(b) That the objects and aims of the League of Nations be one of the subjects recommended for discussion at district and sectional conferences during the next twelve months.

(c) That the Standing Orders' Committee be requested to make arrangements for an emergency resolution approving the principle of a League of Nations to be brought before Congress.

8. Resolutions arising out of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

That the resolutions submitted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee *re* (a) Proprietary Articles Traders' Association, and (b) Coal Supplies, be accepted for submission to Congress.

9. Amendments to Resolutions sent in by Societies.

That members of this Central Board support the Eccles amendment, and oppose the amendments from the Portsea Island and Birmingham Societies.

10. Honorary Members of the Central Board.

That Congress be asked to permit the names of Messrs. J. Langley (Midland Section) and S. R. Foster (North-Western Section) to be added to the list of honorary members of the Central Board.

Resolutions passed by the Central Board at a meeting held during Congress, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1920.

1. Appointment of Committees.

(a) That the sectional boards be asked to nominate their representatives on the Office Committee, the names to be submitted to the United Board at its first meeting for adoption.

(b) *Education Committee.* That the sectional boards and other organisations concerned be empowered to appoint their representatives on this committee.

(c) *Joint Propaganda Committee.* That the Midland Section be requested to appoint one representative and the North-Western Section two representatives to act on this committee.

(d) *United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.* That Mrs. Gasson and Messrs. W. Brown, M. H. Clear, N. McLean, M.P., W. Millerchip, and D. Williams be appointed to serve on this committee.

(e) *Co-operative Party.* That the appointment of representatives on this committee be remitted to the sectional boards with power to act.

2. Representation at the Trades Union Congress.

That the Southern Sectional Board appoint a representative to attend the Trades Union Congress to be held in Portsmouth.

3. Representation at the Annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers.

That the appointment of a delegate to attend this conference be referred to the board of the section in which the conference will be held.

4. Chairmanship of the Central Board.

That Messrs. W. Gregory, W. Millerchip, and G. Wilson be nominated as chairman of the Central Board; that voting papers be sent to each member of the Board; and that the election be conducted on the principle of the single transferable vote.

5. The Co-operative Congress of 1921.

That a full report of the position respecting accommodation for next year's Congress be submitted to Congress.

6. Representation at Foreign Congresses.

That the Union be represented at the Swedish, Belgian, and French Co-operative Congresses, to be held during 1920; that the invitations to appoint representatives be remitted to the sectional boards concerned; and that they be empowered to make the appointments.

7. Overlapping by Working Class Organisations.

That Messrs. Hayward, Rae, N. McLean, M.P., and W. H. Watkins be appointed to attend the next meeting of the Joint Committee in order to obtain more detailed particulars as to the object of the committee and to submit a report at the next meeting of the Central Board.

8. Proposed Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance.

That the chairman of the Standing Orders' Committee and the secretary of the Co-operative Party be authorised to make statements to Congress respecting the position created in consequence of the resolution in favour of the formation of a Labour and Co-operative Political Alliance having been ruled out of order by the President, and that Congress be asked to refer the proposal back for discussion by the movement during the coming year.

9. Thanks to the Chairman.

That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Alderman F. Hayward, J.P., for the valuable services rendered by him as chairman of the Central Board during the past two years.

10. Date and Place of Next Meeting.

That the next meeting of the Central Board be held in Manchester on Saturday, August 28th, at 9 a.m.

Resolutions passed at the Congress.

1. The Development of Co-operative Education.

That this Congress regards with satisfaction the development of the educational work of the Co-operative Union, the Sectional Co-operative Educational Associations, and local co-operative societies, as recorded in the report of the Central Education Committee; and, with a view to the further development of co-operative education, recommends all societies—

- (1) To appoint a special educational committee on the lines suggested by the General Co-operative Survey Committee, if they have not already appointed one;
- (2) To make definite grants for educational purposes;
- (3) To base educational grants upon membership rather than upon profits; and
- (4) To appoint whole-time educational secretaries where the membership of the society exceeds 10,000 members.

2. The Co-operative College.

That this Congress records its hearty appreciation of the action of those societies which have responded to the appeal for funds for the purpose of establishing a Co-operative College, and urges all societies which have not yet responded to the appeal to do so at the earliest possible moment, in order that the college may be established without delay.

3. The Education Act of 1918.

That this Congress, recognising with great satisfaction the possibilities of the Education Act of 1918, urges all societies—

- (1) To do their utmost locally to secure for all children the benefits that will follow a full and generous adoption of the Act;
- (2) To make special efforts to obtain, under the Act, the necessary facilities for the training of junior employees; and
- (3) In districts where local education authorities are reluctant or dilatory in putting the Act into force, to make immediate provision for the training of apprentices and other junior employees engaged in co-operative service.

4. The Proprietary Articles Traders' Association.

That this Congress calls the attention of the Government to the growing menace to the consumers of this country which is being exercised by the P.A.T.A. in imposing upon retailers not only the obligation to sell their

products at a price arbitrarily fixed and enforced by the association, but also in attempting to impose differential prices for the same article on various sections of retailers under the pain of withholding supplies : It deplores the failure of the Government to deal with this limitation of the rights of the people, under the special legislation set up during the war, and calls upon them to introduce legislation which will prevent the continuance of a system which disguises the profiteering of the manufacturers concerned and enforces profiteering upon its victims.

5. Coal Supplies.

That this Congress expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government effectively to control the coal trade of the country at any time during the war or since : It condemns the administration set up for the purpose as totally inefficient, either to determine prices, organise transport, or equitably distribute available supplies, and, in view of the possibility of further hardships to the community in the coming winter, calls upon the Government to make such alterations in the machinery of administration as will remedy these grievances.

6. Proposed Levy on Capital.

That this Congress supports the proposal to place a levy on capital to clear off the war debt and to reduce taxation, such levy to be on individual fortunes in excess of £1,000 and where applied shall not affect that part of the individual fortune which is below £1,000.

7. Honorary Members of the Central Board.

That the following gentlemen be appointed as honorary members of the Central Board for the ensuing Congress year :—

Irish : Mr. R. Fleming.

Midland : Messrs. J. Butcher, E. L. Griffiths, J. Langley, D. McInnes, S. Redfern, W. W. Smith, and G. Woodhouse.

Northern : Messrs. W. Crooks, S. Galbraith, M.P., and J. Murdoch.

North-Western : Messrs. S. R. Foster, J. Greenwood, H. Stuttard, and D. Woolfenden.

Scottish : Messrs. Jas. Allan, D. H. Gerrard, A. Meldrum, and A. Purdie.

Southern : Sir A. H. D. Acland, Messrs. W. T. Charter, A. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, and R. Rowsell.

South-Western : Messrs. A. Bullock and H. Westbury.

Western : Messrs. W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood.

8. Restrictions on Share Capital.

That, in view of the necessity for increased capital required for the immediate development of the productive, wholesale, and retail enterprises of the movement, this Congress urges every society to abolish all restrictions placed upon the investment of share capital under the £200 limit, to provide facilities for small savings bank and loan deposits, and, where necessary, to

increase the rate of interest in order to encourage the investment of capital :

Further, this Congress requests the United Board of the Co-operative Union immediately to take all necessary action to direct the attention of the movement to this important question, and urges the Joint Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps to secure the amendment of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts by the deletion of the £200 limit placed on individual share holdings and the removal of the £20 restriction placed on small savings bank deposits.

9. Hours and Wages Boards.

(1) That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the Wages Board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.

(2) That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (*ex-officio*) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union : Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board : The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the council.

(3) That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two : One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body ; also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.

(4) That the District Boards shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds : The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Council shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.

10. Report of the Royal Commission on Income Tax.

That this Congress of delegates, representing four millions of working men and women co-operators resident in the United Kingdom, reaffirms its opposition to the adoption of the recommendations relating to co-operative

societies, made in the main report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, on the following grounds, viz. :—

- (1) That the proposals violate the principle of mutuality, which is the basis of co-operative trading.
- (2) That, inasmuch as the economic surpluses resulting from mutual trading are not profits, but savings, no part of them, whether it be returned to individual co-operators as dividend upon their purchases or retained in the possession of the society, should be taxable for income tax purposes.
- (3) That the proposals are designed by interested parties to cripple co-operative trading by an application of the Income Tax Acts which is not applied to any other ordinary trading organisation.

11. Co-operative Societies and the Corporation Profits Tax.

That this Congress records its emphatic protest against the Corporation Profits Tax as it is proposed to be applied to co-operative societies in the present Finance Bill.

12. Proposed Special Protest Conferences.

That this Congress instructs the Central Board and sectional boards to take every possible step to organise co-operative and public opinion against the proposed taxation, and calls upon the Central Board to summon a special protest conference in London if these taxes are not withdrawn.

13. Reservation No. 7: Report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax.

That this Congress dissociates itself from the three lines in Reservation No. 7 referring to the Corporation Profits Tax, and is opposed to any tax which undermines the position of the co-operative societies as mutual traders.

14. Transfer of Societies.

That this Congress approves the transfer of the Castle Howard, Malton, and Pickering societies from the Northern to the North-Western Section.

15. The Decontrol of Food and other Commodities.

That we agree to a recommendation to the Government in favour of the decontrol of commodities at the earliest opportune moment.

16. The Ministry of Food.

That the continuance of a Ministry of Food be agreed to, subject to its powers being limited to matters appertaining to net weights and measures, standards, tests of quality, and exhibition of prices, with power to interfere with trusts, combines, or other traders, in any action taken by them to the disadvantage of the general body of consumers.

17. Proposed National Society.

That, in view of the many consolidations that are taking place all round us in the world of capital, the time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to bring itself into closer internal unity by organisation of its forces, both wholesale and retail, into one National Society, and that we hereby suggest that the Central Board refer this matter to the various sectional boards and district associations for their discussion, consideration, and report at the next Congress.

18. Embargo on Canadian Cattle.

That this meeting of co-operators urges the Government to raise the embargo and to open the ports to Canadian store cattle: taking into consideration that such numbers are being sold to the United States to be fattened and shipped to this country in the form of imported beef, thereby being a serious loss to this country in hides, fats, and other bye-products. Such a measure becomes necessary in view of the wasteful slaughtering which has taken place during control; it would be in the interests of agriculture, the meat trade, and the consumers, securing us a larger supply of home-fed meat; and, further, if needs be, the Government to assist us by getting favourable rates of freightage from port to port.

19. Relations with Russian Co-operators.

That this Congress views with thanksgiving the valiant efforts which are being made by the toiling masses of Russia to establish the economic life of Russia on a democratic basis and the use they are making of the co-operative organisation: We assure our Russian fellow co-operators that the bitter opposition of the capitalists and capitalist Governments to their efforts is bitterly resented by the co-operators represented at this Congress: Further, we urge upon the Wholesale Societies the importance and urgency of establishing direct contact with the co-operative movement in Russia, and of rendering every assistance in their power and capacity.

20. The League of Nations.

(a) That this Congress views with grave concern the delay of the Allied Governments in bringing the League of Nations into effective operation: It recalls the declaration of the British Government that the supreme object of the entrance of this country into the war was the establishment of public right in Europe, and, subsequently, its equally emphatic adherence to the view that the only effective means of maintaining peace and the self-determination of the people would be through an alliance of every country of goodwill in a league which nearly a year ago was made a principal part of the Treaty of Peace: It further notes with supreme regret the continuance of a state of war and even sanguinary conflicts in many parts of Europe, which serve as an excuse for the continuation of the Supreme Council of the Governments constituted to prosecute war: Believing that the only hope of peace and the recon-

struction of civilisation lies in an active alliance between the free peoples of the world, it calls upon the British Government to urge, with its Allies, the immediate establishment of the League of Nations and the handing over to it of the duties and responsibilities extended to it by the Treaty of Peace;

(b) That this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the President of the League of Nations Union, and to the International Co-operative Alliance, with a request to the latter that it be communicated to the Central Co-operative Organisation of each country in the alliance with a view to its adoption at forthcoming Congresses.

21. Auditor.

That Mr. T. Wood (Manchester) be appointed to audit the accounts of the Union for the ensuing year.

22. Retirement of Mr. H. J. May, Secretary of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

That this Congress expresses its sincere thanks to Mr. H. J. May for the services which he has rendered to the co-operative movement during the period he has acted as secretary of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and places on record its appreciation of the efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties, especially during the arduous period of the war.

23. Next Place of Meeting.

That the Congress of 1921 be held at Scarborough during Whit week.

24. Votes of Thanks.

(a) That this Congress expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to the Lord Mayor of Bristol for his cordial welcome to the delegates on Monday; to the Bishop of Bristol and the other reverend gentlemen who conducted special services on Sunday; to the Chairman and Opener of the Exhibition; to Viscount Haldane for his address at the educational meeting on Tuesday evening; to the Artistes and Speakers who have assisted in making the evening meetings a success; to the Reception Committee and the local societies for their arduous and successful efforts to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates; and to the Press for their fair reports of the Congress proceedings.

(b) That this Congress expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Rev. G. A. Ramsay for his inspiring Inaugural Address, and for the impartial and efficient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of Congress; and also thanks Alderman Hayward for his services as Vice-president.

STATISTICS
OF
SOCIETIES' TRADE, &c.,
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

REVIEW OF THE Annual Co-operative Statistics FOR THE YEAR 1919.

INTRODUCTORY.

In order that the statistics given in the following pages may be correctly understood a few words by way of explanation of their value and qualifications may be useful. Following the practice of previous years, separate figures for the various types of societies in each section are given in each sectional summary in the body of the statistics, whilst comparisons with the figures for last year are given for each section in this introduction.

Membership.—In reading the statistics it is well to notice the various types of society in the movement, and in estimating the progress of the movement to follow each type separately rather than the whole collectively. The membership of the retail distributive societies forms the best basis in estimating the growth of membership. The *total* membership of the movement includes the members of the productive societies and of the wholesale societies; and the membership of these societies includes other societies and individual members who are already counted in the membership of retail distributive societies. Comparisons between different societies and districts should be made cautiously, as some societies allow only one in a household to be a member of the society, whilst other societies allow open membership. This factor also affects the average capital per member and average sales per member.

Capital.—The capital figures of the movement require careful discrimination. The capital of the wholesale societies is principally provided by the retail distributive societies; and much of that of the productive societies is similarly provided, so that when the capital of all types of societies is added together, as in the grand summary and sectional summaries, some of the capital is counted more than once. The loan capital credited to retail distributive societies includes loans deposited by members, penny-bank deposits (£3,767,022), bank overdrafts, and sundry items, such as sales-club deposits and employees' surety deposits. From the point of view of the society all these are capital employed in working the business; but only a part of it—approximately £3,519,000—represents members' claims for loan

capital proper. An analysis of the figures of aggregate loan capital at the end of 1919 is given on page 615.

Trade.—The total trade of the movement includes both wholesale and retail trade. The best test of the command over the consumers' demand is, therefore, the sales of the retail distributive societies; whilst the sales of the wholesale societies and productive societies give approximate data showing how far societies are supplying themselves from these co-operative sources. It should be remembered, however, in this connection that the sales of the wholesale societies and productive societies are given at wholesale prices, and those of the retail societies are given at retail prices. Also, it should be noted that a small proportion of the sales of the wholesale and productive societies consists of sales to purchasers other than retail societies, whilst the sales of the productive societies to the wholesale societies are counted twice over, once when the productive societies sell goods to the wholesale societies, and again when the wholesales re-sell these goods.

Production.—The figures given in the summaries show the value of some of the productions emanating from co-operative factories; but the productions of retail societies are not shown. The retail societies produce nearly as much as all other productive agencies put together (*vide* the Report of the Survey Committee as presented to the Lancaster Congress). In estimating the value of productions, further caution must be exercised. The output from the tea estates and other undertakings jointly owned by the two wholesales is not included in the value of the wholesales' productions though included in their distributive trade. The flour milled by the wholesale societies counts twice over when used by the bakeries of any productive or distributive society. Transfers from one wholesale factory to another factory also count twice in the returns.

The number of workers engaged in production is one of the best tests of the development of production; but this is not entirely satisfactory either, for statistics show that the output per worker was increasing prior to the war and has recently been affected by reduction of working hours per week; whilst values are not satisfactory owing to changes in prices.

Profits or Surplus.—These are the figures of profit or surplus before the share interest has been deducted. Interest on loan capital has been deducted, so that profits would appear greater if societies had less loan capital and a corresponding increase in share capital.

Owing for Goods.—The figures given under this heading include not only the ordinary members' debts, but amounts owing to productive departments on contracts and amounts owing for goods supplied on the hire-purchase system. It is probably the case that members' debts are reduced at the end of each trading period by societies requiring members to clear their accounts before the books are closed; and the amount is probably higher at other times during the quarter or half year.

THE FIGURES FOR 1919.

The statistics issued in the following pages show that the movement during the year 1919 made record advances in many directions. The increase in the total membership of *all types of societies* is 287,020, which is the highest increase yet recorded in any single year. The share and loan capital figures for 1919 have also made records. The increases were £12,527,546 and £5,800,535 for share and loan capital respectively, including all types of societies. The vigorous campaign for increased capital, conducted during the year 1919, is, no doubt principally responsible for this satisfactory advance. Probably, also, because 1919 was the first year of peace, much money was available for industrial purposes. Naturally, in the case of the retail distributive societies the share capital per member made a substantial advance upon the 1918 figure. The increase in retail trade reached nearly £44,000,000. Prices were rising during the second half of 1919, but much of this increase in trade must represent a real increase as compared with 1918. The stocks of all types of societies increased by over £15,600,000. The reserve funds of the movement were increased by nearly half a million, or an increase of 4·0 per cent on the amount of these funds for the previous year. The net profit of the movement shows an increase of over £4,000,000. The total distributive trade of the movement (wholesale and retail) shows an increase of over £75,700,000.

The total number of workers in the movement at the end of 1919 is given as 187,535, as compared with 164,383 at the end of 1918, an increase of 23,152. No doubt a portion of this increase is due to the return of employees from the Army. The number engaged in production and distribution respectively, and the comparison with previous years, are given in the following table:—

Year.	Total Workers.	ENGAGED IN				WAGES.	
		Production.		Distribution.		Productive.	Distributive
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		
1915.....	155,879	66,486	42·79	88,893	57·21	£ 4,269,017	£ 5,659,909
1916.....	158,715	62,401	39·32	96,314	60·68	4,546,874	6,291,201
1917.....	162,503	61,404	37·79	101,099	62·21	4,876,614	7,210,239
1918.....	164,383	62,401	37·96	101,982	62·04	5,915,254	8,819,030
1919.....	187,535	78,483	41·85	109,052	58·15	8,797,891	12,164,278

The percentage of total employees to membership of retail distributive societies—which gives an indication of the extent to which we are employing our own members—was 4·85 per cent at the end of 1914; 4·76 per cent at the end of 1915; 4·51 per cent at the end of 1916; 4·29 per cent at the end of 1917; 4·27 per cent at the end of 1918; and 4·54 per cent at the end of 1919.

Although many societies forwarded their statistics late, and a few did not forward them at all, we have received more returns than during the war period, when staffs were depleted; consequently, the statistics presented this year are more complete than those of any previous year. In cases where no returns were received from societies the figures for last year have been given, where they were obtainable, as providing the best information available.

We propose now to review the activities of the various types of societies. Comparative figures for the various districts and sections are given in the pages following this introductory review.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is very pleasing to state that the increase in membership during 1919, namely, 284,946, creates a record. The total membership at the end of 1919 was 4,131,477. The North-Western Section shows the largest increase with 85,342 additional members. The percentage increases in the various sections were as follows:—Irish, 18·8 per cent; Midland, 7·1 per cent; Northern, 8·8 per cent; North-Western, 6·0 per cent; Scottish, 7·2 per cent; Southern, 9·1 per cent; South-Western, 7·9 per cent; Western, 9·6 per cent.

The following table shows the membership at the end of 1919 and at the end of the previous two years:—

MEMBERSHIP OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Increase for year 1919.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Irish	30,252	31,444	37,352	5,908
Midland	502,054	510,054	546,355	36,301
Northern	435,576	438,834	477,625	38,791
North-Western	1,424,065	1,432,433	1,517,775	85,342
Scottish	557,258	575,385	617,069	41,684
Southern	531,847	539,574	588,603	49,029
South-Western	154,537	163,066	175,973	12,907
Western	152,901	155,741	170,725	14,984
United Kingdom	3,788,490	3,846,531	4,131,477	284,946

SHARE CAPITAL.

The increase in the share capital of the retail distributive societies for 1919 also constitutes a record. The figures show an increase of £11,605,743 as compared with an increase of £5,465,176 in 1918. The average share capital per member, in spite of the greatly increased membership, also shows a substantial advance, being £15·89 in 1919, as compared with £14·05 in 1918.

SHARE CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Total	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	224,718	7·43	255,236	8·12	335,099	8·97
Midland	6,303,101	12·55	7,251,401	14·22	8,897,746	16·28
Northern	6,505,839	14·94	7,194,857	16·40	8,800,144	18·42
North-Western ...	20,474,305	14·38	22,473,073	15·69	27,112,628	17·86
Scottish	7,202,502	12·92	7,877,897	13·69	9,271,917	15·03
Southern	4,903,528	9·22	5,534,804	10·26	6,764,663	11·49
South-Western	1,325,073	8·57	1,561,358	9·58	2,037,316	11·58
Western	1,634,983	10·69	1,890,599	12·14	2,425,455	14·21
United Kingdom	48,574,049	12·82	54,039,225	14·05	65,644,968	15·89

LOAN CAPITAL.

As regards loan capital also there has been a record increase. However, as stated in previous reports, comparisons in regard to loan capital are somewhat misleading, as the figures given as loan capital, in the returns of retail distributive societies, include bank overdrafts, penny bank deposits, and sundry items not strictly members' loan capital. The penny bank deposits, which, at the end of 1916, amounted to £2,547,191, at the end of 1917 were £2,644,282, and at the end of 1918 stood at £3,448,886, had advanced to £3,767,022 at the end of 1919. The detailed composition of the loan capital at the end of 1919 is given below in a table, which also shows the amount of transferable and withdrawable share capital at the same date. The amount of (gross) loan capital in the various sections at the end of 1919 and previous years is given in the following table :—

LOAN CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Total.	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	57,940	1·92	82,822	2·63	142,772	3·82
Midland	813,336	1·62	945,695	1·85	1,117,231	2·04
Northern	695,618	1·59	777,199	1·77	862,944	1·81
North-Western	1,919,043	1·35	2,201,592	1·54	2,650,253	1·75
Scottish	1,767,131	3·17	2,069,252	3·60	2,463,696	3·99
Southern	654,176	1·23	720,191	1·33	853,916	1·45
South-Western.	201,559	1·30	212,124	1·30	232,631	1·32
Western	253,641	1·66	346,608	2·23	442,895	2·59
United Kingdom	6,362,444	1·68	7,355,483	1·91	8,766,338	2·12

The following table shows the nature of the share and loan capital at the end of 1919 :—

TABLE SHOWING COMPOSITION OF SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES AT THE END OF 1919.

SECTION.	SHARE CAPITAL.			LOAN CAPITAL.		
	Trans-ferable Shares.	With-drawable Shares.	Total.	Small Savings.	Bank Over-drafts.	Sales Clubs' Deposits.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Irish	17,262	317,837	335,099	4,780	6,807	4,847
2 Midland	196,733	8,701,013	8,897,746	641,875	47,644	34,074
3 Northern.....	9,883	8,790,261	8,800,144	249,161	144,919	15,445
4 North-Western ..	386,387	26,726,241	27,112,628	1,468,394	217,591	122,897
5 Scottish.....	172,454	9,099,463	9,271,917	633,843	28,255	29,102
6 Southern	311,187	6,453,476	6,764,663	451,829	83,350	38,399
7 South-Western...	47,340	1,989,976	2,037,316	125,067	32,560	10,057
8 Western	88,820	2,336,635	2,425,455	192,073	110,836	4,039
Total for U.K. ..	1,230,066	64,414,902	65,644,968	3,767,022	732,962	258,860

	LOAN CAPITAL.							Total Share and Loan Capital.
	Loans and Interest.	C.W.S. House Purch'se Scheme.	Mort-gages.	Em- ployees' G'ar'ntee Deposits.	Tokens.	Sundries.	Total Loan Capital.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 ..	57,415	..	..	6,843	1,080	..	142,772	477,871
2 ..	352,833	20,032	6,795	6,096	7,285	597	1,117,231	10,014,977
3 ..	444,713	7,057	947	189	513	..	862,944	9,663,088
4 ..	737,537	30,254	15,128	41,696	15,730	1,026	2,650,253	29,762,881
5 ..	1,577,382	70,549	56,916	47,459	20,190	..	2,463,696	11,735,613
6 ..	218,759	44,034	2,172	5,726	8,897	750	853,916	7,618,579
7 ..	51,722	9,171	2,201	1,408	445	..	232,631	2,269,947
8 ..	78,612	30,418	24,271	300	2,346	..	442,895	2,868,350
Total	3,518,973	211,515	108,430	109,717	56,486	2,373	8,766,338	74,411,306

RESERVE FUNDS.

The reserve and insurance funds show an increase of nearly £554,000 for the year. The average of reserve funds per member shows an increase. The percentage relationship of reserve funds to capital shows a decrease, but this is due to the very rapid increase of capital rather than the smallness of the increase of reserve funds.

RESERVE FUNDS OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1918.				1919.			
	Total.	Per Member.	% of Share Capital.	% of Share and Loan Capital.	Total.	Per Member.	% of Share Capital.	% of Share and Loan Capital.
	£	£	%	%	£	£	%	%
Irish	30,494	·97	11·95	9·02	40,201	1·08	12·00	8·41
Midland	456,357	·89	6·29	5·57	516,120	·94	5·80	5·15
Northern	436,941	1·00	6·07	5·48	518,838	1·09	5·90	5·37
North-Western ..	1,445,140	1·01	6·43	5·86	1,599,803	1·05	5·90	5·38
Scottish	1,121,236	1·95	14·23	11·27	1,275,256	2·07	13·75	10·86
Southern	461,866	·86	8·34	7·38	516,151	·88	7·63	6·77
South-Western ..	204,673	1·26	13·11	11·54	216,894	1·23	10·65	9·55
Western	186,565	1·20	9·87	8·34	213,996	1·25	8·82	7·46
United Kingdom.	4,343,272	1·13	8·04	7·07	4,897,259	1·19	7·46	6·58

TRADE.

The figures of retail distributive trade show a record increase, namely, £43,768,474. The great increase in membership, and the high prices prevailing, no doubt account for a large part of this increased trade. Previous years' increases were as follows:—1915, over £15,000,000; 1916, over £19,000,000; 1917, over £20,000,000; and 1918, over £13,000,000. Scotland is still leading in respect of average sales per member, with the Northern and Western Sections also showing good averages. It is difficult to say to what extent this increase in trade figures for 1919 is a real increase in the volume of trade, and how far it is influenced by increased prices; but the increase of trade since 1914 has not kept pace with the increase of prices generally.

SALES OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	1,170,998	38·71	1,328,213	42·24	1,834,516	49·11
Midland	16,768,829	33·40	18,126,755	35·54	22,892,762	41·90
Northern	19,752,053	45·35	21,930,755	49·97	29,192,243	61·12
North-Western..	50,720,948	35·62	53,085,952	37·06	67,457,691	44·45
Scottish	28,702,591	51·51	32,654,903	56·75	41,544,195	67·33
Southern	14,102,269	26·52	15,746,883	29·18	20,238,265	34·38
South-Western..	3,835,863	24·82	4,519,683	27·72	5,745,464	32·65
Western	6,950,061	45·45	7,768,819	49·88	10,025,301	58·72
United Kingdom	142,003,612	37·48	155,161,963	40·34	198,930,437	48·15

OWING FOR GOODS.

The amount owing for goods shows an increase of £364,979 during 1919, partly due to the higher value of goods. There has been an almost general increase in the average amount owing per member, but the Midland and Southern Sections' figures are the same as for 1918.

OWING FOR GOODS.

SECTION.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Amount.	Average per Member.	Amount.	Average per Member.	Amount.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	40,989	1·35	44,387	1·41	61,065	1·63
Midland	77,496	·15	64,722	·13	72,895	·13
Northern	296,343	·68	278,106	·63	394,284	·83
North-Western	354,032	·25	284,340	·20	323,993	·22
Scottish	531,116	·95	539,076	·94	667,095	1·08
Southern	86,448	·16	54,694	·10	59,783	·10
South-Western	25,009	·16	25,965	·16	30,260	·17
Western	96,380	·63	88,944	·57	130,838	·77
United Kingdom	1,507,813	·40	1,380,234	·36	1,745,213	·42

WORKERS.

The number of workers employed by retail distributive societies at the end of 1919 was 130,621. The following table shows their classification, their

average wage, and wages cost of distribution per £ of retail sales. The greatly increased value of trade has brought about a very substantial increase in the average sales per distributive employee. In spite of this fact the wages cost of distribution per £ sales has increased by a penny on the 1918 figure.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND WAGES IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

Year.	Total.		Classed as Engaged in Production.			
	Workers.	Wages.	Number.	Per cent of Total.	Wages.	Average Wage.
		£			£	£
1915	109,449	6,749,725	28,555	26·09	1,821,413	63·79
1916 ...	115,651	7,452,616	27,129	23·46	1,978,572	72·93
1917	118,716	8,465,663	26,012	21·91	2,110,154	81·12
1918	119,629	10,246,932	26,094	21·81	2,507,329	96·09
1919	130,621	14,219,320	31,681	24·25	3,617,427	114·18

Year.	Classed as Engaged in Distribution.					
	Number.	Per cent of Total.	Wages.	Average Wage.	Average Sales per Distrib. Employee.	Dist. Wages Cost per £ of Sales.
			£	£	£	s. d.
1915 ...	80,894	73·91	4,928,312	60·92	1,268	0 11½
1916	88,522	76·54	5,474,044	61·84	1,375	0 10½
1917	92,704	78·09	6,355,509	68·56	1,532	0 10½
1918	93,535	78·19	7,739,603	82·75	1,659	0 11½
1919 .	98,940	75·75	10,601,893	107·15	2,011	1 0½

PROFIT OR SURPLUS.

The profit, or surplus, for 1919 (before paying share interest) was £20,390,833, as compared with £16,495,645 in 1918. This profit, after paying share interest amounting to £2,682,315, represented 26·98 per cent of share capital and 8·90 per cent of retail sales, as compared with 26·40 per cent of share capital and 9·19 per cent of retail sales in 1918. The percentage of profit on share capital was lower in 1919 in six of the sections, but, on account of the heavy increase in Scotland, the average for the United Kingdom shows a slight increase. Six of the sections show a decrease, and two sections show an increase in the percentage of profits on retail sales. However, the increase in the Northern and Southern Sections was not sufficient to counteract the general tendency, and the figure of percentage of profit on retail sales for the whole of the movement shows a decrease.

The following table shows comparisons with last year:—

PROFITS OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION	1918.			1919.		
	*Profit.	Per cent of Share Capital.	Per cent of Retail Sales.	*Profit.	Per cent of Share Capital.	Per cent of Retail Sales.
	£	%	%	£	%	%
Ireland	67,408	26·41	5·08	88,123	26·30	4·80
Midland	1,456,203	20·08	8·03	1,667,978	18·74	7·29
Northern	2,096,466	29·14	9·56	2,803,106	31·85	9·60
North-Western ..	4,910,157	21·85	9·25	5,870,970	21·65	8·70
Scottish	3,775,948	†47·93	11·56	4,986,446	†53·78	12·00
Southern	1,030,652	18·62	6·55	1,164,309	17·21	5·75
South-Western ..	333,914	21·39	7·39	389,359	19·11	6·78
Western	594,622	31·45	7·65	738,227	30·44	7·36
United Kingdom	14,265,370	26·40	9·19	17,708,518	26·98	8·90

* After deduction of Share Interest. † It is the custom of Scottish Societies to raise a large proportion of their capital as loan capital.

DISTRIBUTIVE FEDERATIONS.

These societies are district federations formed for the purpose of buying goods wholesale and distributing them. Their activities show very little variation from last year. These district federations are five in number and are all situated in the North-Western Section.

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES).

The productive societies shown in the statistics include some which are primarily associations of consumers and others which are primarily, but only in a few cases exclusively, associations of workers. The trade for the year 1919 shows a substantial increase over that of 1918. The following tables give the principal points concerning these societies:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Trade.	Surplus.	Workers Engaged.	Wages
			£	£	£	£		£
1915.	103	34,912	842,691	845,427	3,860,052	316,896	10,657	634,921
1916.	101	35,142	869,210	902,394	4,461,491	333,842	10,284	732,106
1917.	97	36,358	899,485	905,469	5,146,459	359,740	10,038	766,846
1918.	95	37,393	1,181,906	792,573	5,714,041	398,602	9,745	912,785
1919.	95	39,331	1,108,056	1,191,509	7,047,147	487,282	11,075	1,232,127

Percentage of trade to trade of retail distributive societies ..	1915,	3.76 %
" " " ..	1916,	3.67 %
" " " ..	1917,	3.62 %
" " " ..	1918,	3.68 %
" " " ..	1919,	3.54 %
Average wage per worker	1915,	£59 58
" "	1916,	£71.19
" "	1917,	£76 39
" "	1918,	£93.67
" "	1919,	£111.25
Output per worker	1915,	£362
"	1916,	£434
"	1917,	£513
"	1918,	£586
"	1919,	£636
Wages cost of production per £ of sales	1915,	3s. 3½d.
" " "	1916,	3s. 3½d.
" " "	1917,	2s. 11½d.
" " "	1918,	3s. 2½d.
" " "	1919,	3s. 6d.

SUPPLY ASSOCIATIONS.

These associations are three in number, as last year, and are situated one in each of the North-Western, Southern, and Western Sections. The following are the statistics for the year 1919 and for the previous four years. The diminution of trade, &c., in 1917 was due to the taking over of the Canteen and Mess Society by the Government :—

Year.	Number of Members.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Trade.	Surplus.	Workers.	Wages.
		£	£	£	£		£
1915..	8,473	370,447	113,504	3,280,360	54,151	1,799	172,167
1916..	8,560	370,582	64,657	3,402,308	92,328	1,661	196,866
1917..	8,282	358,492	79,896	1,712,718	58,602	1,816	164,195
1918..	8,349	358,497	93,558	1,763,450	58,122	1,805	177,841
1919..	8,351	359,001	113,088	2,238,312	74,405	1,732	252,292

THE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

The statistics of the Wholesale Societies show that these organisations also have made great progress during 1919.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

The loan capital and trade of the Wholesale Societies show substantial advances. The increases in the case of the Co-operative Wholesale Society are over £3,000,000 for loans and over £24,000,000 for trade. The statistics do not include the activities of the joint departments controlled by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, though the products of these joint departments appear in the distributive sales of the wholesale society through which they have been sold. It should be noted in reading the last two

columns of the first four of the following tables that wholesale trade has been taken at wholesale prices and retail trade at retail prices :—

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

Year.	Member-ship.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade	
					Value.	% of Retail Distrib. Trade in England, Wales, and Ireland.
		£	£	£	£	%
1915 ..	1,195	2,284,757	4,356,841	6,641,598	43,101,747	52.18
1916 ..	1,189	2,653,774	4,455,517	7,109,291	52,230,074	53.50
1917 ..	1,192	2,981,133	3,956,192	6,937,325	57,710,133	50.94
1918 ..	1,200	3,195,737	8,701,204	11,896,941	65,167,960	53.20
1919 ..	1,209	3,898,134	11,874,421	15,772,555	89,349,318	56.77

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

Year.	Member-ship.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade.	
					Value.	% of Retail Distrib. Trade in Scotland.
		£	£	£	£	%
1915 ..	264	502,181	3,962,452	4,464,633	11,418,354	57.22
1916 ..	262	522,454	4,042,183	4,564,637	14,502,410	60.26
1917 ..	263	593,240	3,664,578	4,257,818	17,079,842	59.51
1918 ..	261	621,187	3,925,109	4,546,296	19,519,485	59.78
1919 ..	266	672,305	4,845,905	5,518,210	24,789,040	59.67

IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

Year.	Member-ship.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade.	
					Value.	
		£	£	£	£	
1915 ..	327	12,158	16,067	28,225	375,379	
1916 ..	381	15,819	49,699	65,518	479,877	
1917 ..	453	21,216	61,971	83,187	651,567	
1918 ..	511	25,975	90,486	116,461	914,242	
1919 ..	588	28,625	169,675	198,300	1,318,806	

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND IRISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES TOGETHER.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

Year.	Member- ship.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade.	
					Value.	% of Retail Distributive Trade in United Kingdom.
		£	£	£	£	%
1915 ..	1,786	2,799,096	8,335,360	11,134,456	54,895,480	53·53
1916 ..	1,832	3,192,047	8,547,399	11,739,446	67,212,361	55·23
1917 ..	1,908	3,595,589	7,682,741	11,278,330	75,441,542	53·13
1918 ..	1,972	3,842,899	12,716,799	16,559,698	85,601,687	55·17
1919 ..	2,063	4,599,064	16,890,001	21,489,065	115,457,164	58·04

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The following tables show that there was a large increase in the number of workers employed by the Wholesale Societies during 1919. The average annual wage per employee has also increased substantially :—

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

NUMBER OF WORKERS ; AND WAGES PAID.

Year.	No. of Workers.	All Employees.		Productive.			Distributive.		
		Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1915	23,924	1,777,406	74·29	20,432	1,406,127	68·82	3,492	371,279	106·32
1916	22,215	1,819,727	81·91	18,673	1,430,054	76·58	3,542	389,673	110·01
1917	22,777	1,983,869	87·10	19,082	1,558,044	81·65	3,695	425,825	115·24
1918	24,100	2,529,137	104·94	20,304	1,992,814	98·15	3,796	536,323	141·29
1919	32,205	4,042,357	125·52	2,7748	3,263,205	117·60	4,457	779,152	174·82

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

NUMBER OF WORKERS ; AND WAGES PAID.

Year.	No. of Workers.	All Employees.		Productive.			Distributive.		
		Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1915	9,103	554,634	60.93	7,215	433,920	60.14	1,888	120,714	63.94
1916	8,307	593,165	71.41	6,867	463,103	67.44	1,440	130,062	90.32
1917	8,552	655,874	76.96	6,977	509,720	73.06	1,545	146,154	94.60
1918	8,324	797,510	95.81	6,849	584,085	85.28	1,475	213,425	144.69
1919	10,523	1,081,853	102.81	8,743	797,441	91.21	1,780	284,412	159.78

IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

NUMBER OF WORKERS ; AND WAGES PAID.

Year.	No. of Workers.	All Employees.		Productive.			Distributive.		
		Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£					£	£
1915	81	5,400	66.67	..	..	..	81	5,400	66.67
1916	100	6,854	68.54	..	..	..	100	6,854	68.54
1917	125	10,730	85.84	..	..	..	125	10,730	85.84
1918	156	17,109	109.67	..	..	..	156	17,109	109.67
1919	192	24,928	129.83	..	..	..	192	24,928	129.83

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND IRISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES TOGETHER.

NUMBER OF WORKERS ; AND WAGES PAID.

Year.	No. of Workers.	All Employees.		Productive.			Distributive.		
		Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1915	33,108	2,337,440	70.60	27,647	1,840,047	66.56	5,461	497,393	91.08
1916	30,622	2,419,746	79.02	25,540	1,893,157	74.13	5,082	526,589	103.62
1917	31,424	2,650,473	84.35	26,059	2,067,764	79.35	5,365	582,709	108.61
1918	32,580	3,343,756	102.63	27,153	2,576,899	94.90	5,427	766,857	141.30
1919	42,920	5,149,138	119.97	36,491	4,060,646	111.23	6,429	1,088,492	169.31

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND WORKING COSTS.

There has been a great increase in the value of the productions of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies. It is difficult to say to what extent this increase means an increase in the quantity of goods produced, on account of the fluctuations in prices. The ratio of productions to wholesale and retail trade is, in both cases, an improvement upon 1918, but does not compare favourably with earlier years. The great and rapid increase in retail sales is one factor to account for this position. The difficulty of obtaining new buildings and machinery for increasing productive activity is another factor. The wages cost of production and the wages cost of wholesale distribution have risen when compared with 1918, though the value of wholesale sales per distributive employee has also increased appreciably.

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS; AND RELATED STATISTICS.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to		Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
		Wholesale Sales.	*Retail Sales in England, Wales, & Ireland.					
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1915	12,895,914	29.92	15.61	3,591,442	631	2 2½	12,343	2.07
1916	16,367,509	31.34	16.77	4,193,145	877	1 9	14,746	1.79
1917	18,581,555	32.20	16.40	4,907,873	974	1 8	15,618	1.77
1918	17,729,568	27.21	14.47	6,449,306	873	2 3	17,168	1.98
1919	26,151,947	29.27	16.62	9,413,251	942	2 6	20,047	2.09

* Productions taken at factory values, and retail sales at retail prices.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS; AND RELATED STATISTICS.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to		Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production.	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
		Wholesale Sales.	Retail Sales in Scotland					
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1915	3,697,821	32.38	18.53	1,078,529	513	2 4½	6,048	2.54
1916	4,708,104	32.46	19.56	1,309,962	686	1 11½	10,071	2.15
1917	6,294,857	36.86	21.93	1,328,712	902	1 7½	11,055	2.05
1918	5,942,528	30.44	18.20	1,231,531	868	1 11½	13,234	2.62
1919	7,823,535	31.56	18.83	1,655,998	895	2 0½	13,926	2.75

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS ; AND RELATED STATISTICS.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to		Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production.	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
		Wholesale Sales.	Retail Sales in the United Kingdom					
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1915	16,593,735	30·23	16·18	4,669,971	600	2 2½	10,052	2·17
1916	21,075,613	31·36	18·14	5,503,107	825	1 9½	13,226	1·88
1917	24,876,412	33·26	17·52	6,236,585	955	1 8	14,273	1·84
1918	23,672,096	27·95	15·26	7,680,837	872	2 2	16,067	2·12
1919	33,975,482	29·77	17·08	11,069,249	931	2 4½	18,300	2·24

Summary for each Section

Showing Statistics for each type of Society in

IRISH

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments		Owing to the Society for Goods	
								House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1918-Retail Dis. Scs.	48	31444	255236	82822	30494	225465	123042	12333	78804	44387	1
1919-Retail Dis. Scs.	48	37352	335099	142772	40201	324636	146886	26115	102840	61065	2
Increase .....	..	5908	79863	59950	9707	99171	23844	13782	24036	16673	
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-Wholesale Scy.	1	511	25975	90486	10850	79503	..	..	4712	87225	3
1919-Wholesale Scy.	1	588	28625	169675	13007	158647	..	..	7153	138506	4
Increase .....	..	77	2650	79189	2157	79144	..	..	2441	51281	
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MIDLAND

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments		Owing to the Society for Goods	
								House Prop- erty	All other Invest- ments.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1918-Retail Dis. Scs.	171	510054	7251401	945695	456357	3128979	2401960	1105194	2907039	64722	1
1919-Retail Dis. Scs.	171	546355	8897746	1117231	516120	4114233	2883433	1083588	3630967	72895	2
Increase . . . . .	..	36301	1646345	171536	59763	985254	481473	..	723928	8173	
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21606	..	..
1918-Productv. Scs.	36	11957	275746	264972	215246	505337	161823	49607	166216	246796	3
1919-Productv. Scs.	37	12717	356442	340080	238850	709214	203857	46968	145444	233092	4
Increase	1	760	80696	75108	23604	203877	42034	..	..	..
Decrease . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2639	20772	13704	

SECTION.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
								Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1	11519	2838	982073	246412	21930755	2410569	314103	23	8525	11223	2257	3 4
2	12374	3289	1405761	359399	29192243	3185737	382631	27	10407	14759	2364	0 1
	855	451	423688	112987	7261488	775168	68528	4	1882	3536	106	16 9
	
3	4	374	295	27637	408557	6470	2154	..	..	48	6	14 8
4	3	341	402	35346	466681	10867	3576	..	..	46	7	10 11
	..	..	107	7709	58124	4397	1422	..	..	..	0	16 3
	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....

SECTION.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.								
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	In'ereast on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.					
1	30431	8700	£ 2753575	£ 835564	£ 53085952	£ 5826983	£ 916826	£ 3224	£ 47953	£ 51393	£ 7258	14	0
2	31628	10149	3758564	1165335	67457691	6962559	1091589	4318	54331	41505	7522	15	9
	1197	1449	1004989	329771	14371739	1135576	174763	1094	6378	9888	264	1	9
		
3	15	16	1479	1399	121597	7637	1547	..	..	19	4	3	0
4	17	16	1897	1860	153735	10237	1713	..	..	20	4	4	0
	2	..	418	461	32138	2600	166	..	..	1	0	1	0
		
5	70	1806	12774	163209	953582	68990	9745	3972	..	786	58	11	3
6	99	1976	19411	214546	1115983	69239	9587	5211	..	914	62	0	0
	29	170	6637	51337	162401	249	..	1239	..	128	3	8	9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	....
7	5	..	450	..	25494	1198	92	..	..	..	....
8	5	..	450	..	25494	1198	92	..	..	..	....
		
		
9	3796	20304	536323	1992814	65167960	160538	154931	..	135	11382	600	0	0
10	4457	27748	779152	3263205	89349318	248168	183105	..	220	8802	600	0	0
	661	7444	242829	1270391	24181358	87630	28174	..	85	2580	....	
		
11	570	..	48830	..	587023	24412	2000	..	..	..	25	0	0
12	1133	..	104332	..	924067	51885	1000	..	..	..	25	0	0
	563	..	55502	..	337044	27473	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	....

SCOTTISH

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments		Owing to the Society for Goods
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918-Retail Dis. Scs.	261	575385	7877897	2069252	1121236	3783354	2250010	718081	5788173	539076
1919-Retail Dis. Scs.	258	617069	9271917	2463696	1275256	4910499	2288973	790953	6985370	667095
Increase .....	..	41684	1394020	304444	154020	1127145	38963	72872	1197197	128019
Decrease	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918-Productv. Scs.	14	15064	402321	495866	152156	140819	267459	36489	630125	68897
1919-Productv. Scs.	15	16279	441600	585631	163368	177662	263434	36553	729914	92536
Increase	1	1215	39279	89765	11212	36843	..	64	99789	24139
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4025	..	..	..
1918-Wholesale Socy.	1	261	621187	3925109	1134068	2715075	747417	45431	2711674	555197
1919-Wholesale Socy.	1	266	672305	4845905	1237145	3569216	843371	54046	2719484	879047
Increase .....	..	5	51118	920796	103077	854141	95954	8615	7810	323850
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOUTHERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1918-Retail Dis. Scs.	169	539574	5534804	720191	461866	2719631	1831677	438954	2553315	54604
1919-Retail Dis. Scs.	169	588603	6764663	853916	516151	3605413	2249738	427878	2912605	59783
Increase .....	..	49029	1229859	133725	54285	885782	418061	..	359290	5089
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11076	..	..
1918-Productv. Scs.	13	4847	36064	37256	10159	19015	38132	564	17840	21482
1919-Productv. Scs.	12	4756	30021	25489	11281	22145	26920	150	22972	15547
Increase .....	..	..	..	..	1122	3130	..	..	5132	..
Decrease	1	91	6043	11767	..	..	11212	414	..	5935
1918-Supply Assoc.	1	7609	353920	89039	128475	347675	199762	24572	86241	48277
1919-Supply Assoc.	1	7592	353920	107239	132697	460828	199586	24572	101348	43087
Increase .....	..	..	..	17300	4222	113153	..	..	15107	..
Decrease .....	..	17	..	..	..	..	176	..	..	5190
1918-Special Socs...	2	215	646	742	1462	416	32	..	1722	1730
1919-Special Socs...	2	248	723	53	1596	469	18	..	1852	1425
Increase .....	..	33	77	..	134	53	..	..	130	..
Decrease .....	..	..	..	689	..	..	14	..	..	305

SECTION.

No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
								Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
1 19699	7459	£ 1478338	£ 706566	£ 32654903	£ 4098605	£ 322657	£ 20238	£ 22860	£ 23478	£ 2680 15 11
2 21017	9117	1951230	1008493	41544195	5355709	369263	24714	29667	32352	2819 4 3
	1318	1658	472892	301927	8889292	1257104	46606	4476	6807	8874
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138 8 4
3 629	1912	82638	184630	1974687	139624	18608	9537	1084	1914	68 1 6
4 760	2299	112737	264043	2501693	192105	20638	13894	2615	2065	74 3 8
	131	387	30099	79413	527006	52481	2030	4357	1531	151
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 2 2
5 1475	6849	213425	584085	19519485	547993	30443	9348	..	6374	132 0 0
6 1780	8743	284412	797441	24789040	536662	32302	10024	..	37195	132 0 0
	305	1894	70987	213356	5269555	..	1859	676	..	30821
	..	..	..	..	..	11331	..	..	..	....

SECTION.

No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year	PROFIT.					
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
								Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
1 12104	2326	£ 931964	£ 241644	£ 15746883	£ 1267837	£ 237185	£ 14176	£ 17754	£ 8750	£ 2766 6 0
2 13156	3032	1269957	380685	20238265	1452932	288623	17817	21003	12465	2794 0 11
	1052	706	337993	139041	4491382	185095	51438	3641	3249	3715
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 14 11
3 39	219	3454	25451	148365	13772	918	1435	41	165	2 14 1
4 40	181	4571	26222	158449	16301	1655	1599	96	132	2 15 7
	1	..	1117	771	10084	2529	737	164	55	..
	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	0 1 6
5 1632	158	154178	21982	1714108	56072	..	..	..	96	39 7 5
6 1558	159	219182	31449	2183307	71506	49541	..	..	71	39 12 7
	..	1	65004	9467	469199	15434	49541	..	..	..
	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0 5 2
7 3	..	172	..	13136	434	29	233	5	1	....
8 4	..	211	..	12842	303	32	..	4	..	....
	1	..	39	..	294	..	3	..	1	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	1	....

SECTION.

No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
3773 3948	982 1395	259665 339581	92271 141531	4519683 5745464	402531 475580	68617 86221	6556 9665	5469 6949	2646 2695	791 7 5 821 18 9
175 ..	413 ..	79916 ..	49260 ..	1225781 ..	73049 ..	17604 ..	3109 ..	1480 ..	49 ..	30 11 4
.. ..	28 30	.. ..	3139 4571	11254 11852	1216 1399	114 155	175 201	18 54	.. ..	1 15 9 1 12 9
.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1432 ..	598 ..	183 ..	41 ..	26 ..	36 ..	.. ..	0 3 0
20 17	.. ..	1090 992	.. ..	20788 17375	1657 620	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	365 352	2 9 4 2 9 7
..3	....	..98	....	..3413	..1037	....	....	....	..13	0 0 3

SECTION.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
4100 4469	631 748	339924 477652	71451 99884	7768819 10025301	659295 821717	64673 83490	814 517	3852 4536	3607 4265	777 7 7 801 10 9
360 ..	117 ..	137728 ..	28433 ..	2256482 ..	162422 ..	18817 ..	.. 297	684 ..	658 ..	24 3 2
4 ..	16 21	520 ..	1541 2360	11305 5968	296 631	64 52	.. 107	.. ..	1 ..	0 10 6 0 10 6
.. 4	5..	..520	819..	..5337	335..	..12	107..	....	..1	........
10 10	.. ..	1231 1211	.. ..	23848 29511	852 1701	244 133	.. ..	.. ..	7 4	1 18 6 2 0 6
.. ..	.. ..	..20	.. ..	5663 ..	849..	..111	....	....	..3	0 2 0

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR

[illegible]

No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
93535 98940	26094 31681	7739603 10601893	2507329 3617427	155161963 198930437	16495645 20390833	2230275 2682315	56681 73149	124296 147217	119605 124882	19231 15 9 19911 18 8	
5405 ..	5587 ..	2862290 ..	1110098 ..	43768474 ..	3895188 ..	452040 ..	16468 ..	22921 ..	5277 ..	680 2 11	
15 17	16 16	1479 1897	1399 1860	121597 153735	7637 10237	1547 1713	19 20	4 3 0 4 4 0	
2	418 ..	461 ..	32138 ..	2600 ..	166	1 ..	0 1 0	
765 939	8980 10136	105140 145618	807645 1086509	5714041 7047147	308002 487282	45217 52123	44509 66248	3350 5661	5379 5361	217 7 0 238 5 5	
174 ..	1156 ..	40478 ..	278864 ..	1333106 ..	88680 ..	6906 ..	21739 ..	2311 18	20 18 5	
1647 1573	158 159	155859 220843	21982 31449	1763450 2238312	58122 74405	336 49766	103 75	41 5 11 41 13 1	
.. 74	1 ..	64984 ..	9467 ..	474862 ..	16282 ..	49430 28	0 7 2	
593 1154	50092 105535	620947 954284	26503 52808	2029 1032	233 ..	5 4	366 352	27 9 4 27 9 7	
561	55443	333337 ..	26305 997	233 1	.. 14	0 0 3	
3796 4457	20304 27748	536323 779152	1992814 3263205	65167900 89349318	160538 248168	154931 183105	135 220	11382 8802	600 0 0 600 0 0	
661 ..	7444 ..	242829 ..	1270391 ..	24181358 ..	87630 ..	28174	85 2580	
1475 1780	6849 8743	213425 284412	584085 797441	19519485 24789040	547993 536662	30443 32302	9348 10024	6374 37195	132 0 0 132 0 0	
305 ..	1894 ..	70987 ..	213356 ..	5269555 11331	1859 ..	676	30821	
156 192	17109 24928	914242 1318806	7527 9168	1300 1425	1000	3 0 0 3 0 0	
36	7819	404564 ..	1641 ..	125 1000	

Summary of the

Showing the Increase or Decrease

ENGLAND

COTTON, LINEN,

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	
								House Property.	All other Investments.
1915	14	6410	£ 188797	£ 87923	£ 70887	£ 173214	£ 99063	£ 473	£ 91816
1916	14	6541	181229	118664	84606	236612	109891	745	57030
1917	13	6832	192515	118701	102128	260472	106235	576	59000
1918	12	6039	173912	126298	96105	316034	81881	535	77247
1919	12	6285	210046	194051	116551	456424	94735	505	49177
Increase for year 1919	..	246	36134	67753	20446	140390	12854	..	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	28070

BOOTS AND SHOES

1915	19	4806	£ 76848	£ 72526	£ 40199	£ 118712	£ 48781	£ 275	£ 29411
1916	19	4836	92856	78409	63997	160102	46938	275	47252
1917	19	4832	91806	85018	70958	193689	38079	..	47179
1918	19	5375	109780	115341	113637	232256	42751	275	86512
1919	20	5626	129224	138025	112575	336675	47583	525	75704
Increase for year 1919	1	251	19444	23584	..	103419	4832	250	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	1062	..	..	..	10808

METAL,

1915	6	635	£ 14539	£ 8650	£ 12617	£ 16752	£ 15568	£ 341	£ 2569
1916	6	658	14088	7155	13654	17583	15154	333	3631
1917	5	624	13655	5331	8325	13916	7068	324	8433
1918	4	593	13412	4501	9006	14142	6893	315	14504
1919	4	611	14623	5373	11637	19838	8157	..	4132
Increase for year 1919	..	18	1211	872	2631	5696	1264	..	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	10372

WOOD

1915	6	560	£ 15056	£ 34976	£ 3017	£ 13754	£ 39520	£ ..	£ 1953
1916	6	557	15198	35180	3410	17731	38683	..	1691
1917	5	383	12914	33603	3243	17707	35053	..	1342
1918	5	422	13426	34861	3285	18315	35072	..	822
1919	5	500	15434	33715	4345	19370	35822	..	3358
Increase for year 1919	..	78	2008	..	1060	1055	750	..	2536
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	1146	..	..	..	..	..

BUILDING AND

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		
								House Property.	All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	4	701	14123	84513	3572	8000	12129	66523	9896	1
1916	4	688	14526	73249	6147	5167	14412	61771	6151	2
1917	4	687	14545	66317	4075	3095	11655	53933	8473	3
1918	4	686	14481	71055	4168	3024	11610	48896	18419	4
1919	3	671	14325	71048	4642	4575	11788	45938	29276	5
Increase for year 1919	..	..	156	..	474	1551	178	..	10857	
Decrease for year 1919	1	15	156	7	..	..	..	2958	..	

PRINTING AND

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	16	2756	70256	33565	20372	22268	70414	669	22804	1
1916	16	2773	70397	36238	25189	40821	66425	..	22167	2
1917	16	2859	73999	38335	31461	60880	66921	..	30643	3
1918	16	2971	78300	41463	46474	76258	71286	..	37380	4
1919	15	2893	78445	41620	61858	46764	66588	..	61705	5
Increase for year 1919	..	..	145	157	15384	..	..	..	24325	
Decrease for year 1919	1	78	..	..	..	29494	4698	..	..

CORN

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	3	546	20389	25443	107	12727	16244	..	17059	1
1916	3	532	20425	28136	137	13091	16869	..	18227	2
1917	3	537	20465	27204	187	12850	16618	..	18273	3
1918	3	533	21000	25972	212	20290	13820	..	16788	4
1919	3	531	40918	7652	252	4968	15551	..	33532	5
Increase for year 1919	..	..	19918	..	40	..	1731	..	16744	
Decrease for year 1919	..	2	..	18320	..	15322	..	..	..

BAKING.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	7	3882	13818	8037	1551	3360	16843	1253	2215	1
1916	7	4073	14109	10272	1777	2889	16782	194	2770	2
1917	6	4063	12553	8540	2082	2466	15821	175	4526	3
1918	6	4091	12887	8792	2902	3974	15643	150	3481	4
1919	5	4136	13893	8418	3121	5442	15084	150	4078	5
Increase for year 1919	..	45	1006	..	219	1468	..	..	597	
Decrease for year 1919	1	..	..	374	..	..	559	..	..

LAUNDRIES.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	6	117	52021	41837	2601	2862	72252	..	23254	1
1916	7	139	59831	53624	2956	5172	87330	..	27894	2
1917	7	140	60567	63124	3712	6282	86931	..	87858	3
1918	7	141	65581	62754	4594	8562	82233	..	42074	4
1919	7	146	72035	58392	5830	7174	78820	373	53237	5
Increase for year 1919	..	5	6454	..	1236	..	..	373	11163	
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	4362	..	1388	3413	..	..

	Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.				
							To Capital.	To Labour.	To Purchaser.	Subscriptions.	
							Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.
1	£ 7599	28	£ 7437	£ 20232	£ 461	£ 796	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 3 ³ / ₄	£ 18 ¹ / ₂
2	7402	18	4779	13406	538	299	3 ¹ / ₂	2
3	8934	14	1240	7167	1431	504	3	2 ¹ / ₂
4	9583	12	1486	5121	1361	436	26	..	10 ¹ / ₂	1	2 ¹ / ₂
5	2543	21	3196	5702	2171	1109	8	10	9	4	2 ¹ / ₂
		9	1710	581	810	673	..	10	..	3	.. ¹ / ₂
	7040	18	..	1 ¹ / ₂

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	32106	1039	70469	203494	18179	3318	608	1119	1675	72	£
2	33880	919	74314	251654	21341	3098	2222	2186	3605	129	458
3	43370	829	69380	287821	26126	3008	2399	2431	4525	217	548
4	55357	850	93770	428639	41783	3324	2771	4481	7355	344	652
5	74336	951	128309	465782	44881	3657	3499	5553	8715	462	666
	18979	101	34539	37143	3098	333	728	1072	1360	118	14

1	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2	4877	57	4487	188764	3732	934	2535	60
3	6220	61	5044	246526	3558	936	2486	8
4	5508	55	4672	247452	3638	920	..	8	62	10
5	1766	54	7172	266189	2636	962	1073	16
	1750	61	9040	304105	4071	1800	56	16
	.. 16	7	1868	37916	1435	838	1017	..

[illegible]

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	3310	715	27725	67404	13546	2404	..	..	2510	..	105
2	3891	832	35614	87638	7918	2903	158	..	2732	..	10
3	4457	688	40686	96934	10029	2936	..	..	3772	..	37
4	6559	713	46437	105048	7684	3034	..	..	5084	..	41
5	5955	679	57835	130229	8149	2774	177	..	2382	..	20
	604	34	11398	25181	465	260	177	..	2702	..	21

YEAR.

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.			
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	
								House Property.	All other Investments.
1915	6	1166	£ 28433	£ 10006	£ 5984	£ 20727	£ 17114	£ ..	£ 10815
1916	5	1188	30682	9839	7662	27571	16886	..	7697
1917	5	1339	36376	9610	11826	30726	16432	..	12703
1918	5	1478	52799	29677	13757	40149	48301	..	14118
1919	6	1653	77513	46684	17728	69767	77546	..	12408
Increase for year 1919 Decrease for year 1919	1 ..	175 ..	24714 ..	17007 ..	3971 ..	29618 ..	29245 ..	.. ..	£ 1710

PRINTING AND

1915	3	424	12049	7700	4864	1072	16087	..	3613	1
1916	3	425	12048	688	4957	1642	15604	..	4558	2
1917	3	421	12051	7574	5289	2760	15028	..	4028	3
1918	3	375	11992	7966	5552	3282	14659	..	3114	4
1919	4	455	15246	5843	6185	1965	14648	..	3739	5
Increase for year 1919	1	80	3254	..	633	..	..	..	625	
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	2123	..	1317	11	..	..

BAKING.

	10	7001	£ 274262	£ 344545	£ 100096	£ 56446	£ 269267	£ 11034	£ 394434
1915	9	6386	277137	358808	109713	87557	261530	8340	403379
1916	9	6020	283022	346996	124207	48313	237013	19743	406925
1917	9	6867	524462	160634	131508	53565	208627	23669	548056
1918	9	7242	332187	457749	140037	122999	203872	23939	610311
1919	9	7242	332187	457749	140037	122999	203872	23939	610311
Increase for year 1919	..	375	..	297115	8529	69434	..	270	62255
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	192275	..	..	..	4755	..	..

LAUNDRY.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915	1	75	4795	11651	2210	828	11196	6859
1916	1	78	5060	12852	2367	1225	11547	7005
1917	1	78	5060	12203	2635	1239	10915	7072
1918	1	79	5065	12775	2852	1282	10293	8454
1919	1	79	5090	13478	3106	1398	11445	7785
Increase for year 1919	..	..	25	703	254	116	1152	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	..	7.	..	669

							NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.				
Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share In- terest.	To Capitals.	To Labour.	To Pur- chaser.	Subscriptions.		
						Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Educa- tional Purposes.	Chari- table Purposes.	
						£	£	£	£	£	
1	13350	200	14040	157837	7045	1383	35	970	2325	56	123
2	17840	207	14104	191318	9614	2010	59	1365	4343	102	145
3	22825	209	15820	282820	14503	1775	..	1338	2988	109	132
4	25949	222	20952	299591	16386	2883	846	1792	3895	40	163
5	32464	335	34877	388436	23229	3925	2173	2503	6714	67	166
	6515	113	13925	88845	6843	1042	1327	711	2819	27	3

LAND.

WOOL.

1	£ 16182	489	£ 27918	£ 197362	£ 13255	£ 2720	£ ..	£ 392	£ 2331	£ ..	£ 269
2	16525	460	30912	211020	14232	2999	..	1128	2423	..	390
3	16190	375	26810	285054	19954	3336	..	1030	7837	..	368
4	25296	360	32926	389579	19072	3853	..	925	3097	..	607
5	41955	403	41210	482258	25905	4407	..	1291	4561	..	708
	16659	43	8284	92679	6833	554	..	366	1464	..	101

BOOKBINDING.

1	£ 6214	108	£ 7729	£ 19132	£ 1116	£ 130	£ ..	£ 51	£ ..	£ ..	£ 42
2	5905	104	7706	21094	836	503	..	57	..	..	99
3	7553	99	8337	23496	849	503	..	..	..	..	30
4	8484	105	9914	28525	1383	550	..	..	..	..	54
5	12705	124	17120	38405	1972	341	..	..	..	5	80
	4221	19	7206	9880	589	209	..	..	..	5	26

1	£ 23219	1760	£ 135772	£ 1155608	£ 128375	£ 12831	£ ..	£ 8931	£ 88204	£ 1562	£ 1020
2	29348	1859	151622	1420009	132566	13010	..	8421	98316	1595	1195
3	26422	1359	110676	1615187	124575	13489	..	7513	88126	1390	1420
4	33184	1290	132082	1531645	117704	13952	3516	8612	84112	1074	1237
5	36284	1576	193795	1951206	163419	15637	1263	12603	105375	2600	1258
	3100	286	61713	419561	45715	1685	..	3991	21263	1526	21
	..	..	..	..	..	..	2253	..	..	..	..

1	£ 721	287	£ 11283	£ 24992	£ 2713	£ 178	£ ..	£ ..	£ 2373	£ 11	£ 55
2	935	215	11599	25382	1429	249	..	..	1139	10	23
3	1271	164	10324	23549	510	253	..	..	..	9	8
4	1433	157	9708	24938	1465	253	..	..	946	10	16
5	1592	196	11918	29824	809	253	..	..	..	10	19
	159	39	2210	4886	..	..	..	..	946	..	3
	..	..	..	..	666	..	..	..	..	..	..

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		
								House Property.	All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	1	..	..	3591442	..	1780324	1151694	..	..	1
1916	1	..	..	4193145	..	2147775	1133320	..	..	2
1917	1	..	..	4907873	..	3067440	1240360	..	..	3
1918	1	..	..	6449306	..	3920710	1675121	..	..	4
1919	1	..	..	9413251	..	7876295	2234399	..	..	5
Increase for year 1919	..	..	..	2963945	..	3955585	559278	..	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1915	1	..	..	1078529	..	880762	303881	..	..	1
1916	1	..	..	1309962	..	995488	304784	..	..	2
1917	1	..	..	1328712	..	893846	298472	..	..	3
1918	1	..	..	1231531	..	1077028	274178	..	..	4
1919	1	..	..	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	5
Increase for year 1919	..	..	..	424467	..	535429	..	..	..
Decrease for year 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	19892	..	..

WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Owing to Society for Goods.		No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share In-terest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated) HOW DIVIDED.				
							To Capital.	To Labour.	To Purchaser.	Subscriptions.	
							Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Educa-tional Purposes.	Chari-table Purposes.
1	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
2	..	20432	1406127	12895914	295067	96293	..	..	..	..
3	..	18673	1430054	16367509	374780	114027	..	..	..	..
4	..	19082	1558044	18581555	418653	148408	..	..	..	..
5	..	16047	1502619	17729568	253981	197680	..	..	..	..
	..	27748	3263205	26151947	205702	321852	..	..	..	..
	..	11701	1760586	8422379	48279	124172	..	..	..	..
	

WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2	..	7215	433920	3697821	105272	29903	..	..	..	..
3	..	6867	463103	4708104	103795	29677	..	..	..	..
4	..	6977	509740	6294857	123117	43803	..	..	..	..
5	..	6849	584085	5942528	138599	38302	..	..	..	..
5	..	8743	797441	7823535	168017	49963	..	..	..	..
..	1894	213356	1881007	29418	11661	..	..	..	..	..
..

Statistics of Societies' Trade

IRISH

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Distributive

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. b These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Property.	All other Investments.		
IRELAND.										
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ardara	105	106	2045	420	1316	407	..	121	724	1
Armagh	438	4238	1952	465	3241	3810	..	945	305	2
*Ballinagleragh .....							..			3
Ballymena and Harryville..	819	5278	34	103	2950	391	..	3320	710	4
Belfast	21300	238718	54230	23667	176610	101732	25865	69480	1919	5
†Clanwilliam										6
Clonmel	359	1984	26	151	2063	58	..	517	407	7
Coalisland	150	821	..	30	1300	140	..	274	122	8
Cork (City of)	664	1039	13	..	887	405	..	759	629	9
Donacloy	123	459	..	210	1191	..	..	604	253	10
dDownstrands	80	93	676	..	754	250	..	4	707	11
Drumaness	109	991	..	249	1300	3	..	458	370	12
Drumreany	144	458	197	600	1218	130	..	12	309	13
Dublin	1500	1923	600	..	4980	3228	..	1193	1156	14
Dublin Consumers	839	1584	..	..	2345	561	..	46	522	15
Dublin University	290	408	..	1	243	84	..	72	49	16
Dundalk	378	2251	454	32	1674	1144	..	372	362	17
aDungannon	189	577	26	..	651	181	..	279	193	18
*Dunraymond .....							..			19
Enniscorthy	2225	9910	49532	4097	41915	15903	..	2680	16700	20
Enniskillen	732	5572	100	130	3618	895	..	773	1842	21
Finisk	133	192	..	..	257	20	..	98	..	22
Foynes	129	244	1929	..	1493	699	..	8	1473	23
Greenore	100	663	..	869	2588	8	..	689	141	24
aGweedore	140	74	312	206	952	38	..	8	527	25
Inchicore	105	347	788	..	435	1017	..	155	598	26
Inniskiel	300	369	2216	269	3807	1259	..	168	1704	27
Killybegs	116	72	536	..	1007	32	..	11	452	28
Larne	158	408	421	..	864	227	..	534	769	29
†Limerick	538	938	..	..	..	..	..	938	..	30
Lisburn	2160	43458	6175	2487	29114	8012	..	9473	11209	31
Lissarda	57	737	1915	..	3546	2102	..	518	2900	32
Lucan	233	454	387	425	1305	597	..	451	89	33
Middletown	98	84	924	..	224	53	..	..	294	34
*Moycullen .....							..			35
Newtownards	272	574	47	228	585	147	..	494	376	36
Ochilmore	144	259	257	300	799	48	..	7	655	37
aPortadown	457	4559	520	319	1718	454	250	1937	1543	38
Queenstown	439	1535	1154	503	3577	1210	..	561	320	39
Rosslare Harbour	67	401	165	..	706	13	..	254	415	40
*Shamrock .....							..			41
aSlieve League	126	135	748	540	833	23	..	7	511	42

for the Year 1919.

SECTION.

Co-operative Societies in IRELAND, for 1919.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	4	214	..	13394	442	4	..	..	..	..	..
2	12	1018	..	23503	762	194	0 7	..	..	22	2 7 6
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	13	1168	..	30179	1336	217	1 0	..	24	12	3 19 9
5	639	73	68424	8878	1000023	79350	10050	1 2	2792	1797	303 93 4 6
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	625	..	14101	577	74	1 0	23	..	2	1 16 5
8	4	294	..	11931	415	30	1 0	..	..	..	0 12 6
9	9	4	1257	823	13343	387	..	..	..	..	2 5 2
10	5	..	277	..	8913	128	22	0 6	25	..	..
11	3	..	133	..	5545	116	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	277	..	6508	492	40	0 11	19	2	0 14 6
13	3	..	267	..	13235	372	15	0 6	15	..	0 13 6
14	20	6	3352	933	53154	35	20	..	..	..	5 4 2
15	14	..	1789	..	22752	..	..	..	..	..	4 6 2
16	1	..	72	..	2091	6	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
17	6	..	467	..	9610	255	96	1 0	..	..	2 1 0
18	4	..	244	..	7144	..	..	..	..	1	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	22	28	1032	606	97687	877	400	..	..	69	7 16 4
21	13	..	1048	..	34531	1257	214	1 0	38	..	3 12 6
22	1	..	83	..	2188	31	..	..	..	1	0 12 6
23	4	..	434	..	12313	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 4
24	4	..	403	..	10626	1027	15	2 6	59	..	0 8 10
25	4	..	214	..	8607	372	..	..	8	..	..
26	2	..	334	..	5342	6	..	..	..	..	1 0 10
27	9	..	495	..	23823	52	..	..	..	..	..
28	2	..	162	..	6409	254	..	..	..	..	..
29	7	..	460	..	8440	175	8	..	..	..	0 11 6
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	67	9	7397	568	124310	7492	1870	1 1	..	140	131 10 3 2
32	11	..	1109	..	51349	432	36	0 10	..	..	..
33	6	..	439	..	16632	754	21	0 11	16	..	0 19 3
34	2	..	56	..	2009	76	..	..	..	..	0 10 3
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4	..	344	..	8416	258	22	0 9	..	3	1 7 0
37	4	..	437	..	6366	181	..	..	..	..	0 16 8
38	13	..	767	..	22505	1162	175	1 0	32	..	2 7 1
39	9	..	924	..	18670	449	55	0 5	16	4	2 0 4
40	3	..	167	..	6585	217	16	0 9	..	1	0 6 10
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	3	..	147	..	6600	239	4	..	15	..	..

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	House Property.	All other Investments.	£
<i>IRELAND—Continued.</i>									
<i>f</i> South County Dublin	16	28	..	..	32	19	..	..	133
<i>d</i> Springfield	75	447	..	1735	1076	15	..	..	2666
Templecrone	300	501	13722	1889	18584	864	..	4102	5952
Warrenpoint	195	788	69	166	991	111	..	138	195
Waterford	477	1190	517	90	1793	252	..	363	360
Whealt	64	232	85	..	64	344	..	17	444
Retail Societies Total for 1919	37352	335099	142772	40201	324636	146886	26115	102840	61065
Wholesale Society— Irish Agricultural.....	588	28625	169675	13007	158647	..	..	7153	138506
Total for Section, 1919....	37940	363724	312447	53208	483283	146886	26115	109993	199571
† Total for Section, 1918....	31955	281211	173308	41344	304968	123042	12333	83516	131612
Increase	5985	82513	139139	11864	178315	23844	13782	26477	67959
Decrease .....	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	31444	255236	82822	30494	225465	123042	12333	78804	44387
<i>Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	511	25975	90486	10850	79503	..	..	4712	87225
<i>Total for Section for previous year (1918)</i>	31955	281211	173308	41344	304968	123042	12333	83516	131612

d 1917 Figures.*f* 1916 Figures.

† These totals include Sligo Society, which has since gone out of business.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.		Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
43	1	..	10	..	686	5	..	..	..	..	..	....
44	3	..	208	..	29044	240	33	..	..	..	..	....
45	20	170	2000	7135	70561	1578	33	0 3	..	..	..	....
46	4	..	298	..	7824	390	31	0 4	14	..	3	1 0 10
47	5	..	523	..	13594	268	53	0 3	4	4	5	2 4 3
48	1	..	100	..	3973	194	9	..	..	..	..	....
49	971	290	99469	18943	1834516	†101880	13757	..	3076	1965	562	154 14 8
	192	..	24928	..	1318806	9168	1425	..	..	..	..	3 0 0
	1163	290	124397	18943	3153322	111048	15182	..	3076	1965	562	157 14 8
	926	295	78933	19100	2242455	85298	11663	..	2373	2351	456	150 2 4
	237	..	45464	..	910867	25750	3519	..	763	..	106	7 12 4
	..	5	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	386	..	....
	770	295	61824	19100	1328213	77771	10363	..	2373	1351	456	147 2 4
	156	..	17109	..	914242	7527	1300	..	..	1000	..	3 0 0
	926	295	78933	19100	2242455	85298	11663	..	2373	2351	456	150 2 4

† Before deducting the loss of £779.

MIDLAND

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of
RUTLAND, SALOP, STAFFORD, WARWICK, and Part of WORCESTER,

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—NORTHAMPTON & EARLS BARTON DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Brafield	322	7471	202	260	924	500	600	6200	.. 1
Brington	171	1365	..	150	494	18	..	1303	.. 2
Brixworth	309	3732	1214	129	2048	1116	1174	955	58 3
Cogenhoe Self-Help	135	1114	..	109	401	414	..	578	.. 4
† Daventry	1486	22882	3583	748	15056	8211	4536	2820	454 5
Denton	89	418	..	60	361	89	..	96	7 6
Earls Barton	998	24412	1355	1277	5414	7803	3199	12572	41 7
East Haddon	70	205	..	147	421	..	..	116	5 8
Ecton	175	1391	..	244	657	..	280	1134	49 9
Hackleton	185	3163	123	262	756	411	254	2508	38 10
Harlestone	152	644	27	70	787	26	..	361	.. 11
Harpole	805	14663	5423	712	8496	3130	3982	7155	.. 12
I.L.P. Boot	15	18	..	986	2624	42	..	106	166 13
Long Buckby	1586	41332	1950	3116	12014	15540	7174	14898	.. 14
Moulton	359	3312	380	724	1958	1250	1092	455	7 15
Northampton	9206	92837	62727	7326	59980	47031	6613	66684	772 16
Pitsford	67	368	..	49	299	30	..	217	.. 17
Yardley Hastings	243	2840	660	329	1180	2322	609	135	13 18
District Total for 1919	16373	222167	77644	16693	113870	87933	9513	118383	1610
Totals, previous year (1918)	15895	181208	61548	12491	84859	75061	28284	92002	888
No. 2—WELLINGBOROUGH AND KETTERING DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Burton Latimer	1122	30254	1475	1090	5177	3095	6741	20930	20 1
Desborough	2098	95227	30660	6683	32519	71774	15776	20019	3028 2
Finedon	1015	24026	2686	1653	3494	3102	3401	21372	.. 3
Higham Ferrers	540	7373	1474	933	4194	2730	..	4633	.. 4
Irchester	495	8474	2213	424	4446	3751	1369	2995	.. 5
Irthlingborough	748	8697	2736	552	8336	3652	..	2785	183 6
Kettering	10380	384199	15626	10943	52271	33535	101855	249018	2553 7
Market Harborough	3700	38669	5010	1560	22804	23886	..	6156	.. 8
Raunds Distributive	1589	36381	2328	2041	21836	18021	696	5660	150 9
Ringshead Distributive	215	2324	507	113	1014	521	..	1987	94 10
Rothwell	1116	28102	4589	750	5438	5607	7418	18902	25 11
Rushden	2728	40800	13413	1664	25075	16744	3794	18552	273 12
Thrapston	581	6666	1746	639	5279	2515	..	2359	274 13
Walgrave Industrial	165	1436	96	342	784	335	..	1179	.. 14
Wellingborough Midland	3728	73003	20674	6534	18537	8520	7445	79222	1623 15
Wollaston	928	25255	5649	547	5246	3242	3791	21965	.. 16
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	31148	810886	110882	36468	216450	201030	152286	477734	8223

† Nine months' trading.

SECTION.

CAMBRIDGE, DERBY, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM,
for 1919, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to
the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Net Profit.		In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1	4	1	227	107	9068	1129	233	2 4	..	..	6	0	8 3
2	3	..	215	..	7641	1019	58	2 8	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	1	502	109	14475	961	158	1 0	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	104	..	3963	358	38	1 11	..	..	2	0	14 1
5	33	5	2291	310	44520	3674	799	1 2	32	16	57	7	13 0
6	3	..	105	..	2645	113	19	1 9	..	..	..	0	9 9
7	12	7	1504	601	35975	3580	1069	1 6	..	17	44	5	3 0
8	1	..	72	..	3079	305	10	2 3	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	..	220	..	6468	632	54	2 1	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	1	296	79	8355	898	134	2 4	..	..	4	0	19 5
11	4	..	292	..	6520	399	30	1 7½	..	..	8	0	16 3
12	16	8	1654	324	34505	2757	600	1 1	..	..	18	3	17 1
13	2	..	638	..	8102	1202	..	..	..	..	644	0	5 0
14	24	18	2848	1465	62887	7189	1550	1 8	..	60	44	8	0 0
15	5	2	490	130	14074	996	146	1 2	..	..	10	2	14 5
16	188	45	17011	5767	325804	31256	3850	1 6	..	102	500	44	16 6
17	1	..	94	..	2900	209	17	1 5½	..	..	..	0	7 1
18	3	1	338	94	9582	705	119	1 8	..	..	3	1	7 6
306			89	28901	8986	600563	57382	8884	..	32	195	1340	77 11 4
298			69	21220	6035	476743	43243	7305	..	54	759	338	72 0 8
1	14	5	2059	245	39033	4315	1086	1 7	..	10	33	5	11 5
2	40	109	4284	11995	109866	12003	3481	1 11	..	40	102	10	8 10
3	9	4	1391	402	37878	4513	979	1 8	..	..	33	4	15 4
4	7	3	1053	336	24935	2925	352	2 0	64	2	33	2	12 0
5	6	3	975	227	33243	3111	332	1 8	..	..	8	2	7 6
6	15	3	1973	289	35046	3462	393	1 8	..	6	16	3	18 6
7	161	49	14073	8496	393491	51462	13817	2 0	..	335	331	47	8 9
8	65	16	5905	2270	121875	10275	1614	1 4	..	94	101	17	18 6
9	22	35	2406	2330	66274	5789	1653	1 0	..	25	31	8	2 6
10	3	1	266	90	9381	786	99	1 8	..	..	5	1	1 5
11	17	8	1866	452	44153	4802	1068	1 9½	..	..	86	5	11 6
12	56	27	5616	2195	128306	10976	1705	1 6	..	86	70	13	12 6
13	10	..	1030	..	20621	2256	273	2 0	..	10	18	2	14 9
14	2	2	188	150	8088	785	67	2 0	..	..	2	..	..
15	64	23	7887	1940	194071	21323	2710	1 10	..	165	194	18	5 8
16	14	7	1780	410	46770	4927	1057	1 8	..	10	8	4	7 6
505			295	52752	31827	1313931	143710	30686	..	64	783	1071	148 16 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.
WELLINGBOROUGH AND KETTERING DISTRICT— <i>Con.</i> Productive Societies:—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Avalon (Rothwell Boot and Shoe)	430	9880	12938	19709	23278	6169	..	30120	5525
Crompton Boot Manufac. (Desborough)	242	5606	605	9233	9295	5043	275	2925	4888
Finedon Boot and Shoe ..	28	5332	3331	3000	8118	..	..	3453	2967
Higham Ferrers Boot & Shoe ..	291	8000	3756	4024	16455	1645	..	51	2925
Kettering Boot and Shoe ..	669	15958	16393	6953	30376	2129	..	1708	12634
" Clothing	1429	41336	42073	36463	129457	17296	205	2272	13,16
" Corset Manufacturers ..	453	19584	62	3575	25096	3100	300	1076	4531
" Union Boot & Shoe ..	317	4614	5230	2912	10516	940	..	31	3138
Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	234	4208	8251	5278	16298	300	..	1852	2858
Pioneer Boot (North'mp'n) ..	77	3275	..	855	2357	2005	..	680	41
Ringstead Unity	30	4205	1247	279	12978	475	..	3	1817
St. Crispin Produ. (Raunds) ..	66	8328	13443	5198	18685	1600	..	6116	7011
Wellingboro' Ideal Cloth's ..	1477	35903	23831	44983	104369	23450	..	5651	26394
" Midland Boot	414	9066	13347	5220	35749	3521	..	5995	6943
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	6157	176195	144507	147682	443027	67673	780	61933	94748
District Total for 1919	37305	987081	255389	184150	659477	268703	153066	539667	102971
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	28861	684743	102448	30756	167761	145897	210496	362386	3975
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	5933	143571	102336	140387	339814	64653	810	84830	162936
District Total for previous year (1918)	34794	828314	204784	171143	507575	210550	211306	447216	166911
No. 3—LEICESTER DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	579	2490	1339	254	3808	1324	..	134	45
Barrow-on-Soar	251	974	218	70	1030	..	..	462	63
Barwell	2117	53174	3080	3023	15681	10236	8853	35568	..
Broughton Astley	180	2088	..	144	1039	451	..	1020	..
Burbage	818	13354	785	603	7040	3635	1314	5900	87
Coalville	6750	115238	27353	11049	81802	39407	7675	39104	1433
Cosby	220	2310	1946	275	1424	626	792	2382	..
Croft	143	1100	833	97	1303	21	..	1085	50
Enderby	1365	40604	3142	6175	14106	24739	4194	12046	..
Fleckney	446	2398	1081	321	3338	627	600	138	..
Glensfield	278	4973	271	329	1764	1600	1280	1750	..
† Great Glenn	116	763	404	50	554	63	892	68	10
Great Wigston	2303	68637	5168	3103	22470	30357	8683	22061	..
Grobby	152	3024	55	278	1405	..	..	2526	..
Hathern	282	6200	2021	132	3301	1495	2898	1307	43
Hinckley	4270	101373	6337	4438	25724	16843	39557	46649	..
Huncote	206	6010	528	486	1472	355	135	5416	..
Kirby Muxloe	162	1008	..	142	894	559	..	739	..
Leicester	30694	515162	89927	22010	153552	235233	73043	230417	115
Loughborough Industrial ..	582	2105	1534	282	3216	295	844	590	115
" Wkg. Men's	312	54	925	..	1699	1077	..	182	6
Markfield	209	1292	160	277	1899	438	234	328	20
Melton Mowbray	2987	23379	12728	952	30448	12329	..	1656	632
Mount Sorrel	525	7526	1887	648	5116	2699	..	3735	79
Oadby	381	5580	758	122	817	1911	..	4160	..
Quorndon	204	1437	697	96	2331	206	..	337	144
Ratby	285	846	1215	287	1487	1001	234	162	31
Rothley	271	1169	..	164	1778	110	..	281	75
Sapcote	137	635	199	524	731	475	..	280	..
Shepshed	1206	37061	4029	6	12765	7596	5425	18587	590

† Ten months' trading.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
					Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	£					£	£	£ s. d.	Educa- tional Pur- poses.
17	16	254	1849	27233	183886	8811	231	..	5850	2 1 8
18	..	120	..	10674	62398	4697	266	1 0	..	72	..	2 0 0
19	..	81	..	10585	48351	4203	265	..	1177	..	42	1 0 0
20	..	90	..	10242	46478	3045	377	0 3 1	319	..	15	1 12 0
21	..	227	..	30334	161361	10683	675	0 5 1	1443	105	102	6 6 0
22	5	1040	3969	79986	350409	21247	1876	0 9	6841	300	428	8 10 0
23	..	209	..	16573	87812	5660	810	0 6	1255	110	60	3 0 0
24	3	66	913	7712	43484	2443	213	0 6	352	40	125	2 12 0
25	..	87	..	10782	50890	3310	196	0 4	614	76	..	1 10 0
26	4	30	490	3296	13573	816	116	0 3 1	105	21	3	0 12 6
27	..	82	..	8227	39460	615	334	40	0 10 0
28	..	108	..	13371	89838	5700	408	..	3739	2 2 0
29	..	946	..	72172	417851	32612	1762	0 9	7217	500	571	10 0 0
30	..	147	..	18976	102758	6301	461	1 0	1171	142	86	2 7 0
	28	3487	7221	320163	1698549	110143	7990	..	30083	1366	1472	44 3 2
	533	3782	59973	351990	3012480	253853	38676	..	30147	2149	2543	192 19 10
	471	274	38492	24731	1024252	113197	26015	..	141	691	1465	146 15 10
	10	3177	4187	249910	1354554	103397	6913	..	21511	1019	1739	40 4 9
	481	3451	42679	274641	2378806	216594	32928	..	21652	1710	3204	187 0 7
1	11	3	1059	541	23821	1085	101	1 0	..	16	..	2 17 10
2	3	..	437	..	10519	970	37	1 6	9	1 0 2
3	33	6	4368	1160	99703	13085	1982	2 0	..	137	26	10 13 6
4	4	..	200	..	5234	577	89	1 9	1	0 17 10
5	14	6	1597	362	35443	3964	512	2 0	28	3 16 3
6	151	59	21142	8413	439727	50963	4892	1 11 1	..	417	262	33 4 4
7	1	..	400	..	11181	1103	106	2 0	1	1 3 0
8	2	1	328	146	8201	444	55	1 0	1	0 14 7
9	26	32	2534	3486	64266	8426	1711	2 0	21	13 3 5
10	5	2	613	208	17194	1441	100	1 6	29	2 5 10
11	2	2	237	199	10837	1153	217	1 8	9	1 7 3
12	2	1	180	156	5040	283	9	1 5
13	39	13	5409	2080	96286	8614	3107	1 0 1	..	40	60	11 9 2
14	2	1	421	123	10773	1207	135	2 0	5	1 4 8
15	4	4	640	463	14845	931	231	1 2	12	1 9 2
16	52	23	7507	2616	161222	21467	4004	2 3	67	20 4 2
17	2	..	334	..	8165	1008	217	1 4	..	17	..	0 18 9
18	3	..	221	..	7116	653	70	1 10 1	1	0 16 4
19	738	197	94173	23345	1401697	118963	20100	1 4 1	2200	1031	432	149 5 8
20	5	2	758	181	15549	1223	73	1 5 1	..	17	8	2 11 2
21	4	2	420	221	9026	13	48
22	4	2	550	180	13688	813	59	1 2	3	1 0 10
23	74	17	5180	1718	89831	4749	1008	0 10	14	12 15 2
24	8	5	1067	626	28681	2886	301	1 10	..	3	43	2 10 0
25	4	2	678	280	15049	1277	192	1 5 1	6	1 16 7
26	5	..	635	..	10786	736	70	1 4	0 10 0
27	3	1	467	206	11835	862	37	1 2	1 7 6
28	4	2	384	210	14041	1163	52	1 8	1	..
29	3	..	172	..	3867	148	23	0 6
30	20	7	2430	996	62314	5817	1679	1 2 1	..	40	..	6 5 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
LEICESTER DISTRICT— <i>Con.</i>										
Stoney Stanton (Hinckley)	407	4353	922	159	2711	1792	..	1841	..	31
Whetstone	375	7334	126	255	3025	2539	943	2494	..	32
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	59213	1035701	169668	56751	409730	400039	157596	443495	3593	
Productive Societies:—										
Excelsior Boot and Shoe (Sibley)	136	4612	6828	5561	20007	1520	250	1718	7727	33
Glenfield Boot and Shoe ..	266	3627	5974	2320	6054	1255	..	1256	5440	34
Leather Supply Association	25	964	943	200	1026	1421	..	671	4356	35
Leicester Anchor B. & Shoe	604	9897	10274	7139	27138	4517	..	2978	11726	36
„ Boot and Shoe ..	1010	14194	17877	16240	55040	6590	..	5941	16466	37
„ Carriage Build'rs	150	2382	2181	811	2900	2603	..	16	1462	38
„ Printing	476	11707	13442	4121	8252	10385	..	11512	11075	39
„ Self Help Boot & S.	248	5240	3673	5874	17331	3210	..	577	4284	40
Morning Star Sundries (Leicester)	554	42659	36275	3854	23278	62411	..	999	13515	41
Riverside Village	50	1921	500	68	2182	..	..	374	119	42
Speroe Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	294	5329	10719	7817	14080	1633	..	8863	7423	43
Wigston Hosiery	552	18829	4086	9283	26096	5249	..	8695	8854	44
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	4365	121361	112772	63288	203384	100794	250	43600	92447	
District Total for 1919	63578	1157062	282440	120039	613114	500833	157846	487095	96040	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	55086	830455	144660	39976	288879	317887	153455	359362	3425	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	3950	84767	87090	53583	121663	69369	..	42177	53225	
District Total for previous year (1918)	59036	915222	231750	93559	410542	387256	153455	401539	56650	
No. 4—COVENTRY DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Atherstone	768	9988	1218	696	6086	3992	841	2877	241	1
Blue Lias (Stockton)	111	467	..	10	887	10	..	174	20	2
Broadwell New	45	145	..	32	163	..	..	179	..	3
Coventry Perseverance	25974	402171	6108	26424	149937	108890	85604	109149	1249	4
Eathorpe and Marton	245	1493	..	490	1947	260	..	417	230	5
Harbury	429	4729	323	246	2615	735	467	1869	..	6
Lockhurst Lane	3993	49162	1849	4742	25774	23134	8507	7419	..	7
Long Itchington	231	2923	96	104	2987	78	..	836	128	8
Nuneaton	8800	89392	18256	9399	60159	32598	8182	31199	1063	9
Pailton	37	327	..	..	363	269	..	1410	117	10
Paradise (Foleshill)	84	280	535	..	1050	249	..	863	79	11
Rugby	8457	101483	18822	5840	72079	45880	11811	12004	902	12
Southam	315	1684	405	169	1098	800	494	395	110	13
Stoneleigh	115	341	..	..	484	55	..	183	..	14
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	49604	664585	47612	48152	325629	216950	115906	168974	4139	
Productive Societies:—										
Coventry Licensed Trade Supply	125	1537	2461	2750	2524	2992	..	1975	1741	15
District Total for 1919	49729	666122	50073	50902	328153	219942	115906	170949	5880	

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
31	6	2	520	280	14285	1040	188	1 2	..	..	6	2 0 0
32	4	..	651	..	20659	1915	268	1 8	..	..	4	1 17 6
	1238	392	155712	48196	2740881	258979	41673	..	2200	1718	1049	289 5 8
33	..	85	..	10977	76729	5446	223	0 4	1343	195	..	0 14 0
34	..	88	..	9577	45624	3718	180	0 5	740	70	52	2 2 0
35	..	8	..	1348	27164	1359	31	..	50	..	10	3 3 0
36	..	182	..	23281	91788	4523	526	0 3 1	420	135	..	4 10 0
37	..	231	..	29910	154266	12927	700	0 6 1	2929	195	181	8 0 0
38	..	41	..	4370	12823	730	103	..	..	..	12	0 12 0
39	..	125	..	22172	60322	4425	544	0 4	918	230	48	2 8 0
40	..	77	..	9759	61789	8044	310	0 5	628	100	46	1 10 0
41	..	126	..	8790	112059	4398	1601	0 2	220	10	11	2 6 10
42	..	10	..	698	1543	139	71	..	..	..	1	1 5 0
43	..	82	..	10635	67155	6490	256	0 6	1302	60	..	1 15 3
44	..	75	..	8841	94339	11094	785	0 4 1	760	152	46	1 15 0
	..	1130	..	140358	805601	63293	5330	..	9310	1147	407	30 1 1
	1238	1522	155712	188554	3546482	322272	47008	..	11510	2865	1456	319 6 9
	1179	352	107794	36410	2097713	187806	33194	..	1481	1297	946	277 2 4
	..	905	..	97633	613488	43544	4145	..	5992	927	456	24 10 10
	1179	1257	107794	134043	2711201	231350	37339	..	7473	2224	1402	301 13 2
1	12	4	1492	435	38261	3161	445	1 4	..	30	6	1 18 2
2	3	..	142	..	3679	166	19	1 6	..	..	..	0 12 6
3	2	..	106	..	1944	135	5	0 9	..	..	..	..
4	465	163	59862	19334	993512	78897	14989	1 4 1	..	2044	468	131 12 8
5	3	..	393	..	10612	647	46	1 4	..	..	6	..
6	6	4	738	167	18017	1228	210	1 2	..	..	4	2 3 4
7	67	12	7312	1741	147692	11076	2440	1 2	..	263	..	20 16 8
8	3	3	440	115	11984	608	134	1 0	..	..	3	..
9	169	37	21300	7676	371827	31561	3952	1 4	..	374	438	47 18 4
10	2	1	149	115	3464	124	13	2 0	..	..	..	..
11	3	..	203	..	6385	631	8	1 9	..	..	..	..
12	219	73	25946	9310	403355	29004	4643	1 2	..	382	247	42 19 0
13	4	2	487	92	8997	566	73	1 2	..	..	8	..
14	3	1	371	31	8847	452	13	1 8	..	..	..	..
	961	300	118941	39016	2028576	158256	26990	..	..	3093	1180	248 0 8
15	..	15	..	3494	13465	797	76	..	50	..	8	1 10 0
	961	815	118941	42510	2042041	159053	27066	..	50	3093	1188	249 10 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Property.	All other Investments.	
COVENTRY DISTRICT— <i>Con.</i> <i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	48171	£ 581571	£ 40570	£ 43018	£ 266627	£ 156090	£ 116528	£ 192293	£ 3617
† <i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	143	1671	1516	2250	1263	2538	..	2523	205
† <i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	48314	583242	42086	45268	267890	158628	116528	194816	3822
No. 5—BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Alcester	5899	72482	5908	5304	61826	22062	518	8747	878
Bidford	819	12052	95	790	4403	6047	1457	2794	360
Birmingham Industrial . .	47868	638758	76645	39339	290165	263151	52437	216069	4691
Church Lench	68	244	15	115	461	28	..	212	48
Dudley	4839	17554	733	4456	21827	11901	..	3213	..
Fenny Compton	307	3049	38	136	2306	492	..	1004	..
Halesowen and Hasbury . .	1684	15002	10413	..	9647	17136	748	1793	905
Highley	191	4812	..	422	3107	994	..	1760	58
Kidderminster	3771	86223	2334	5403	32565	10754	5310	59900	375
Soho (Smethwick)	10138	98843	19294	9212	80069	35485	..	37479	752
Ten Acres and Storchley (Birmingham)	13208	251379	19400	7688	126073	85733	3895	100028	601
Worcester	7263	85490	8267	6094	52242	35007	2213	33034	346
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	96055	1285888	143142	79559	684691	488790	66578	466093	9014
Productive Societies:—									
Alcester Needle Makers . .	159	1767	300	..	1401	458	..	560	1437
Birmingham Printers . . .	279	19665	2496	2731	1668	16755	..	3844	8797
Midland Woodworkers . . .	98	1940	647	200	2115	1017	..	74	783
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	536	23372	3443	2931	5184	18230	..	4478	11017
District Total for 1919	96591	1309200	146585	82490	689875	507020	66578	470571	20031
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	88572	1015135	104883	81112	504297	403956	47905	379359	7207
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	491	16950	2659	1368	4174	12601	..	4152	6651
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	89063	1032085	107542	82480	508471	416557	47905	383511	13858
No. 6—STAFFORD DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bridgnorth	305	1924	171	274	1341	1048	443	260	147
Burton-on-Trent	12234	155944	13275	7455	82957	65878	2336	56541	13
Cannock	6050	101905	7170	3914	36964	45281	1235	36625	..
Hollington	102	1141	..	226	200	99	289	918	..
Mayfield	243	2312	847	368	2328	85	..	1534	..
Rugeley	1969	25675	2450	1928	17206	5365	435	10639	..
Stafford	3940	43387	1251	3813	23730	16307	692	19852	..
Stone	1037	18618	779	1756	6793	6609	699	8937	695
Tamworth	6198	123882	5355	8318	48284	79503	1152	27179	..
Tipton	1535	11166	645	1787	15894	2155	..	805	337
Walsall	16943	172368	11788	7217	86200	76407	2472	59578	..
Wednesbury (New)	2006	17015	1592	560	18043	6244	574	1899	540
Wheaton Aston	85	749	..	421	616	330	..	538	..
Wolverhampton	7428	96821	1763	1452	53552	37946	3307	12144	2357
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	60075	772907	47086	39489	394108	343257	13634	237449	4089

† This total includes Coventry Builders Ltd., now in liquidation.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.		Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	1001	225	91076	26183	1736969	173627	22995	..	..	2637	1775	239 5 10
	2	8	301	868	7277	756	76	..	35	..	1	1 10 0
	1003	233	91377	27051	1744246	174383	23071	..	35	2637	1776	240 15 10
1	158	17	18407	2573	249219	16087	3037	1 0 1	..	..	209	29 3 4
2	12	3	1296	305	27467	2135	434	1 1 1	..	..	14	4 1 3
3	1022	353	134873	44158	1621113	138839	28400	1 3 1	4239	1268	751	218 8 0
4	1	..	188	..	4318	282	10	2 0	..	..	..	..
5	85	10	6924	1865	171682	11820	678	1 6	..	90	4	15 0 0
6	5	1	457	137	12044	667	128	1 0	..	..	2	1 16 6
7	29	6	3476	761	57070	2183	751	0 4 1	..	..	4	10 0 4
8	5	2	471	165	15615	1725	190	1 9	..	..	22	1 3 0
9	60	23	6777	2409	157940	17654	3596	1 9	..	7	123	18 10 8
10	178	27	21774	4830	350837	27160	4793	1 1 1	411	512	..	48 3 6
11	255	48	31707	5690	548895	46715	11456	1 4	..	724	339	61 2 0
12	141	33	13845	5492	249702	20843	3684	1 4	..	382	104	35 6 8
	1951	523	240195	68475	3465902	286110	57157	..	4650	2983	1572	442 15 3
13	..	18	..	1486	9127	839	91	..	62	..	..	1 10 0
14	..	95	..	15554	38665	5489	878	1 0	1829	150	113	3 3 0
15	..	21	..	2520	5013	354	85	..	63	..	..	0 5 0
	..	134	..	19560	52805	6682	1054	..	1954	150	113	4 18 0
	1951	657	240195	88035	3518707	292792	58211	..	6604	3133	1685	447 13 3
	1973	297	177137	34544	2883873	258303	43649	..	3422	2764	1114	439 18 3
	..	93	..	10277	40944	5267	767	..	1112	75	80	3 17 0
	1973	390	177137	44821	2924817	263570	44416	..	4534	2839	1194	443 15 3
1	7	2	479	218	11015	942	81	1 6 1	..	..	7	1 13 4
2	292	70	33788	7955	583419	57278	6344	1 8	581	584	396	61 0 9
3	110	40	8623	5192	207834	17354	4280	1 8	..	145	114	26 6 0
4	1	..	144	..	4097	377	52	2 6	..	6	..	0 10 6
5	5	1	696	112	13677	1186	104	1 7	17	27	..	1 5 10
6	41	9	3944	1269	84574	5634	1151	1 3 1	..	..	70	9 7 6
7	62	16	6034	2263	142719	13785	1775	1 6	..	90	309	18 3 4
8	19	5	1790	519	39777	4215	753	1 7 1	..	26	9	..
9	152	49	16776	7342	297792	30762	5281	1 6	314	262	204	30 9 3
10	25	3	1974	633	60452	5945	487	1 10	..	5	10	7 9 3
11	290	53	29717	6991	474400	38394	7002	1 3	934	300	226	77 0 11
12	35	8	3078	725	66537	5100	681	1 6	..	..	..	8 6 8
13	1	..	115	..	2988	189	30	1 4	3	..	..	..
14	114	50	12723	4516	218390	12142	3830	1 0	240	80	67	36 10 8
	1154	306	119881	37735	2207671	193303	31851	..	2089	1525	1412	278 4 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Property.	All other Investments.		
STAFFORD DISTRICT— <i>Con.</i> Productive Society:— Walsall Locks & Cart Gear	304	£ 11078	£ 4716	£ 10387	£ 17476	£ 6697	£ ..	£ 2068	£ 13822	15
District Total for 1919	60379	783985	51802	49876	411584	349954	13634	239517	17911	
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	54145	557755	41180	31762	279002	235332	13947	187637	3856	
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	276	9822	3853	8056	12386	5366	315	12016	12816	
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	54421	567577	45033	39818	291988	240698	14262	199653	16672	
No. 7—DERBY DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bolsover	1950	29726	4421	251	25438	9983	450	3122	2352	1
Brassington	92	478	..	165	521	29	..	250	228	2
Codnor Park and Ironville.	1140	28734	2987	350	16167	3549	4446	11814	399	3
Derby	34079	528156	16847	26808	225800	203325	67249	154394	3349	4
Ilkeston	6198	84815	4830	2884	58513	23088	4054	15077	1774	5
Langley Mill and Aldercar	7324	157628	24026	5183	76843	43471	28067	58804	1899	6
Lea and Holloway	325	2238	2118	229	2119	315	1591	757	169	7
Long Eaton	12800	293193	35683	13136	145184	82491	37275	107665	1869	8
Milford (Hopping Hill).	397	2061	186	224	2740	216	..	1144	362	9
Pinxton	1223	43725	..	1329	16547	4159	8728	17585	725	10
Ripley	14933	430734	9017	23272	142 70	59510	49734	250151	136	11
Tibshelf	1684	35730	2308	2346	19632	3945	582	19953	817	12
Wirksworth	715	3555	56	1046	5598	457	..	625	550	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	82860	1640773	102479	77223	737572	434538	202176	641341	14629	
Productive Societies:— Derby Printers	95	1263	1832	1166	315	2437	..	1562	858	14
Long Eaton Printers.	27	526	..	103	209	87	..	835	207	15
Prodnc. Socs. Total for 1919	122	1789	1832	1269	524	2524	..	2397	1065	
District Total for 1919	82982	1642562	104311	78492	738096	437062	202176	643738	15694	
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year 1918)</i>	77638	1374365	93294	70531	596950	416995	206371	467257	14510	
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	99	1691	1836	891	877	2874	..	754	556	
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	77737	1376056	95130	71422	597827	419860	206371	468011	15066	
No. 8—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Annesley Colliery	1001	18819	884	1144	8687	1095	..	13681	557	1
Annesley Woodhouse	660	21405	1869	1238	12266	788	3991	11025	..	2
Bulwell	2707	44758	15713	2398	27724	10401	8461	21265	..	3
Calverton	243	3175	..	175	1945	387	300	954	19	4
Cinder Hill	3252	33679	8578	3473	26202	11031	1659	11072	..	5
Hucknall Torkard	5311	181895	28420	10411	38630	21117	20624	156412	..	6
Keyworth	290	3787	1228	68	1594	3661	..	227	620	7
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	2851	75182	4792	265	49766	16914	8037	13700	1238	8
Langwith	900	15390	877	969	10652	2087	..	7782	1199	9
Lowdham	443	5017	142	325	2737	1901	316	1154	155	10
Mansfield and Sutton	14163	276518	9291	16937	126452	40432	32905	140480	612	11
Netherfield	3230	34357	1771	1726	28312	10637	1887	5823	265	12
Nottingham	20353	312238	8087	17800	127553	129996	10093	111093	3573	13
Pleasley and Pleasley Hill.	2070	41554	8175	4094	14840	6153	1545	36031	..	14

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Un.on.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
15	..	353	..	41714	81158	6057	802	..	2798	148	100	1 10 0
	1154	659	119881	79449	2288829	199360	32653	..	4887	1673	1512	279 14 0
	1076	237	78814	25603	1559704	143123	22543	..	1444	1011	849	261 12 7
	..	290	..	32517	74750	5925	709	..	..	108	50	1 10 0
	1076	527	78814	58120	1634454	149048	23252	..	1444	1119	899	263 2 7
1	45	3	4276	417	101514	4006	1388	0 7½	..	..	43	11 17 6
	2	..	266	..	8548	344	19	2 0	..	1	2	0 8 10
	3	5	3172	345	74754	6533	1241	1 5	..	48	68	5 18 4
	4	1001	341	116602	46561	1693578	155055	19372	1 6½	1010	3700	170 3 10
	5	150	43	17422	4180	303859	22880	3625	1 3½	250	194	30 0 0
	6	181	114	24334	10600	384316	37009	6319	1 8	732	143	35 15 2
	7	4	490	..	12027	944	92	1 8	..	..	13	2 7 11
	8	298	101	35803	15392	683274	68805	11930	1 7	..	336	63 19 10
	9	7	1	769	50	21855	1927	94	1 10	..	..	1 17 1
	10	25	..	3039	..	72082	9635	1884	2 0½	..	13	5 11 5
	11	275	76	24147	7693	753992	87820	18264	1 11½	..	909	362 72 2 8
	12	39	6	5194	641	112555	11652	1626	1 8	..	117	69 7 17 2
	13	9	1	936	154	30706	3796	151	2 4	..	..	12 3 6 9
14	2096	691	236450	86042	4253060	410406	66005	..	732	3775	4955	411 6 6
	..	14	..	1674	5473	1116	61	2 3	226	..	13	0 15 0
	..	6	..	1161	2495	502	42	2 0	83	5	9	0 5 0
	..	20	..	2835	7968	1618	103	..	309	5	22	1 0 0
	2066	711	236450	88877	4261028	412024	66108	..	1041	3780	4977	412 6 6
	1973	545	161019	57582	3358848	366195	54425	..	567	3589	8549	390 19 9
	..	14	..	1415	4836	543	99	..	77	14	15	1 0 0
15	1973	559	161019	58997	3363684	366738	54524	..	644	3603	8564	391 19 9
	17	1	2121	160	66835	9039	776	2 6½	..	..	28	4 12 3
	2	15	1	1713	110	53018	5185	946	1 5	59	97	16 3 6 3
	3	62	26	7985	2185	151313	11648	1890	1 3½	..	40	138 12 17 0
	4	2	292	..	9738	861	148	1 3	..	..	2	..
	5	62	18	6979	3473	141758	13533	1251	1 10	..	130	152 14 12 6
	6	101	63	12606	6905	249445	27970	6100	1 9½	..	383	.. 24 0 0
	7	5	4	527	573	19592	919	139	1 0	..	..	6 1 8 2
	8	76	35	10591	3546	192230	12748	3429	1 1½	100	192	103 14 19 5
	9	18	..	2165	..	50838	4160	657	2 5	..	..	25 4 4 7
	10	5	2	640	147	12325	830	224	1 0	..	..	6 2 3 11
	11	258	48	27989	5662	638638	57087	11642	1 4	..	687	177 70 15 4
	12	69	15	7191	1677	144230	10498	1503	1 3	..	..	101 15 18 9
	13	436	168	49379	17807	739143	66295	13400	1 4½	2758	311	711 102 1 11
14	34	6	4537	327	109015	10573	1777	1 5½	..	..	22 9 14 7	

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ. ing any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs., Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT—Con.									
Pleasley Works	49	49	432	47	882	2059	1157	149	15
Radcliffe-on-Trent	314	2849	2069	460	3700	4301	5861	142	16
Ruddington	707	17804	2729	781	4882	6412	1610	7649	17
Selston	854	24409	2650	502	15501	2383	5901	6834	18
Southwell	596	5659	820	490	4825	9969	1777	1064	19
Stanton Hill	1620	28227	5476	2701	15140	551	13597	521	20
Stapleford and Sandiacre..	2694	56861	7026	3750	32869	15718	18793	721	21
Warsop Vale	367	7700	..	819	4876	346	2629	..	22
Woodborough	123	1340	..	808	1138	238	509	27	23
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	64798	1212672	111029	71381	561173	292639	116331	582065	10009
Productive Societies:—									
Jacksdale Co-operative	2	800	..	200	565	407	..	439	24
Baking	376	14184	14458	5315	35721	3660	..	8758	25
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manu- facturers.	108	756	559	490	386	386	..	1171	26
Nottingham Printers.									
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	486	15740	15017	6005	36672	4453	..	10368	17245
District Total for 1919	65284	1228412	126046	77386	597845	297092	116331	592433	27254
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	60537	981001	86372	63568	449281	254114	126106	420610	8772
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	438	11904	13830	4625	24815	3908	..	7662	9484
District Total for previous year (1918)	60975	992905	100202	68193	474096	258022	126106	428272	18256
No. 9—LINCOLN DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Boston	2568	17208	7514	1904	17626	10014	297	3076	1
Gainsborough	5432	125662	7891	4605	74373	41624	16099	16591	2
Grantham	3752	37801	2577	3600	20302	16353	2403	12132	3
Great Grimsby	11913	101379	41425	6723	89352	17954	14821	43442	4
Huntingdon	692	8015	2707	867	4615	3542	300	3340	5
Lincoln	19245	425811	204039	31716	185851	165189	171610	194352	6
Newark	2735	27293	2026	1745	7980	6348	1370	19059	7
Peterborough	19641	313572	15780	23712	141200	81880	12588	147593	8
Retford	1853	23104	2432	1394	13034	8390	395	7501	9
St. Ives (Hunts.)	756	3992	2376	538	3762	2196	..	1196	10
Saxby	99	488	..	..	547	..	..	347	11
Skegness	294	944	588	25	1423	1027	..	466	12
Spalding	1455	12726	3831	611	9525	7258	..	2064	13
Walsgate	110	371	11	164	451	91	..	355	14
Wisbech Phoenix	590	1983	1679	426	2963	548	252	506	15
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	71135	1100349	294876	78030	573004	362423	220135	452020	12299
Productive Society:—									
Lincoln Land and Building	622	5370	55332	4538	423	494	45938	18625	1007
District Total for 1919	71757	1105719	350208	82568	573427	362917	266073	470645	13306
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	66813	928239	248811	72239	422640	344199	191993	407443	13535
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	627	5370	51852	4086	345	514	48482	12102	923
District Total for previous year (1918)	67440	933609	300663	76325	422985	344713	240475	419545	14458

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
15	2	..	124	..	4250	415	6	2 2½	..	..	..	....
16	4	2	533	200	12235	819	112	1 0	..	..	..	1 13 6
17	12	4	1425	549	34480	3418	762	1 6	..	..	23	3 11 11
18	26	4	2412	568	53108	4261	1050	1 3½	..	23	34	4 5 6
19	16	4	1082	555	25981	1500	233	1 1	28	31	11	2 15 2
20	37	4	4501	202	96036	7654	1168	1 3	..	84	54	8 1 4
21	90	21	8452	3719	178797	17662	2629	1 6½	..	163	106	14 4 2
22	8	..	1003	..	28667	2801	342	1 6	..	39	20	1 10 11
23	2	..	208	..	4151	521	53	2 0	..	..	..	....
	1357	426	154455	48365	3015823	270397	50237	..	2945	2180	1735	316 17 2
24	..	6	..	798	6711	242	40	0 5	..	..	..	0 7 6
25	9	128	1276	7822	114840	6096	617	0 2½	679	57	77	2 2 0
26	..	9	..	1351	3381	573	38	1 0	53	23	5	0 15 0
	9	143	1276	9971	124932	6911	695	..	732	80	82	3 4 6
	1366	569	155731	58336	3140755	277308	50932	..	3677	2260	1817	320 1 8
	1384	302	114282	29570	2344896	230252	41918	..	1931	1753	1464	306 19 9
	7	134	971	8678	108970	8173	495	..	663	64	124	3 2 0
	1391	436	115253	38248	2453866	238425	42413	..	2594	1817	1588	310 1 9
1	42	12	4743	1382	70745	4677	738	1 0	72	..	20	12 16 10
2	156	79	16177	8143	255634	19570	5714	1 0½	..	144	25	26 4 0
3	75	17	6075	1268	136554	9814	1673	1 3	..	10	64	17 15 0
4	233	51	25382	7125	414683	24153	4253	0 11½	..	293	452	56 11 0
5	9	2	1154	195	21197	1527	401	1 4	..	..	5	3 9 7
6	496	234	58276	29592	912663	76996	17087	1 4	..	652	675	94 15 3
7	33	7	2804	816	58314	5514	1147	1 6	..	..	14	13 18 0
8	434	143	41458	15418	662271	56287	14012	1 4	..	526	459	97 17 3
9	28	12	3547	782	78536	6148	1040	1 3	..	15	24	6 6 0
10	10	4	897	292	17042	436	167	0 6	17	8	7	4 13 8
11	2	..	165	..	4030	227	19	1 3	..	..	..	0 9 9
12	3	2	409	193	9988	599	38	1 0	..	..	25	1 8 5
13	24	3	1917	250	35968	1729	535	0 8	..	14	14	7 12 0
14	3	..	212	..	5385	406	16	1 4	..	..	..	....
15	9	2	745	220	19492	715	81	0 10	13	..	4	2 18 4
	1557	568	163961	65676	2702502	208798	46921	..	102	1662	1788	346 15 1
16	..	6	..	1326	2043	1239	410	..	..	..	..	3 5 3
	1557	574	163961	67002	2704545	210037	47331	..	102	1662	1788	350 0 4
	1515	495	122066	47015	2189061	196435	38913	..	59	1685	1329	346 5 5
	..	4	..	740	1472	629	410	..	..	..	..	3 4 8
	1515	499	122066	47755	2190533	197064	39323	..	59	1685	1329	349 10 1

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs., Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Property.	All other Investments.	
No. 10—SHROPSHIRE & MID WALES DISTRICT—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Aberystwyth.....	370	626	667	126	973	862	..	265	93
Bourton	55	179	..	444	343	..	..	341	48
Chirk and District	656	10694	243	790	7271	4551	1178	1493	..
Ellesmere	210	1552	..	140	769	518	..	460	129
Ironbridge & Coalbrookdale	1150	14054	755	1160	11331	3504	466	3380	455
Newtown	1410	22431	1238	1557	8276	3793	1050	14535	713
Oakengates	2967	31220	1506	4428	23010	9760	183	10473	247
Oswestry	1344	12935	2025	250	9292	3668	3317	1107	52
Prees	390	2135	406	335	2389	1381	263	1002	213
St Martin's	197	2662	183	335	1795	648	..	787	243
Shrewsbury	4960	43521	3454	2315	22250	23744	2976	7015	222
Tibberton	40	75	..	..	587	5	..	116	..
Welshpool.....	345	3796	20	449	2820	151	..	1430	315
† Whitechurch	1000	5938	2316	40	6900	3249	..	1009	2560
District Total for 1919	15094	151818	12813	12369	98006	55834	9433	43413	5290
District Total for previous year (1918)	14336	116929	21929	10904	68083	52429	10109	38690	4937

† Eight months' trading.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Net Profit.		In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Un.on.	
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1	4	341	..	7543	200	21	0 6	..	..	2	1 15 4
2	1	82	26	2281	117	7	1 0	10	..	..	0 5 8
3	21	2331	902	46344	3439	452	1 4	..	..	5	3 11 2
4	3	369	..	9755	534	76	1 9	14	..	..	1 1 0
5	24	2422	560	42611	3441	582	1 4	..	35	36	5 12 1	
6	19	2003	696	51117	6232	962	2 0	..	61	45	6 12 5	
7	61	6184	2295	115540	11297	1286	1 8	..	130	..	14 12 0	
8	27	2841	744	45818	3363	558	1 4	..	27	20	6 17 4	
9	8	842	373	18328	579	96	0 11	..	..	7	1 15 0
10	4	533	277	15001	1004	103	1 6	..	..	3	1 3 9
11	81	8712	2535	154618	13683	1895	1 4	177	167	41	24 4 4	
12	1	81	..	3138	322	4	1 3	..	..	..	0 4 2
13	7	680	143	14923	1285	144	1 7½	..	25	13	1 13 2	
14	21	1010	288	36836	1882	151	1 9	..	..	5	4 13 9½
	282	71	28431	8839	563853	47378	6337	..	201	445	177	74 1 2
	269	67	20340	6648	454696	39873	4894	..	178	346	223	71 18 9

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—NORTHAMPTON AND EARLS BARTON ..	18	16373	222167	77644	16698	112870	87933	29513	118383	1610
„ 2—WELLINGBORO' AND KETTERING	30	87305	987081	255589	184150	659477	269703	153066	539667	102971
„ 3—LEICESTER	44	63578	1157062	282440	120039	613114	500833	157846	487095	96040
„ 4—COVENTRY	15	49729	666122	50073	50902	328153	215942	115906	170949	5880
„ 5—BIRMINGHAM	15	96591	1309260	146585	82490	689875	507020	66578	470571	20081
„ 6—STAFFORD	15	60379	783985	51802	49876	411584	349954	13634	239517	17911
„ 7—DERBY	15	82982	1642562	104311	78492	738096	437062	202176	643738	15694
„ 8—NOTTINGHAM	26	65284	1228412	126046	77386	597845	297092	116331	592433	27254
„ 9—LINCOLN	16	71757	1105719	350208	82568	573427	362917	266073	470645	13306
„ 10—SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES	14	15094	151818	12813	12369	30006	55834	9433	43413	5290
Totals, 1919	208	559072	9254188	1457311	754970	4823447	3087290	1130556	3776411	305987
Totals, 1918	207	522011	7527147	1210667	671603	3634316	2563783	1154801	3073255	311518
Increase	1	37061	1727041	246644	83367	1189131	523507	..	703156	..
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24245	..	5581

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	171	546355	8897746	1117231	516120	4114233	2883433	1083588	3630967	72895
Productive Societies	37	12717	356442	340080	238850	709214	203857	46968	145444	233092
Total for Section for 1919 20	208	559072	9254188	1457311	754970	4823447	3087290	1130556	3776411	305987

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of
given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. (1918)	171	510054	7251401	945695	456357	3128479	2401960	1105194	2907039	64722
Productive Societies ..	36	11957	275746	264972	215248	505337	161823	49607	166216	246796
Total for Section (1918) ..	207	522011	7527147	1210667	671603	3634316	2563783	1154801	3073255	811518

MIDLAND SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
									Educa-tional Pur-poses.	Chari-table Pur-poses.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	306	89	28901	8986	600563	57382	8884	32	195	1340	77 11 4
2	583	3782	59973	351990	3012480	253853	88676	90147	2149	2543	192 19 10
3	1238	1522	155712	188554	3546482	322272	47003	11510	2865	1456	319 6 9
4	961	315	118941	42510	2042041	159053	27066	50	3093	1188	249 10 8
5	1951	637	240195	88035	3515707	292792	58211	6604	3133	1635	447 13 3
6	1154	659	119881	79449	2288829	199360	32653	4887	1673	1512	279 14 0
7	2066	711	236450	88877	4261028	412024	66108	1041	3780	4977	412 6 6
8	1366	569	155731	58336	3140755	277308	50932	3677	2260	1817	320 1 8
9	1557	574	163961	67002	2704545	210037	47331	102	1662	1788	350 0 4
10	282	71	29431	8839	563853	47378	6337	201	445	177	74 1 2
	11414	8949	1308176	982578	25679283	2231459	383201	58251	21255	18483	2723 5 6
	11158	7488	937699	696359	20333046	1920288	309465	38667	18739	20517	2631 18 5
	256	1461	370477	286219	5346237	311171	73736	19584	2516	..	91 7 1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2034	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
11377	3661	1299679	443157	22892762	2034719	366741	13015	18359	16279	2633	13 6
97	5288	8497	539421	2786521	196740	16460	45236	2896	2204	89	12 0
11414	8949	1308176	982578	25679283	2231459	383201	58251	21255	18483	2723	5 6

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
11139	2863	932240	294321	18126755	1752054	295851	9277	16532	18052	2552 19 2
19	4625	5459	402038	2206291	168234	13614	29390	2207	2465	78 19 3
11158	7488	937699	696359	20333046	1920288	309465	38667	18739	20517	2631 18 5

NORTHERN

**RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of
RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, for 1919, arranged**

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. b These particulars are taken
this office or

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1.—NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Amble	1952	41713	624	1805	17048	7684	352	22274	491
Ashington Equitable	1150	14925	9830	1065	17736	3795	455	4931	420
Industrial	7338	204217	3018	10864	76775	30704	15297	114212	1845
"	674	12534	633	391	7537	1534	157	5966	450
Bebside	2752	48912	25689	1829	32731	19858	4018	21118	2884
Bedlington	3343	67859	..	3514	35387	12115	..	26273	2513
Blyth—Central Industrial ..	1172	35204	2619	1411	13700	4030	822	23293	429
Broomhill	666	21105	891	259	8548	2461	3608	7974	919
Cambois	539	6258	..	579	2792	870	..	4008	255
Choppington	150	664	48	136	1895	395	..	1370	..
Felton	998	21375	566	799	11541	2144	776	9706	590
Guide Post	777	16196	489	824	16798	313	60	3481	652
Hedgely	564	10385	..	841	3656	460	..	8893	92
Howick	2350	59754	5182	2184	22490	12669	15368	22482	2163
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea ..	876	31133	30	640	8924	2454	6777	14411	1607
New Delaval	211	1950	17	114	1252	624	..	542	468
Otterburn	788	23474	5730	2133	7473	2850	788	23237	201
Pegswood	420	10885	..	416	4438	433	..	7376	27
Radclyffe	250	2743	600	52	2296	775	..	1465	258
Sea Houses & N. S'land.	123	2325	7	364	1918	141	..	1926	65
Togston Ter. & Bro'mh'l.	2880	28312	659	3417	19451	6566	670	14123	4310
Tweedside	364	2975	6713	735	5110	105	..	5628	306
Widdrington									
District Total for 1919	30337	664898	63435	34372	318496	111980	49148	341689	20945
† Totals, previous year (1918)	28308	541622	59011	29476	227092	101757	55722	278267	17446
No. 2.—SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Backworth	1129	37167	1905	1133	14971	4695	5196	18053	621
Coxlodge and Fawdon	738	16917	1656	760	10425	2964	833	7945	622
Cramlington	4930	135929	87619	5709	66102	17479	9326	151202	4088
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	44939	764255	187394	33511	224866	146213	118473	617256	26811
North Shields	5941	24940	39140	907	27451	27551	630	10443	2165
St. Anthony's	786	8808	..	579	5454	270	..	4293	35
Seaton Delaval	2254	93788	2783	3102	36472	10625	7501	43174	10555
Seghill	480	14231	765	320	4150	416	..	11453	556
Shiremoor	1245	29145	1095	973	9506	4011	2087	18278	867
Walker-on-Tyne	1617	26483	3921	4055	13874	4729	3258	16430	..
Wallsend	7584	139079	15820	11054	48570	20813	50524	62324	839
Willington Q. & Howden	2557	32981	8561	1489	25574	13247	3490	4902	1080
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	74200	1323728	350659	63592	487424	253013	201318	965753	48239

† This total includes the Blyth—Clive Industrial Society, now amalgamated with
Blyth—Central Co-operative Society.

SECTION.

NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, WESTMORLAND, and the NORTH in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.		Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1	57	28	6389	2366	133038	12904	1867	1 7½	..	..	27	10	8 4
2	39	24	4600	3017	95085	3075	707	0 6½	..	..	64	5	3 10
3	257	112	28409	12405	538816	48493	9218	1 0½	..	419	..	31	17 2
4	18	5	2539	471	63497	4502	541	1 2½	..	..	24	3	10 0
5	83	43	10143	4568	192454	14784	2239	1 4	..	..	455	13	1 4
6	86	36	10520	3421	213862	18574	2980	1 5½	..	..	132	14	12 0
7	37	15	4320	1612	102886	10611	1635	1 10	..	..	58	6	8 3
8	29	14	3232	1606	64667	5936	969	1 6	..	10	31	3	6 8
9	14	5	1482	245	34424	3434	264	2 3	..	..	7	2	15 9
10	2	..	186	..	5209	249	31	1 0	..	..	..	0	13 9
11	26	5	3156	382	76401	6401	980	1 9	..	..	19	4	17 4
12	22	..	1817	..	64128	2972	738	1 2	..	..	9	4	12 11
13	11	..	979	..	32714	3546	501	2 0	..	..	17	2	12 6
14	76	28	7695	3299	171495	15819	2747	1 5	..	..	115	11	2 11
15	36	12	3724	1242	90384	8028	1403	1 5½	..	..	49	5	7 11
16	5	..	407	..	13609	684	95	1 1½	..	..	5	1	1 10
17	25	10	2535	584	79011	7404	1037	1 4	..	13	36	4	2 2
18	17	1	1766	50	36893	3334	526	1 6½	..	..	16	2	3 9
19	5	..	514	..	11631	924	120	1 3½	..	..	1	1	9 10
20	4	..	480	..	9082	390	104	0 6	..	..	3	0	13 5
21	58	33	5243	3248	146621	9317	984	1 1½	..	..	76	14	13 1
22	12	1	1386	26	34708	2788	139	1 7	..	..	7	2	3 9
919			372	101522	38542	2210615	184169	29825	..	..	442	1151	147 19 7
839			306	73026	23967	1646095	139629	24237	..	..	314	1512	145 15 9
1	32	10	4250	929	111722	12329	1687	1 11	..	..	75	5	7 0
2	21	2	3072	51	70327	6388	764	1 7	..	..	37	3	15 6
3	158	80	24271	9947	547244	61305	6400	1 11½	..	113	91	32	1 2
4	1082	207	130788	25065	2255150	226645	33372	1 8	..	87	300	202	18 10
5	109	20	12630	3084	230239	12200	1090	1 0	..	78	29	31	5 0
6	22	..	2534	..	44554	2819	418	1 1	..	..	41	4	3 6
7	74	38	9667	2991	226688	25879	4297	2 0	..	..	141	11	5 9
8	13	1	1616	72	48056	5070	640	1 10½	..	..	34	2	7 10
9	33	6	3984	592	112964	12581	1362	2 0	..	..	90	6	5 4
10	54	13	6111	882	135697	11232	988	1 6	..	..	60	12	12 8
11	172	55	20200	6894	401137	36661	6136	1 5½	..	320	546	39	12 6
12	82	11	6022	1419	160724	13636	1420	1 5½	..	80	106	6	7
1852			443	225145	51926	4344502	426745	58664	..	..	678	1550	358 2 7

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND DIST.—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Productive Societies:—									
Co-operative Laundries—									
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	64	21698	40217	3354	2408	16587	..	46712	3709
Newcastle-on-T.—House- hold Furnishing	120	6362	25281	1290	5539	29849	..	1115	5279
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	184	28060	65498	4644	7947	46436	..	47827	8988
District Total for 1919	74384	1351788	416157	68236	495371	299449	201318	1013580	57227
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	68937	1115071	274037	58047	381180	251851	188420	773818	33046
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	179	27198	60656	4082	8652	48825	..	35900	6094
District Total for previous year (1918)	69116	1142269	334693	62129	389832	300676	188420	809718	39140
No. 3—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Aspatia	2376	32930	394	2235	19589	6079	2910	9708	1937
Broughton Moor	184	1423	1156	180	1132	400	200	1420	148
Carlisle	11940	189341	568	15480	117223	62695	1753	54967	14859
Cleator Moor	7901	159621	361	10574	74817	18449	1453	64427	20393
Dalston	447	6210	130	307	3400	574	694	2474	221
Egremont	1911	61411	1209	3635	22235	9045	5271	27497	4272
Houghton	104	954	525	65	505	850	..	231	163
Keswick	725	13766	312	1230	4811	1341	2317	7329	1024
Lazonby	513	7164	7	507	3773	555	318	2773	1272
Longtown	477	5520	89	798	2836	230	1610	2254	16
Maryport	5220	50668	35130	5423	37058	8523	8787	46637	1785
Naworth Collieries	524	3831	958	61	3910	646	700	484	1083
Penrith	2120	31311	1400	1675	15170	7483	3336	10370	3651
Tebay	252	2233	13	101	3002	595	443	726	65
Upperby	119	632	..	118	399	2	..	662	73
Warwick Bridge	168	2441	..	271	867	355	..	1832	500
Wigton	425	4187	19	296	1708	650	..	2561	..
Workington Beehive ...	4057	52100	2038	4009	28424	10953	1434	32027	2602
„ Industrial ..	3156	54133	..	3327	26695	14186	2658	22788	2640
District Total for 1919	42619	679876	44309	50292	367554	143611	33884	291167	56704
Totals, previous year (1918)	40641	577293	32160	42572	267975	141117	35779	259091	44142
No. 4—WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH N'THUMBERLAND DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Allendale	644	7189	..	894	3708	685	385	3617	1160
Alston	217	1177	..	159	532	160	..	1000	58
Annfield Plain	10311	278965	7441	12633	106048	27013	26667	157493	18917
Blaydon	15858	384023	17995	17257	80677	50967	75897	238992	3728
Burnopfield	2353	80558	8355	2190	26722	10740	13397	44604	2467
Coanwood	275	2871	81	565	1970	364	..	652	852
Consett	3381	89711	2257	4550	33065	14536	19670	31261	2358
Esh	800	22024	..	622	9775	4574	1314	9624	2782
Fourstones & Newbrough	478	4533	..	284	2449	64	600	2679	473
Greenhead	342	3495	21	386	3338	325	..	354	437
Haltwhistle	1177	31510	1340	865	15029	3711	1300	13066	3603
Haydon Bridge	380	7522	..	160	3349	741	1048	3732	108

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
					Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
13	..	173	..	12848	42626	3543	1147	0 6	..	3	0 15 0
14	..	65	..	9198	27629	880	318	..	..	..	1 0 0
	..	238	..	22046	70255	4423	1465	..	..	3	1 15 0
	1852	681	225145	73972	4414757	431168	60129	..	..	678	1553 359 17 7
	1968	418	172812	36121	3587828	363036	49546	..	..	559	2235 367 17 1
	..	281	..	17051	51096	2388	891	..	..	5	1 15 0
	1968	699	172812	53172	3638924	365424	50437	..	..	559	2240 369 12 1
1	48	14	4807	1546	107722	9522	1494	1 6	..	120	12 3 1
2	3	..	384	..	11405	862	66	1 4	..	..	0 17 6
3	360	108	35378	10547	633002	60308	7413	1 11	..	180	59 12 11
4	170	51	19696	5671	394010	44981	6713	2 0	..	200	39 3 4
5	6	..	543	..	15648	1241	298	2 21	..	..	2 6 0
6	44	26	5293	2079	107536	11527	2781	1 7	..	33	9 12 0
7	3	..	222	..	5639	399	40	1 10	27	..	0 10 5
8	18	2	1080	146	32811	3738	471	2 0	..	..	3 17 1
9	13	..	1257	..	29847	2007	366	1 81	..	..	2 15 2
10	6	..	668	..	18887	1618	265	1 3	..	..	2 14 9
11	102	47	10977	4290	219515	19436	2124	1 7	..	168	26 14 3
12	10	3	1007	235	27308	1828	178	1 41	..	..	2 12 8
13	45	5	3688	461	84638	6357	1202	1 4	..	50	9 10 0
14	6	..	601	..	12912	952	104	1 2	..	..	1 7 6
15	2	..	221	..	8830	860	18	2 4	..	..	..
16	6	..	382	..	11990	791	95	1 11	..	..	..
17	8	..	649	..	23642	1485	210	1 6	..	..	2 4 4
18	68	26	6696	2058	165467	23176	2508	2 3	..	100	122 14 13 0
19	59	31	6814	2793	146820	16766	2318	1 11	..	119	89 15 15 0
	977	313	100363	29826	2057629	216854	28664	..	27	970	667 206 9 0
	963	291	79344	23407	1676134	186746	23633	..	23	869	662 203 17 10
1	11	4	1343	389	31004	797	307	0 6	..	..	5 3 11 10
2	3	..	236	..	4878	388	54	2 0	..	..	1 19 4
3	315	44	43749	5823	935853	134564	12632	2 61	..	677	83 0 0
4	321	85	37675	10329	819428	111373	13863	2 2	..	1200	76 11 0
5	75	20	13007	2576	230350	24113	3700	1 91	..	214	3 15 7
6	6	..	570	..	13846	1443	119	1 8	..	..	1 8 10
7	94	17	9484	1594	171895	15473	3819	1 0	..	170	154 17 7 2
8	19	4	2576	250	72044	8188	990	1 11	..	..	14 4 1 8
9	7	..	687	..	17610	1482	185	1 6	..	..	2 8 6
10	7	..	752	..	19540	748	190	0 91	..	..	9 1 18 0
11	24	16	2860	1529	79109	6719	1396	1 3	..	..	28 5 19 4
12	7	3	715	184	23276	1868	339	2 7	..	..	2 11 5

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—Con.									
Leadgate	3197	62478	..	5273	44045	11056	4033	16418	8405
Nenthead	120	526	..	129	630	..	..	395	58
Swalwell	1245	27846	8578	648	10868	4919	2902	18833	1719
Tantobie	757	30023	1111	850	8886	4790	5330	14518	849
Throckley	2380	56932	34941	4301	30275	8590	11516	49882	1390
West Stanley	5588	170641	19502	6614	60429	40791	10363	95191	6838
West Wylam & Prudhoe.	5704	143751	5882	10332	63577	33200	25266	46697	5230
Whitfield	147	2178	..	310	1416	120	..	1561	10
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	55354	1407953	107504	69022	507688	217346	199688	750509	61442
Productive Societies—									
Co-operative Bakeries ..	h 8	2074	5496	1450	2059	3325	..	2091	2198
Derwent Flour Mill	10	38631	7351	..	3984	12224	..	32573	26
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	18	40705	12847	1450	6043	15549	..	34664	2224
District Total for 1919	55372	1448658	120351	70472	513731	232895	199688	785173	63666
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	51010	1209430	78973	55794	337657	183711	220661	681795	39957
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	15	20488	30280	1100	20787	13158	..	17467	2436
District Total for previous year (1918)	51025	1229918	109253	56894	358444	196869	220661	699262	42393
No. 5—EAST DURHAM DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Birtley	6529	142393	11368	6459	77670	32655	15755	40637	10930
Boldon	5194	108903	5928	4587	56213	15631	7787	52906	1053
Chester-le-Street	6460	194519	11197	9520	78253	30204	21648	95250	26835
Craghead and Holmside..	788	23149	179	1139	8330	14145	..	4873	533
Felling Industrial	2099	35690	1975	2445	20240	3589	..	19408	2003
Felling Shore, Hew'th, &c	1098	20919	..	1799	11348	1979	..	11719	268
Gateshead	18300	303174	8125	24035	115521	46360	49964	174917	..
Haswell	3481	77545	15219	6830	60594	23842	2663	16534	5729
Hebburn Colliery	504	2642	224	532	3166	757	..	821	447
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	11383	237120	17374	36191	86777	36051	29696	163611	13667
Marsden	377	8763	486	645	5449	1588	691	3283	297
Murton Colliery	2505	67411	4119	4521	34243	2484	5192	39755	1466
Pelton Fell	712	18024	540	441	10622	1747	1233	6837	937
Ryhope and Silksworth.	14778	205102	..	14513	118200	39328	..	135695	974
Seaham Harbour	4362	77459	9405	2503	41136	17557	2133	46888	2401
South Hetton Amicable.	386	6312	..	207	5276	1623	..	767	177
South Shields	5921	82215	8235	3481	43906	19392	1459	29616	7632
Sunderland	18651	120428	47635	16797	88477	62017	44956	15883	2354
Tyne Dock	2199	31884	3804	1484	11397	9712	3486	13876	1767
West Pelton	1936	61934	803	1593	24112	13658	5292	25417	1827
Windy Nook	1930	46477	3866	2560	21126	8230	5907	20283	2871
District Total for 1919	109593	1872063	150482	142282	922056	382549	197862	918976	84168
Totals, previous year (1918)	100720	1483045	184089	105036	668638	381808	225272	671566	63253
No. 6—SOUTH DURHAM DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bearpark	227	3506	311	244	2796	620	..	1117	114
Bishop Auckland	21093	500070	4394	27537	187846	76562	121834	203420	20538
Brandon and Byshottles.	1891	62921	462	3511	21124	9060	4508	33599	10532
Cornforth and Coxhoe ..	2860	80677	6496	2405	39007	13621	5078	36797	1471
Crook	7258	242136	2886	2827	56480	16146	23055	144871	32540

1919, NORTHERN SECTION.

669

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Net Profit.		In-terest on Share Capital	Aver-age Divi-dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educa-tional Pur-poses.	Chari-table Pur-poses.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
13	80	24	10919	2328	258428	28812	2867	2 0	..	..	60	14 17 8
14	2	..	214	..	6608	618	24	1 6	..	..	1	0 12 6
15	35	11	4194	1315	99754	10086	1232	1 10	..	40	64	6 3 6
16	23	2	3266	300	72255	7647	1384	1 9	..	62	28	3 11 2
17	67	19	10137	2544	206731	23069	2433	1 11	..	297	53	11 17 6
18	204	47	27500	5400	492208	58397	7736	2 0	..	200	82	24 18 4
19	120	62	16055	6442	405434	51858	5941	2 3	..	1064	173	28 7 4
20	4	1	341	101	12532	698	98	2 1	..	..	3	0 15 10
	1424	359	186280	41104	3972783	488341	59309	..	..	3924	921	295 16 6
21	..	24	..	2706	22654	1135	99	0 6	..	..	..	1 8 0
22	..	57	..	8695	288091	3716	1709	0 1½	..	..	16	2 2 0
	..	81	..	11401	310745	4851	1808	..	..	..	16	3 10 0
	1424	440	186280	52505	4283528	493192	61117	..	..	3924	937	299 6 6
	1323	302	119485	26037	2958804	364110	51695	..	..	3142	625	243 11 11
	..	71	..	8717	273179	2508	1025	..	..	..	16	3 3 0
	1323	373	119485	34754	3231983	366618	52720	..	..	3142	641	246 14 11
1	213	110	24413	9375	519684	66290	5322	2 5	..	3	712	32 13 1
2	145	3	14552	230	348688	51574	4929	2 4	..	57	303	22 8 4
3	217	91	29488	6594	607134	65800	7793	1 11½	..	205	640	32 8 7
4	29	9	3473	578	105530	12962	1073	2 3	..	..	26	3 17 1
5	52	1	4497	68	128569	18019	1515	2 3	..	..	103	9 19 9
6	34	2	3452	68	82730	8893	921	1 10	..	..	39	5 6 8
7	494	73	52347	10101	1103205	112620	13544	1 8	..	..	823	86 5 5
8	104	35	14625	3965	308474	34536	3332	2 0	..	..	62	17 18 4
9	10	..	1062	..	30573	2461	128	1 6½	..	..	1	2 10 5
10	410	92	29845	9240	742360	112985	10695	2 6	..	1003	376	55 15 4
11	11	3	1466	325	42318	4434	354	2 0	..	..	12	2 0 2
12	102	8	11412	810	247161	29854	3046	2 1	..	7	43	12 9 11
13	25	9	3522	626	95817	10777	818	2 1	..	..	48	3 12 11
14	367	98	35043	10914	960836	144889	9625	2 10	..	40	1491	93 18 4
15	128	23	12748	3075	299967	35664	3523	2 1	..	3	136	20 10 5
16	10	2	1106	100	35090	3718	255	2 0½	..	..	8	1 14 5
17	230	37	16600	2978	344408	27915	3454	1 4½	..	232	175	21 11 3
18	446	126	43462	12505	668576	42924	5412	1 0	..	900	170	105 4 7
19	63	2	5098	286	110831	9610	1445	1 3	..	10	69	11 2 0
20	61	14	8446	1758	174689	20150	2802	2 0	..	33	73	9 9 10
21	68	2	7409	341	171151	20443	1986	2 0	..	..	84	9 7 6
	3219	740	324066	73937	7127791	836518	81972	..	..	2493	5394	560 4 4
	2778	635	228685	54147	5221131	606814	66455	..	..	1968	3391	522 18 9
1	8	1	820	61	24888	2269	146	1 9	..	..	12	1 2 8
2	460	156	56156	17500	1203483	137071	24000	2 0	..	474	104	5 11
3	90	36	9063	4338	240407	37664	2859	2 10	..	25	551	8 9 6
4	84	21	10115	3533	235555	29463	3561	2 6	..	..	63	12 13 6
5	163	74	20750	7656	588661	54032	8763	1 6½	..	29	63	38 1 2

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.		
SOUTH DURHAM DISTRICT—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Durham	2164	42437	722	838	13566	8883	23701	3111	1893	6
Easington Lane	893	20120	1175	544	10554	2594	1364	7942	1821	7
Framwellgate Moor	277	977	1243		1403	1538		354	192	8
Hetton Downs	2893	68807	1419	2263	33377	12740	5086	27873	1524	9
Low Moorsley	411	12409	528	568	5581	532	589	8152	361	10
Newbottle	3316	79465		1966	58862	13422	1244	12079	5853	11
New Brancepeth	1285	33886	8492	548	17625	3383	2803	22649	1127	12
Pittington	1767	47118	574	3227	23296	4326	3441	23299	2770	13
Sherburn Hill	4821	117474		5737	73163	15700	1632	42738	4887	14
Stanhope and Weardale .	1967	56490	1638	1488	25578	8060	3362	22237	1764	15
Station Town	2184	54149	2800	2852	23842	7070	1948	32390	622	16
Tow Law	1641	50551	2005	1000	17877	2714	3347	33176	2495	17
Tudhoe Colliery	2353	36368	783	2230	21513	4095	..	19457	81	18
West Cornforth	2308	36586	2138	918	18629	7224	..	19016	1195	19
Willington	2567	74858	11090	2568	25860	8612	5815	54890	3419	20
District Total for 1919	64176	1621005	49156	63271	677979	216902	209707	750067	95199	
Totals, previous year (1918)	57402	1339892	44100	56058	488319	208170	218041	627933	62530	
No. 7.—SOUTH DURHAM & NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Barnard Castle	1100	9220	1959	1008	5917	3143	..	3328	1436	1
Castle Howard	453	6024	..	180	4336	690	..	1612	1520	2
Darlington	16368	193203	3466	8768	126942	32021	20774	47165	..	3
East Cleveland	4761	75741	6118	5660	50148	18203	6868	17488	3905	4
Grosmont	405	3671	5	173	1453	117	148	2823	..	5
Guisborough	2139	60418	2352	951	17543	4151	7362	35950	1900	6
Hartlepool	14178	125408	41580	23067	89248	93805	18586	12019	10333	7
Kirkby Stephen	443	5043	..	128	2681	1302	..	1282	696	8
Malton and Norton	1078	12276	3384	620	9006	5682	..	2084	680	9
Marske-by-the-Sea	454	6726	1559	362	5636	497	129	2632	346	10
Middlesbrough	31147	361504	15481	30768	243203	119038	13872	72698	1319	11
Northallerton	940	6576	545	306	4920	602	..	2240	343	12
Pickering	600	3885	517	225	3494	1362	..	579	23	13
Skelton	2210	21834	510	1996	17813	3257	881	4857	774	14
Stockton-on-Tees	21871	286653	16269	19026	134329	89866	38031	105468	1957	15
Teesdale Workmen's	1323	37312	802	1829	12786	2992	1598	23659	1417	16
Thirsk	560	5173	1187	300	3784	2702	82	1639	408	17
Whitby	1316	9954	1665	640	6846	1963	590	3382	530	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	101346	1230621	97399	96007	740085	381393	108921	340905	27587	
Productive Societies :—										
d Brandsby Agricul. Trad'g	352	5068	821	826	2657	1779	..	1914	3659	19
Northallerton Corn Mill.	468	1737	..	..	857	2719	..	857	1035	20
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	820	6805	821	826	3514	4498	..	2771	4694	
District Total for 1919	102166	1237426	98220	96833	743599	385891	108921	343676	32281	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	91816	928504	104829	89958	561463	354356	106014	244144	17732	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	825	6777	821	826	3039	4573	..	2927	4647	
District Total for previous year (1918)	92641	935281	105650	90784	564502	358929	106014	247071	22379	

		No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
		Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
											Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
				£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
6	43	12	4751	1385	96535	8444	2031	1 4	..	..	84	62	11 2 11
7	28	5	3450	891	73576	8734	861	2 2½	..	..	..	28	4 3 4
8	5	..	296	..	4876	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 8
9	103	18	11654	2788	245380	30492	3032	2 0	..	..	..	235	12 16 9
10	12	6	1321	564	40974	5796	515	2 6	..	..	..	13	2 1 0
11	125	25	16335	3633	307290	41228	3512	2 4	..	..	..	69	14 16 10
12	42	12	4664	1366	115862	16873	1439	2 7	..	..	..	191	6 3 5
13	61	12	8006	1235	163659	23670	2096	2 6	..	..	..	52	7 19 10
14	110	28	16789	5642	469019	60857	5251	2 0	..	..	..	68	23 11 4
15	38	3	4567	306	109209	8086	2021	1 1	..	..	..	39	9 9 7
16	79	13	8340	1002	187315	23181	2253	2 1½	..	..	..	20	9 3 8
17	40	19	5167	2231	103663	11799	2136	1 11	..	..	..	94	8 1 8
18	69	3	8779	386	179957	20857	1452	2 2½	..	..	..	64	10 16 7
19	68	6	7649	564	176964	17091	1604	2 1	..	..	..	69	11 3 1
20	74	28	7762	2335	177147	21812	3444	2 0	..	..	19	91	12 19 8
		1702	478	206434	57416	4744429	559419	71018	..	..	157	2258	310 8 1
		1578	380	137694	35484	3380871	391077	60970	..	..	119	1219	302 3 3
1	16	..	1734	..	33857	3151	438	1 11	..	..	..	11	5 13 8
2	13	..	992	..	24711	1361	251	1 5	..	..	13	..	2 3 4
3	311	59	52059	6511	791646	70715	10146	1 6	..	..	712	1204	78 15 8
4	118	29	13548	3333	278558	30691	2846	1 10½	..	..	131	102	23 3 10
5	5	1	463	88	10603	1258	172	1 8	..	..	..	6	2 2 0
6	53	3	6494	319	123065	13557	2569	1 9	..	..	28	107	9 17 0
7	383	113	44065	13718	782296	74636	5320	1 9	..	..	..	601	64 19 1
8	7	..	849	..	19961	1380	281	1 7½	..	..	..	5	2 6 2
9	33	3	2287	219	42292	3507	489	1 6½	..	..	28	23	5 4 2
10	10	2	1195	54	27987	2264	312	1 6	..	..	..	24	2 5 0
11	674	177	74096	20365	1340845	149936	14467	2 0	..	..	346	623	140 19 8
12	21	..	1094	..	27195	1353	309	1 0	..	..	..	27	4 19 2
13	8	..	751	..	17816	1099	163	1 0	..	..	..	..	3 2 6
14	35	23	4556	2368	95779	9072	732	1 8	..	..	40	37	10 8 4
15	535	159	51048	18175	983305	99625	12696	1 9	..	..	408	..	108 13 0
16	27	13	3865	1320	69431	5702	1409	1 6	..	..	18	21	11 0 6
17	10	..	865	..	20440	1240	224	1 0	..	..	9	2	2 13 1
18	22	2	1990	178	38707	3054	355	1 4½	..	..	10	25	6 13 10
		2281	584	261951	66648	4734494	473691	53179	..	..	1743	2818	485 0 0
19	..	20	..	1714	75941	1416	238	1 0	..	..	..	27	2 5 11
20	3	2	402	185	9740	177	65	..	..	..	..	..	....
		3	22	402	1899	85681	1593	303	..	..	..	27	2 5 11
		2284	606	262353	68547	4820175	475284	53482	..	..	1743	2845	487 5 11
		2070	506	171027	47249	3450892	359157	37567	..	..	1554	1579	470 18 9
		4	22	295	1869	84282	1574	238	..	..	..	27	1 16 8
		2074	528	171322	49118	3544174	360731	37805	..	..	1554	1606	472 15 5

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND	22	30397	664998	63435	34372	318496	111980	49148	341689	20945
" 2—SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND	14	74384	1351788	416157	68236	495371	299449	201318	1013580	57227
" 3—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ..	19	42619	679876	44309	50292	367554	143611	33884	291167	56704
" 4—WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND	22	55372	1448658	120351	70472	513731	232395	199638	785173	63666
" 5—EAST DURHAM	21	109593	1872063	150482	142282	922056	382549	197862	918976	84168
" 6—SOUTH DURHAM....	20	64176	1621005	49156	63271	677979	216902	209707	750067	95199
" 7—SOUTH DURHAM AND NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	20	102166	1237426	98220	96833	743599	385891	108921	343676	82281
Totals, 1919.....	138	478647	8875714	942110	525758	4038786	1773277	1000528	4444328	410190
Totals, 1918.....	189	439853	7249320	868956	442949	2964802	1689326	1049909	3592908	291283
Increase .....	..	38794	1626394	73154	82809	1073984	83951	..	851420	118907
Decrease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49881	..	..

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	132	477625	8800144	862944	518838	4021282	1706794	1000528	4359066	394284
Productive Societies	6	1022	75570	79166	6920	17504	66483	..	85262	15906
Total for Section (1919) ..	138	478647	8875714	942110	525758	4038786	1773277	1000528	4444328	410190

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of
given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. (1918)	133	438334	7194857	777199	436941	2932324	1622770	1049909	3536614	278106
Productive Societies "	6	1019	54463	91757	6008	32478	66556	..	56294	13177
Total for Section (1918) ..	139	439853	7249320	868956	442949	2964802	1689326	1049909	3592908	291283

NORTHERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	919	872	101522	38542	2210615	184169	29825	..	442	1151	147 19 7
2	1852	681	225145	73972	4414757	431168	60129	..	678	1553	359 17 7
3	977	313	100363	29823	2057629	216854	23664	27	970	667	206 9 0
4	1424	440	186280	52505	4283528	493192	61117	..	3924	937	299 6 6
5	3219	740	324066	73937	7127791	836518	81972	..	2493	5394	560 4 4
6	1702	478	206434	57416	4744429	559419	71018	..	157	2258	310 8 1
7	2284	606	262353	68547	4820175	475284	53482	..	1749	2845	487 5 11
	12377	3630	1406163	394745	29658924	3196604	386207	27	10407	14805	2371 11 0
	11523	3212	982368	274049	22339312	2417039	316257	23	8525	11271	2263 18 0
	854	418	423795	120696	7319612	779565	69950	4	1882	3534	107 13 0

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
12374	3289	1405761	359399	29192243	3185737	382631	£	27	10407	14759	2364 0 1
3	341	402	35346	466681	10867	3576	..	..	46		7 10 11
12377	3630	1406163	394745	29658924	3196604	386207	27	10407	14805	2371 11 0	

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
11519	2838	982073	246412	21930755	2410569	314103	£	23	8525	11223	2257 3 4
4	374	295	27637	408557	6470	2154	..	..	48		6 14 8
11523	3212	982368	274049	22339312	2417039	316257	23	8525	11271	2263 18 0	

NORTH-WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of
WESTMORLAND, YORK (EAST AND WEST RIDINGS), and ISLE OF

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including Over- draft from Bank	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—AIREDALE DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Addingham	287	5315	380	186	4245	1143	216	337	294
Allerton	532	8033	895	392	4707	2409	1984	3155	186
Bingley	3830	101290	14874	6339	24232	28678	35069	39406	1438
Birkenshaw	3682	63452	3820	2184	28917	9793	11620	28360	264
Bradford (City of)	23199	459258	31111	10810	176967	195098	67092	145136	3659
<i>d</i> Bradley Coal.....	50	56	..	45	117	12	..	32	19
Buttershaw	404	10137	158	237	4222	1085	757	7151	115
Carleton.....	201	1825	300	274	1946	390	..	508	9
Clayton	869	15982	1215	248	6312	2915	783	9819	300
Cononley	485	2837	10	413	2073	272	327	1933	..
Cowling	314	6595	1518	400	3887	1086	200	4563	243
" and District Coal.	257	121	15	227	58	87	..	379	153
Crosshills	547	6871	61	173	2526	2010	..	4456	111
Denholme	727	16279	5282	1062	6383	3241	397	14384	328
Eccleshill	731	12635	163	273	5115	4539	1314	4228	488
Gargrave	369	3690	22	471	2599	938	..	1968	81
Great Horton	7532	161360	10244	2578	48103	33721	25364	84654	2192
Greengates & Apperley B	693	12231	806	707	5560	1787	747	7626	501
Guiseley	1257	35235	2901	2017	12217	6735	4770	20985	430
Hainworth	41	47	..	40	84	5	..	126	10
Harrogate	5877	50411	4071	2690	28187	16783	85	17381	596
Haworth	1182	24441	5174	2112	11020	5143	..	20252	202
Ingletown.....	600	9016	..	476	6815	1696	767	1092	509
Ingrow	97	1088	20	..	592	..	..	1061	51
Keighley	11956	263063	7743	12621	50846	21423	39481	183110	1074
Leeds	81175	1324601	41398	79536	764598	387024	93669	458136	7515
Lees and Cross Roads...	660	16805	2450	847	6141	2846	1383	12958	238
Oxenhope	222	7199	398	408	2914	693	1115	3935	198
Queensbury	2706	70181	5197	2426	18327	14489	5504	45601	930
Rawdon	1633	32017	2878	2302	17403	5770	2280	16422	496
Ripon	908	8856	17	710	4532	2260	219	3909	..
Settle	432	3443	1034	138	2546	565	1823	411	248
Silkden	1299	38620	1941	1223	17690	16424	5043	7611	1078
Skipton	2540	60885	1837	2574	35694	25344	4415	7695	823
Stanbury	136	2673	..	333	694	248	..	2517	166
Stanningley Coal	1168	146	..	71	233	..	..	918	481
Steeeton	548	8852	4339	210	4372	2506	741	6976	223
Sutton Mill	598	12640	722	500	6432	4498	2145	4736	164
" Coal	250	126	..	..	..	..	..	130	55
Thornton	839	21114	2353	1247	10655	10592	416	7142	80
Tong Park	125	775	1058	93	892	12	..	1453	95
Uppertown	508	10256	513	644	7078	3002	1195	1420	1877
Wibsey Slack Side	529	13418	593	677	2608	1896	1138	11930	109
Wildsen	605	18161	1053	1011	5213	2021	..	14445	277
Windhill	9811	184803	18044	9062	67964	24816	36207	109390	557
Retail Soc's. Total for 1919	172411	3107739	176708	150816	1413554	846258	348266	1319846	28913

d 1917 figures.

SECTION.

CARNARVON, CHESTER, DENBIGH, DERBY, FLINT, LANCASTER, STAFFORD, part of MAN, for 1919, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distributive.	Productive.		Distributive.	Productive.		£	£	s. d.	£	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£			£	£	£ s. d.
1	6	2	582	128	12984	821	256	1 0	..	..	5	1 9 2
2	8	6	1308	680	29928	2776	423	1 7½	..	..	16	2 12 10
3	71	46	10645	4941	193506	20426	3858	1 9	..	170	205	25 4 3
4	74	6	8976	1219	189617	19494	2921	1 8	..	..	26	19 7 8
5	849	209	83356	25267	1078386	92841	18978	1 6	..	348	396	156 8 9
6	1	..	13	..	212	20	3	2 0	..	..	..	..
7	9	2	1399	169	27648	3313	378	2 1	..	..	26	2 1 8
8	3	..	287	..	11209	707	74	0 8	..	..	8	0 18 6
9	18	5	2295	558	41314	3821	615	1 7	..	..	21	4 8 0
10	4	..	424	..	18510	1596	130	2 0	..	..	10	2 9 6
11	6	..	798	..	17998	1356	252	3 0	..	..	15	1 9 6
12	2	..	225	..	3140	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
13	6	3	615	215	19733	2454	243	2 6	..	..	11	2 13 4
14	12	8	1907	532	38783	4263	667	1 11	..	..	30	5 4 9
15	13	6	1669	444	28192	2826	465	1 9	..	..	15	3 14 9
16	4	..	391	..	15565	1808	155	2 1	..	..	7	2 14 4
17	173	48	17749	6114	323218	31251	5947	1 8	..	..	114	38 9 8
18	8	2	1260	333	29346	2857	473	1 5½	..	..	18	3 10 3
19	24	10	3008	944	60078	7451	1312	2 0	..	..	18	7 0 10
20	1	..	55	..	1690	140	2	1 5	..	..	..	..
21	96	13	12823	2066	156788	10837	2133	1 0	..	112	27	31 5 0
22	22	7	3097	857	63827	6461	931	1 9	..	25	46	5 15 8
23	12	3	1329	145	35559	3239	390	1 9½	..	..	20	2 12 1
24	1	..	238	..	4787	468	40	1 8	..	..	..	..
25	142	90	20534	9480	433980	43595	10043	1 9	..	340	60	61 8 5
26	1835	705	199109	82123	3749288	476248	42584	2 4	..	2842	3917	375 15 11
27	11	4	1604	564	39364	4461	599	2 1	..	..	5	3 4 2
28	3	..	356	..	12339	1341	324	2 3	..	..	5	1 2 6
29	47	42	5714	3846	109086	11631	3057	1 6	..	25	136	13 6 3
30	32	3	4109	406	79479	8492	1314	1 10	..	..	53	8 5 9
31	16	..	1122	..	22504	1984	302	1 5	..	21	..	4 14 0
32	8	..	718	..	14833	1063	149	1 7½	..	..	5	..
33	20	22	3676	2501	74496	7408	1496	2 0	..	..	143	6 12 10
34	61	25	7371	3368	134748	10888	2831	1 3½	..	..	81	12 12 10
35	5	..	230	..	6460	564	106	1 10	..	..	..	0 13 5
36	2	..	423	..	9627	69	..	1 0	..	..	..	..
37	10	2	1495	314	28055	2873	344	2 3	..	..	5	2 13 4
38	12	..	1417	..	33817	3927	459	2 6	..	..	5	3 1 3
39	1	..	93	..	1619	139	5	2 2	..	..	..	..
40	17	4	2211	550	40436	4167	882	1 7½	..	18	36	4 4 0
41	2	..	239	..	6782	610	28	1 5	..	..	9	0 11 2
42	13	4	1555	430	37897	2418	436	1 6	..	..	..	2 12 1
43	12	2	1220	220	28169	3527	543	2 1½	..	..	11	2 15 3
44	15	..	1969	..	39832	4320	654	2 0	..	24	16	2 15 0
45	135	67	24986	5900	449544	54990	7416	2 0½	..	305	246	48 13 6
3822			1346	434600	154314	7754373	865447	114224	..	..	4230	5767 874 13 2

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
AIREDALE DISTRICT—Con.									
Productive Societies—									
Airedale Worsteds	504	12996	5296	2578	24306	1	...	1399	5879
Bradford Cabinet Makers	64	3180	4105	67	5685	1999	..	175	614
Keighley Laundries	17	5220	1294	261	814	5410	..	255	489
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	585	21396	10695	2906	30805	7410	..	1829	6982
District Total for 1919	172996	3129135	187403	153222	1444359	853668	348266	1321675	35895
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)									
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	589	16472	7649	2369	15937	7945	..	6759	4042
District Total for previous year (1918)	162075	2756400	165045	145569	1193535	800195	372247	1119533	24175
No. 2—BOLTON DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Adlington	1023	17436	1527	2556	10249	3726	2035	9638	608
Ainsworth New Road ...	397	5486	..	166	2012	782	..	3778	131
Industrial	435	10050	..	394	2825	719	2211	5302	..
Bolton	44153	1148953	54581	55897	195208	194217	337256	541950	..
Bryn Gates (Bamfurlong) ..	775	18241	4052	1330	11786	5036	2304	7288	1014
Chorley	3844	55801	15533	3740	20735	14358	8419	34916	264
Eagley	1003	25445	3637	1135	8621	4926	6382	12552	79
Earlestown	3922	55854	3962	1907	23237	14629	4056	24845	753
Edgworth	678	25126	3705	450	5049	1063	3508	20364	331
Egerton	329	7655	1651	320	2346	844	..	7317	..
Farnworth and Kearsley ..	10109	207545	50469	12695	69607	62399	38925	126513	671
Heapey	262	4578	..	680	1084	550	2385	1872	..
Hindley	3162	39928	7453	2145	23739	11336	3654	15481	420
Hindsford	1567	33842	2316	4113	19133	5254	7226	13476	1069
Horwich	3882	61401	13818	4600	36766	13762	8407	29625	221
Hulton and Chequerbent ..	250	6892	133	400	2980	316	1782	3902	57
Leigh	13259	222887	13015	20116	112782	84015	20597	74396	1643
Little Hulton	1235	29206	5279	838	12317	9254	9825	7980	630
Little Lever	777	21234	5642	2231	6210	1568	1059	21485	318
Park Lane	1860	45088	4178	3641	20500	7556	2967	29008	657
Platt Bridge	1095	23939	2861	1578	13117	3539	1039	13605	1262
Radcliffe and Pilkington ..	5461	129716	14724	11828	59680	31917	21273	52427	404
Skelmersdale	1611	17067	105	1031	8065	1901	563	9144	20
Tydesley	2551	43693	10576	3303	22057	11197	6960	22727	1567
Walkden	4160	120861	16272	5246	28972	14101	19625	94761	..
Westhoughton Friendly ..	1383	33087	3270	1775	16633	5383	7491	13919	91
United	1787	45451	3357	136	22626	6951	6198	25647	1027
Wheelton	130	1757	501	254	812	163	490	1203	..
Whittle-le-Woods	335	6716	557	398	3306	600	460	5685	207
Wigan	9588	132080	9778	4634	62497	25805	907	77246	3303
Withnell (Brinscall)	503	10333	3868	1218	3501	5306	4248	2640	82
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	121526	2607298	256820	153755	828452	543178	531752	1310642	16829
Distrib. Federation—									
Westhoughton & District	2	2500	..	521	1801	770	..	1239	..
Productive Society—									
Bolton Cabinet Makers ..	68	1570	1501	1977	3131	354	..	1978	945
District Total for 1919	121596	2611368	258321	156253	833384	544302	531752	1313859	17774

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distributive.	Productive.		Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
46	10	32	2910	3898	73020	3059	453	0 8	97	..	69	4 10 0
47	1	25	104	3034	6278	26	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
48	..	40	..	3922	8575	308	261	..	..	..	4	0 7 6
	10	97	3014	10854	87873	4293	714	..	97	..	73	5 7 6
	3832	1443	437614	165168	7842246	869740	114938	..	97	4230	5840	880 0 8
	3558	1186	328473	113497	5996999	728153	103332	..	..	3760	12476	821 2 10
	7	81	2157	7021	49356	2440	729	..	83	..	63	5 7 6
	3565	1267	330630	120518	6046355	730593	104061	..	83	3760	12539	826 10 4
1	27	14	3431	1187	60574	6677	610	2 3½	..	..	24	4 13 5
2	8	..	577	..	13563	1767	192	2 6	..	..	12	1 16 5
3	5	..	775	..	14730	1575	381	1 9	..	..	11	2 4 8
4	732	315	105507	38682	1802891	213161	30810	2 0	..	3922	..	220 1 0
5	34	13	4309	1013	95489	9364	855	2 0	..	87	20	3 16 0
6	71	28	9239	2437	139558	13160	2225	1 8	..	125	362	18 19 2
7	28	10	2744	1940	57849	7062	945	2 0	..	30	51	4 19 2
8	72	24	8474	2864	179084	17717	2323	1 11½	..	..	55	18 18 10
9	11	4	1491	457	32616	4034	896	2 0	..	..	29	3 7 5
10	6	1	865	208	25431	2505	295	2 0	..	..	17	1 14 3
11	261	56	30581	6914	494466	54827	7595	2 0	..	118	205	49 1 3
12	4	..	588	..	15534	1153	219	1 7½	..	..	12	1 8 4
13	68	24	8900	2533	135268	12259	1687	1 9½	..	50	113	16 0 5
14	53	4	5269	515	111329	15108	1324	2 1½	..	10	63	6 10 2
15	79	57	11426	5368	183069	17108	2605	1 5½	..	204	324	19 6 8
16	6	2	770	241	20816	2842	326	1 10	..	..	16	1 5 6
17	415	85	50366	13005	754446	82708	8271	2 0	..	620	248	66 9 8
18	32	18	4007	1740	79975	8794	1341	2 0	..	73	30	6 5 0
19	12	5	1598	375	43629	5327	836	2 0	..	..	26	3 13 9
20	45	20	5881	1577	136930	14401	1984	2 0	..	109	92	8 17 0
21	39	6	4195	846	83764	9068	959	2 0	..	..	26	4 17 11
22	134	66	16996	7056	300916	31446	4883	1 8	..	649	145	27 13 5
23	18	2	2628	318	48101	3523	726	1 2½	..	10	4	8 6 8
24	93	39	10760	4226	190772	23150	1821	2 0½	..	200	105	12 10 0
25	122	46	15432	5922	246433	29833	4135	2 0	..	305	127	21 4 0
26	44	20	4503	1650	97921	12906	1382	2 3	..	182	84	6 14 7
27	50	20	6067	2629	150173	17262	2062	2 3	..	60	81	8 19 7
28	3	..	338	..	6330	435	69	0 10	..	..	..	0 12 6
29	8	..	891	..	22006	1713	312	1 1	9	..	..	1 12 2
30	233	66	30111	6366	462004	35937	5700	1 6	..	719	464	46 4 0
31	13	..	1491	..	24396	1114	503	0 8½	..	..	11	2 12 1
	2726	945	349610	110069	6037173	658836	88272	..	9	7173	2757	600 15 0
32	4	10	332	1065	8215	1502	106	2 0	..	..	..	..
33	..	50	..	5219	11871	577	79	..	45	..	2	0 10 0
	2730	1005	349942	119353	6057259	660915	88457	..	54	7173	2759	601 5 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	N ^d . of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Build- ings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
BOLTON DISTRICT—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	114981	2128861	214671	139351	631203	492511	535168	989006	12282
<i>Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1918)</i>	2	2000	..	196	1661	930	..	470	..
<i>Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	60	1506	1526	1528	2904	362	..	81	2201
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	115043	2132427	216197	141075	635768	493803	535168	989557	14483
No. 3—CALDERDALE DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Barkisland	188	3406	..	313	1667	423	..	2440	85
Blackshawhead	123	1672	100	286	678	85	30	1571	1
Brighouse	10028	213759	6319	9896	87936	37114	31151	107631	603
Copley	229	1502	..	149	1079	13	..	1438	4
Cragg Vale	206	6933	515	548	2135	765	213	5860	247
Halifax Coal	990	944	129	290	47	668	..	468	982
" Industrial	15536	152374	20469	9119	109664	58400	13064	49866	4142
Hebden Bridge Industrial	3150	103333	8973	4763	25753	15719	15103	69871	505
Heptonstall	461	7028	175	779	2650	1128	485	4601	282
Holmfild	321	5926	1023	246	3091	1077	797	2071	..
" Coal	262	330	55	15	8	182	..	285	157
Illingworth	215	2746	531	200	996	951	..	612	1361
Luddenden	467	7129	660	906	1448	903	1347	3165	407
Luddendenfoot	748	11350	5619	640	5774	3059	2199	8138	193
Midgley	513	13011	411	1252	3058	697	736	11405	501
Mytholmroyd	797	25205	1000	2078	7001	2137	6236	14727	673
Pecket Well	165	2597	383	301	1413	432	1334	579	69
Ripponden	829	11739	686	540	6136	1938	1791	6668	308
Siddal	395	5647	50	115	1309	1261	845	3456	62
Sowerby Bridge Industr ^l	5258	115729	11658	9652	26600	25387	10505	94781	1560
Stainland & Holywell Gn.	1010	32360	60	597	9183	2532	1608	21591	313
Todmorden	4839	146500	285	9441	49071	23339	52474	47978	941
" Bridge End	840	35424	7	1179	5356	4800	11329	18163	82
Wainstalls	223	3687	163	386	1867	549	370	2332	314
Walsden	755	34519	..	1504	5101	5978	10739	16367	110
Retail Soc^s. Total for 1919	48548	944910	50271	55195	365021	189537	162356	497054	13898
Productive Society—									
Calderdale Clog Sundries									
Manufact'g (Walsden.)	148	1778	357	1250	961	1002	..	1504	836
District Total for 1919	48696	946688	59628	56445	365982	190539	162356	498558	14734
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47204	808878	56718	43140	301740	189571	177253	370942	14220
<i>Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	149	1758	348	950	276	1052	..	2181	324
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47353	810636	57066	44090	302016	190623	177253	373123	14544
No. 4—CHESHIRE & NORTH WALES DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies -									
Bangor	674	3871	776	250	4760	801	..	385	340
Birkenhead	24078	254186	25233	10345	111719	92745	10137	113441	590
Bromborough Pool	204	1732	..	50	2337	..	..	650	3
Brymbo	616	5108	3529	1338	7485	2155	1027	650	118

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	2681	817	259217	80104	4697726	523532	74861	..	8	5795	3308	600 15 6
	3	11	233	702	4592	828	100	..	..	..	..	....
	..	45	..	4563	9973	780	72	..	..	..	2	0 6 3
	2684	873	259450	85369	4712291	525140	75033	..	8	5795	3310	601 1 9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	2	..	276	..	10952	858	141	2 0	..	..	..	0 18 0
	2	..	129	..	5719	476	71	3 0	..	..	..	....
	160	132	25702	13516	524264	62153	9261	2 0	..	100	120	51 18 0
	2	..	331	..	10029	1309	64	2 6	..	..	2	....
	5	..	480	..	12518	1469	343	3 11	..	..	5	1 3 8
	7	..	861	..	6961	407	1 4	..	..	..	4	....
	268	114	36462	12401	620693	47973	6762	1 61	..	155	217	78 11 8
	83	36	8264	3234	195378	17503	4560	1 10	..	319	..	16 2 11
	9	..	1288	..	21958	2342	255	2 0	..	..	11	2 6 3
	3	2	558	164	13034	1316	240	2 10	..	..	5	1 14 3
	1	..	178	..	1406	12	14	..	..	..	..	....
	3	..	604	..	29166	979	76	2 11	..	..	5	1 0 10
	10	1	1012	106	22139	3008	331	2 6	..	7	25	2 6 9
	10	2	1384	302	32319	3508	539	2 0	..	..	62	3 17 8
	4	1	659	166	21072	3076	630	3 3	..	..	16	2 9 7
	14	7	1762	532	44590	4169	966	2 0	..	77	25	4 0 4
	3	..	222	..	7157	720	130	1 9	..	..	10	0 17 7
	13	6	2385	496	58405	4931	552	2 6	..	..	23	4 1 8
	3	..	445	..	13108	1605	238	2 21	..	4	6	2 1 0
	97	52	11960	6718	272218	36081	4808	2 41	..	..	226	25 16 0
	13	8	2054	637	51921	5190	1464	1 7	..	..	268	5 1 8
	102	49	10653	5822	208382	23179	6551	1 9	..	324	138	24 18 8
	13	6	2112	407	45064	5936	1365	2 41	..	88	55	4 7 1
	4	..	656	..	16596	1572	168	2 3	..	..	9	1 1 10
	11	4	1879	276	39076	4672	1533	2 11	..	104	54	3 17 11
	851	420	112316	44777	2284125	234444	41152	..	..	1178	1286	238 13 4
26	..	17	..	1613	8194	892	134	1 0	52	..	30	1 0 0
	851	437	112316	46390	2292319	235336	41286	..	52	1178	1316	239 13 4
	786	371	82646	31842	1914317	207681	34553	..	..	1190	727	228 16 4
	..	8	..	809	3883	737	88	..	38	..	11	1 0 0
	786	379	82646	32651	1918200	208418	34641	..	38	1190	738	229 16 4
1 2 3 4	10	..	853	..	17278	1243	137	1 6	..	..	8	2 2 8
	444	100	50582	11327	788424	74523	10671	1 71	737	524	53	105 2 4
	6	..	829	..	18934	2134	83	2 2	..	5	..	1 1 0
	15	4	1514	468	28024	2545	196	1 5	..	30	22	2 17 10

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT—Con.										
Buckley	769	3811	2220	702	6709	2159	150	863	142	5
Carnarvon	756	1807	3	657	2607	34	..	454	..	6
Cefn	2676	31009	2512	3076	25323	9326	424	7123	554	7
Chester	6605	100158	11699	26282	59225	54485	3400	32108	295	8
Colwyn Bay	1290	16070	2198	..	9954	6692	1369	1083	642	9
Cynfal	169	555	444	200	925	180	..	92	182	10
Deiniolen	174	723	72	67	520	279	..	765	57	11
Dolgarrig	108	303	2031	100	2704	452	..	268	419	12
Elif Workmen's	111	862	..	210	739	22	..	604	189	13
Ellesmere Port	2239	29787	4573	1801	21498	5820	2064	11270	809	14
Employees' Provident (Port Sunlight)	1020	5809	326	640	9474	1702	..	1631	194	15
Ewloe Place	221	1234	552	105	1542	220	..	573	113	16
Ffynnon Groyw	150	1377	1339	..	1472	902	497	345	153	17
Flint and Oakenholt	1087	13056	186	2004	12307	3764	..	1986	253	18
Garston	1950	16671	1399	1538	9259	7311	180	7455	4	19
Hawarden	485	3737	2583	238	4766	1969	..	255	175	20
Holyhead	1157	3748	2351	500	6038	1391	..	1729	..	21
Leeswood	152	1497	391	444	1114	791	827	255	141	22
Liverpool	50721	459984	100349	26186	305248	193805	63598	85774	..	23
Llanberis	237	522	..	273	847	34	..	1119	210	24
Llandegfan	142	441	301	116	584	226	..	208	..	25
Llandudno Junction	494	2302	952	153	2862	808	..	330	233	26
Llandfairfechan	246	1392	..	..	1513	129	..	511	876	27
Llanrug	151	356	341	..	394	396	..	143	493	28
Mold Junction	210	1248	8	70	1622	55	..	290	11	29
New York (Penmaenm'r)	325	1261	462	727	1467	1005	..	1060	332	30
Pant-y-Pownog	135	824	26	235	1278	131	259	170	74	31
Queen's Ferry	2439	19745	6593	1028	20790	5521	3024	2620	577	32
Rhyl	279	1567	20	271	2334	113	..	439	174	33
Rivals	57	95	51	..	221	6	..	170	..	34
Runcorn and Widnes	11520	153685	5519	16304	97776	35229	28521	66079	..	35
St. Helens	19587	82710	45978	47108	123770	46298	27957	35045	..	36
Sychtyn	155	1200	600	84	1599	338	245	329	247	37
Warrington	19167	261278	6133	27791	115158	46411	7481	178378	..	38
Whiston	1270	8246	2189	856	8745	2411	1765	1461	106	39
Wrexham	2628	17678	3614	991	17068	7412	1273	2298	22	40
District Total for 1919	156454	1511705	237553	172740	1005753	533528	155107	560409	8725	
District Total for previous year (1918)	141107	1182100	170487	154817	724239	511093	77760	452036	8385	
No. 5—DEWSBURY DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Altofts	336	2869	706	700	2615	..	..	2306	137	1
Batley	7120	194240	2688	7406	43120	48536	36749	90534	296	2
Battysford (Mirfield)	490	6210	1079	389	2847	1418	1981	3670	62	3
Beeston	308	5758	..	191	2650	936	1060	2094	226	4
Birstall	2492	56145	2197	2504	13967	2822	8968	39940	..	5
Churchwell	776	14474	218	714	5937	2800	4118	3622	463	6
Cleckheaton	5761	104655	29373	9072	61210	26768	33740	30659	3162	7
Crigglestone	549	3156	1418	885	4916	772	328	835	550	8
Dewsbury	16487	398320	2893	8981	94580	72912	58967	225487	2978	9
Drighlington	1264	22917	..	566	7905	5275	2269	11702	216	10
Farnley	610	1686	1500	1109	4124	307	..	1350	..	11
Gomersal	1217	21275	299	1317	9377	2880	3208	10938	86	12
Grange Moor Friendly	178	6925	..	257	2044	1467	254	4222	289	13
" " United	121	3651	79	172	1006	601	463	2255	355	14
Heckmondwike	10507	268014	9929	9674	44292	30867	34640	195027	2226	15
Horbury	2027	44848	5430	2479	20088	9114	10774	16179	1539	16

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.		Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
5	15	5	1929	532	34158	1573	177	0 6	..	..	6	3 16 0
6	7	..	551	..	10529	1066	58	1 6	..	..	7	1 9 0
7	39	11	6285	1227	141332	14717	1313	1 10½	..	10	40	11 10 6	
8	164	37	18081	5017	279774	35721	4575	2 3½	..	60	89	30 11 10	
9	21	4	1655	898	32704	876	469	..	..	..	..	6 8 10
10	2	..	151	..	8197	516	19	1 1½	70	..	2	..	
11	2	..	214	..	7593	743	32	1 9	..	..	1	0 15 3
12	6	..	823	..	11915	930	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	..	125	..	5000	427	10	2 0	..	..	..	0 11 0
14	51	22	6505	2736	111507	11274	1236	1 8	..	63	19	10 4 11	
15	32	7	4384	1014	60411	2971	279	0 9	73	33	4	4 16 4	
16	5	..	499	..	14288	1461	45	2 3	..	..	5	1 1 0
17	3	1	351	161	7138	660	54	..	..	..	..	0 16 2
18	36	6	3415	524	56238	4906	560	1 6	..	..	8	5 4 2
19	35	13	3970	1840	70023	6827	687	1 8	..	55	19	8 12 11	
20	10	3	1246	433	25372	1639	151	1 2½	..	..	11	2 3 9
21	17	3	1646	511	29598	2195	167	1 3	3	..	1	5 14 7	
22	4	..	483	..	11341	1169	57	1 8	..	..	6	0 14 7
23	992	219	111458	31354	1690089	154462	18288	1 5½	..	1125	347	241 10 0	
24	5	..	494	..	12523	1054	24	1 7	..	..	..	1 5 0
25	1	..	114	..	2296	165	18	1 0	..	..	..	..
26	10	3	1149	214	17810	904	91	0 10½	..	..	1	2 10 2
27	4	..	312	..	7328	4	45	..	..	..	..	..
28	4	..	110	..	3503	249	23	1 0	..	..	..	0 16 0
29	6	1	654	179	11358	395	43	1 1	..	..	1	1 2 11
30	7	2	795	159	15068	675	54	0 7½	..	..	1	1 13 4
31	2	..	339	..	9159	929	34	2 5	..	..	1	0 13 9
32	38	8	5946	1056	86767	4048	950	0 9	..	20	8	12 12 10	
33	5	3	468	384	11711	858	51	1 0	..	..	..	1 8 11
34	4	..	20	..	1717	90	5	0 11	..	..	..	..
35	273	53	31708	8660	574991	56039	5711	1 9	..	566	256	55 5 9	
36	480	74	53925	9255	1002245	109773	2901	2 0	..	138	297	94 18 0	
37	6	..	318	..	10462	844	54	1 6	..	..	..	0 16 8
38	303	71	34263	8789	852583	113102	10113	2 5½	..	1029	435	92 4 0	
39	22	4	2713	554	53507	4362	323	1 6	..	..	6	5 4 2
40	64	8	5433	881	81031	3476	782	0 9	..	30	79	13 3 8	
3152			662	356310	88173	6213931	620885	60486	..	883	3688	1734	730 19 8
3039			570	243397	61810	4726390	506153	47484	..	773	2927	1644	719 2 3
1	7	..	848	..	30466	3570	126	1 11	..	..	5	2 18 4
2	129	58	14890	6667	319768	37983	8965	1 9½	..	549	181	36 7 6	
3	9	..	962	..	20213	2162	263	1 10½	..	..	7	2 1 1
4	7	..	772	..	17312	1880	207	2 0	..	..	2	1 14 9
5	39	9	5689	835	103359	11317	2472	1 6	..	225	115	12 8 0	
6	15	6	2084	527	38401	3263	576	1 7	..	36	18	4 0 5	
7	138	47	17799	5320	297350	25964	4929	1 4	..	500	185	29 18 9	
8	18	1	1815	172	35734	3056	62	1 8	..	..	232	2 14 4
9	277	86	36123	6622	578926	67456	18412	1 7	..	1028	142	83 4 8	
10	21	7	3048	372	62654	6095	1099	1 6½	..	..	29	6 8 4
11	16	..	1816	..	35249	2865	70	1 3	..	..	10	..
12	19	3	3014	258	55354	5285	1019	1 6	..	..	68	6 4 4
13	3	..	419	..	13798	1586	337	1 9½	..	1	5	0 18 9	
14	3	..	248	..	8931	1228	174	2 2	..	..	..	..
15	192	58	21878	6742	405790	46653	12546	1 5	..	447	521	53 14 4	
16	41	15	5240	1724	119504	10396	1928	1 6½	..	92	65	11 6 3	

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.	
DEWSBURY DISTRICT—Con		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Liversedge.....	1291	10349	65	602	6960	2297	219	2465	73
Middlestown.....	970	20981	2379	2567	11946	6364	2002	8083	3189
Mirfield Industrial	2306	40623	7677	2441	20084	7473	5615	25552	731
Mirfield Perseverance ...	987	15464	1324	685	7028	1336	448	10751	510
Morley	8328	276390	1798	11842	58508	32556	22632	199933	2489
Ossett	3660	62700	12676	2498	30519	12971	800	38267	416
Ravensthorps	525	8762	1483	807	2154	1656	2777	5164	263
Upper Hopton	178	6677	794	433	1761	550	..	6468	158
Wakefield Borough	2422	22998	2654	1775	17321	5253	2720	6029	1509
„ Industrial	8961	101449	6452	7774	62212	35168	7976	31106	2765
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	79931	1716536	92111	77780	539171	313189	242708	974638	24688
Distrib. Federation— West Yorkshire Coal Fed- eration	45	38057	50	1045	..	..	..	30150	7659
Productive Society— Dewsbury Co-op.Laundry	11	3574	3037	839	421	3604	373	2771	860
District Total for 1919	79987	1758167	95198	79664	539592	316793	243081	1007559	33207
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	76284	1483636	71592	72975	424671	291913	248346	798127	19683
Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1918)	45	25661	50	994	..	..	..	30856	4164
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	10	3483	2544	699	499	3319	..	3159	508
District Total for previous year (1918)	76339	1512780	74186	74668	425170	295232	248346	832142	24355
No. 6—EAST YORKSHIRE DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Beverley	991	7571	1053	889	6910	1269	..	2189	354
Castleford and Allerton ..	4699	50086	..	5280	34166	936	..	36055	..
„ Industrial ...	5955	62548	5189	5160	42309	18160	6020	23300	1416
Driffield	368	6791	411	420	3201	1186	318	3393	408
Eserick	178	2931	..	481	1337	14	..	2659	271
Hull	20985	329426	123544	11690	180572	168024	10771	174073	9169
Kippax	1353	11829	1766	1342	11297	3066	2343	2206	421
Market Weighton.....	993	12133	2288	411	8272	3465	2041	2640	88
Pocklington	1200	8627	965	810	10661	2689	..	2373	582
Riccall	140	1094	21	342	1512	..	..	310	271
Scarborough	2490	27475	2426	698	18179	13743	940	2142	194
Selby	1228	15228	744	834	9676	2843	899	6582	19
Tadcaster	849	8157	..	835	6442	3565	751	937	147
Wetherby	671	7449	..	370	5766	1893	..	709	1132
York	13080	204898	21419	13039	111609	63501	3117	112154	70
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	64180	756243	159826	42601	451909	284354	27200	371722	14542
Productive Society— Hull Printers	68	2607	2613	4201	1058	7372	..	692	1746
District Total for 1919	64248	758850	162439	46802	452967	291726	27200	372414	16288
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	60265	569898	105467	37482	315150	227888	20736	258855	13330
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	64	2251	2506	3267	1177	6272	..	699	983
District Total for previous year (1918)	60329	572149	107973	40746	316327	234160	20736	259554	14313

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.	Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Net Profit.	In-terest on Share Capital	Aver-age Divi-dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
										Educa-tional Pur-poses.	Chari-table Pur-poses.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
17	15	..	2106	..	38008	3074	445	1 5	..	..	22	6	13 10
18	28	10	3809	1084	78542	9389	977	2 2½	..	60	30	4	14 0
19	49	19	6565	2069	121830	13887	1599	2 0	..	..	43	11	1 2
20	15	..	1952	..	49654	5479	716	1 11	..	10	24	5	4 0
21	162	70	20783	7336	446469	52579	10740	1 10	..	772	135	41	4 0
22	54	25	7579	3179	160179	15460	2903	1 7	..	..	119	18	18 0
23	5	..	639	..	19029	1948	391	1 8½	..	..	..	3	5 0
24	2	1	276	24	12000	1738	299	2 4	..	..	2	0	15 0
25	37	3	4065	273	88673	7142	1096	1 4	..	..	5	13	1 3
26	192	50	21501	4148	401175	36797	3969	1 6	..	326	12	41	16 0
	1493	463	185020	47352	3558368	378252	76320	..	..	4048	1977	400	12 1
27	1	..	130	..	87031	2750	1372	0 3½	..	..	..	0	6 0
28	..	40	..	4146	7097	315	178	0 6	..	..	3	0	5 0
	1494	503	186050	51498	3652496	381317	77870	..	..	4048	1980	401	3 1
	1415	405	130955	34647	2738419	316824	63454	..	..	3150	1744	392	11 5
	1	..	130	..	70962	2485	1257	..	..	..	..	0	5 0
	..	51	..	3320	6604	977	174	..	..	..	5	0	5 0
	1416	456	131085	37967	2815985	320286	64885	..	..	3150	1749	393	1 5
1	17	1	1801	144	31544	1969	328	1 0	..	48	12	4	15 3
2	80	..	9065	..	218302	29783	2315	2 0	..	..	112	..	..
3	114	35	12907	3974	262941	26138	2680	1 9	..	219	68	28	17 8
4	9	..	719	..	13708	1219	298	1 2	6	10	1	2	1 8
5	6	..	537	..	18038	963	131	1 10	..	..	..	1	8 6
6	624	218	68019	16958	1018632	71465	14664	1 1½	..	1319	442	148	8 9
7	29	7	3677	680	83490	6105	540	1 3	..	99	23	6	13 0
8	23	1	2255	156	47206	1874	560	0 11½	..	..	49	4	10 8
9	25	4	2904	474	74143	2988	322	1 9	..	..	12	8	14 6
10	1	..	186	..	7171	704	33	1 0	..	..	..	..	..
11	49	7	4870	1244	79623	6620	1034	1 5	..	127	25	12	4 6
12	32	..	2695	..	44316	3983	629	1 4	..	20	25	4	12 3
13	20	5	1998	283	43477	3511	390	1 8	..	14	12	4	7 10
14	14	2	1060	104	29055	2482	329	1 4½	..	..	25	3	9 0
15	379	107	44955	15524	706712	68042	9340	1 6½	1156	641	743	62	12 0
	1422	387	157048	39541	2678358	227846	33593	..	1162	2497	1549	292	15 7
16	..	29	..	3229	8071	935	125	..	50	..	..	0	10 6
	1422	416	157648	42770	2686429	228781	33718	..	1212	2497	1549	293	6 1
	1321	275	107899	26050	1942383	188122	26134	..	929	1841	836	286	2 11
	..	26	..	2083	5796	675	112	..	42	..	..	0	10 6
	1321	301	107899	28133	1948179	188797	26246	..	971	1841	836	286	13 5

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 7.—HUDDERSFIELD DIS.									
Retail Distrib. Societies -									
Brookholes	494	14437	1048	486	3478	1747	345	11882	232
Central Working Men's (Golcar)	500	9946	901	430	3748	2891	1160	4553	1002
Close Hill	910	27024	2142	3260	10340	4160	10991	9858	502
Cowms, Lepton	262	2946	60	42	1113	189	..	2606	21
Crosland Moor	1193	26236	1671	1266	9375	3118	2458	17835	1032
Dogley Bar	220	4116	502	307	2503	594	..	2276	340
Emley	449	9955	242	214	4301	811	37	6628	897
Flockton	293	3371	942	599	2768	1103	672	1384	811
Golcar	1168	52254	5844	1637	10130	5620	450	49403	476
Hepworth	700	37860	4603	769	11466	3415	1520	29742	1038
Highburton	358	6097	..	457	3385	484	..	4361	518
Hillhouse	3331	36481	1468	1092	16018	13470	2623	12926	560
Hill Top (Paddock)	758	9859	225	692	4731	816	90	6635	441
Hinchcliffe Mill	1279	36440	100	1130	9955	4315	200	26019	1115
Honley	1361	39035	4269	2153	11935	9427	4562	24509	362
Huddersfield	22164	372772	56827	16683	172755	87602	45743	172815	2531
Junction House (Slaithwaite)	318	2434	84	554	2286	630	..	331	380
Kirkburton	319	7292	..	470	2889	341	950	4353	395
Kirkheaton	339	11086	..	578	2373	4245	..	6397	426
Lane Dyehouse	564	8355	357	442	4072	1679	2996	1795	267
Lepton Field	176	2445	..	185	1363	486	..	1352	138
.. Town Bottom ..	121	1374	..	270	910	..	..	1414	62
Linthwaite	988	16472	716	659	7099	2688	4232	6684	739
Longwood	928	26418	1614	819	11433	3091	4257	14117	585
Marsden Equitable	1228	36333	16281	1743	18110	8623	13676	19367	1225
Meltham Industrial	1291	57419	6576	6174	12885	5318	5030	54606	1008
.. Mills Provident ..	263	4738	161	372	1520	88	..	4120	173
Milnsbridge	2281	31678	1675	361	14254	7654	3556	13098	952
Netherthong	367	14481	1005	303	4576	2336	456	10089	197
Nettleton	195	1225	84	177	724	1009	..	297	119
Parkgate and Berry Brow	1091	30565	1600	2611	8954	2228	8124	22563	268
Scapgoat Hill	368	12293	1948	411	3402	2020	..	10722	429
Scissett	1194	11242	3534	761	10959	4354	385	3579	1269
Sheepridge	508	10891	..	546	4103	1369	1033	6712	236
Shelley	426	14623	287	372	2983	2571	..	11713	602
Shepley	544	17881	1335	463	4200	774	2814	14152	691
Skelmanthorpe	614	21734	923	731	10833	3905	721	10590	729
Slaithwaite	3141	96536	28198	7713	21340	18031	4467	104179	1280
South Crosland & Netherton	612	14824	34	956	10172	2146	1233	4176	753
Wooldale	798	38861	2436	817	8978	3940	4094	28297	583
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	54114	1180029	140692	59705	448419	219378	128875	738135	25474
Distrib. Federations									
Holmfirth Boot and Shoe	h4	3200	105	195	2522	1605	..	52	12
Scarwood Coal	h8	1600	..	364	269	366	1652	1001	2416
Distrib. Feder. Total for 1919	12	4800	105	559	2791	1971	1652	1053	2428
Productive Society—Wm. Thomson and Sons.	436	16269	38396	5251	39901	14114	..	444	19683
District Total for 1919	54562	1201098	188193	65515	491111	235463	130527	739632	47585
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>51632</i>	<i>940596</i>	<i>119449</i>	<i>51382</i>	<i>343051</i>	<i>202918</i>	<i>132886</i>	<i>544240</i>	<i>22485</i>
<i>Distrib. Federations Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2800</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>1731</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>1714</i>	<i>1535</i>	<i>2356</i>
<i>Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>14873</i>	<i>11464</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>11574</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9504</i>	<i>14292</i>
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>52068</i>	<i>958269</i>	<i>127981</i>	<i>54681</i>	<i>356356</i>	<i>203619</i>	<i>134603</i>	<i>555279</i>	<i>39133</i>

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.		Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1	8	1	994	193	23185	2442	602	1 6½	..	12	..	2	8 0
2	9	2	1017	243	29470	3131	426	2 0	..	11	2	12 1	
3	17	2	2363	88	52797	6293	1201	1 10½	..	24	4	14 9	
4	4	..	424	..	15073	1696	137	2 3	..	3	1	5 10	
5	22	10	2926	1039	65702	7227	1041	1 10½	..	20	6	3 6	
6	3	..	403	..	11934	1333	168	2 2	..	6	1	12 11	
7	8	1	1200	32	32365	3338	440	2 0	..	4	2	6 2	
8	6	2	722	61	27591	2396	148	1 10½	..	2	1	6 11	
9	23	8	3382	656	69438	8943	2318	1 9½	..	20	5	18 1	
10	14	4	1943	306	57065	6046	1692	1 7	..	10	120	3 11 11	
11	6	..	783	..	24576	2757	234	2 2	..	2	..	..
12	63	9	7598	1196	122185	12394	1622	1 8½	..	56	58	17 0 1	
13	10	..	1339	..	32905	3789	507	2 0	..	15	3	18 4	
14	22	..	3224	..	60009	5899	1614	1 5½	..	139	6	9 4	
15	33	11	3504	1518	72005	8788	1459	2 0	..	32	36	6 15 8	
16	524	193	63876	20759	1112872	113419	15690	1 10	..	826	484	107 15 0	
17	5	..	725	..	16303	1461	122	2 2	..	..	1	10 9
18	4	..	438	..	18778	2060	255	1 9	..	5	1	13 4	
19	6	1	816	130	21031	2282	499	2 1½	..	5	1	15 10	
20	10	1	1313	145	23267	1755	359	1 3	..	20	2	16 9	
21	2	..	301	..	12658	1472	97	2 2	..	2	0	17 8	
22	2	..	233	..	9220	1206	62	2 6	..	3	0	12 6	
23	15	7	2041	415	44205	4066	656	1 11½	..	16	5	2 9	
24	9	8	2208	685	57350	5975	1171	1 9	..	20	4	11 7	
25	35	21	4241	1545	91318	8798	1664	1 10	..	20	193	5 18 2	
26	25	16	3540	1495	100059	12361	2573	2 1	..	49	1	6 8 9	
27	5	..	670	..	11147	894	177	1 7	..	7	1	5 0	
28	32	14	4057	1385	99070	10100	1392	1 9½	..	55	40	8 18 3	
29	7	1	703	168	20622	2555	613	2 0	..	14	1	16 0	
30	2	..	250	..	9884	832	57	2 1	..	11	..	..
31	25	3	2511	596	65345	8441	1244	2 1	..	22	5	13 0	
32	7	4	978	327	29069	3564	527	2 5	..	20	1	14 4	
33	18	5	2586	303	66602	3643	575	1 1	..	15	6	14 0	
34	7	..	789	..	23800	3130	482	2 3	..	4	2	11 7	
35	6	3	862	88	27253	3221	657	2 0	..	7	2	2 7	
36	8	3	1058	245	32729	4120	781	2 0	..	12	2	12 3	
37	14	4	1716	202	44888	4025	1050	1 5	..	6	3	1 11	
38	65	44	9014	4194	217167	29623	4295	2 6	..	90	56	15 17 5	
39	10	7	1827	704	47792	5098	712	2 0	..	9	3	2 6	
40	16	6	2239	618	47753	6228	1761	2 0	..	19	121	3 17 0	
1107		391	140884	39336	2945982	316801	51080	..	..	1214	1548	264 10 6
41	3	6	264	795	6446	728	105	2 0	..	1	0	10 0	
42	3	..	454	..	30954	3406	80	2 3	..	19	0	5 0	
6		6	718	795	37400	4134	185	..	..	20	0	15 0
43	..	113	..	15606	85193	3250	787	0 6	830	..	62	3 5 0	
1113		510	141602	55737	3068575	324194	52052	..	830	1214	1630	268 10 6	
1062		324	105476	26627	2270386	250333	40725	..	..	900	1179	261 6 2
5		5	549	697	30113	3022	140	..	..	18	0	15 0
..		94	..	12687	85369	4828	743	..	..	57	3	5 0
1067		423	106025	40011	2391868	258183	41608	..	..	900	1254	265 6 2

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
No. 8—MACCLESFIELD, CREWE, AND DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Burslem	20041	216932	21761	13327	98935	75961	258	113923	..
Butt Lane	2714	33124	12340	2233	20227	8493	4688	12354	1819
Longleton	4502	63261	19092	3248	24637	11888	3996	57492	3732
Crewe Friendly	13073	246008	32575	25992	99118	81458	71387	83137	97
Disley	379	9145	1104	897	1833	792	2759	6603	498
Dove Holes	418	6854	1020	649	2349	514	111	6609	241
Great Rocks	270	5053	251	180	2684	1043	138	2175	174
Hazel Grove	1351	35789	2328	2452	8317	7477	6135	22494	802
Leek and Moorlands	1944	55011	8252	2558	35880	21837	3415	11677	4034
Macclesfield	7912	134906	61392	6239	55853	20071	29565	120314	2128
Malkins Bank	278	4325	..	283	753	85	255	4204	232
Peak Forest	104	1054	..	521	1286	5	..	863	431
Poynton and Worth	582	22792	19	1028	5638	1412	3018	15151	478
Sandbach	2665	44915	6077	1666	21519	11985	4519	16537	3683
Silverdale	6667	87047	2418	8168	39275	11802	5708	52327	..
Stockport	13200	236893	5429	9600	84210	60668	12749	125141	1582
Great Moor	486	7495	1316	599	3281	1668	735	4187	303
Styal	262	1641	..	542	1304	39	..	1087	199
Whitehough	83	645	..	14	304	110	..	338	75
Winnington, Northwich, and District	4383	39078	20922	5482	26814	19973	12993	14263	902
Winsford	4005	55775	5305	3678	27033	14897	8898	18443	4826
Woodley	780	12702	1953	657	6652	2317	3357	3508	183
Youlgrave	570	7638	535	2495	4470	1325	131	5035	1137
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	89759	1328083	204089	92508	581372	355760	174815	697862	27556
Productive Societies—									
Leek Silk Twist Manuf'g	128	11954	15366	2489	12816	3650	..	11610	20619
Macclesfield Silk Manuf'g	255	8600	8582	833	9453	3603	..	5494	9327
Nantwich Boot and Shoe	119	900	425	591	1906	1719	..	37	1434
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	502	21454	24373	3913	24175	8972	..	17141	31380
District Total for 1919	90261	1349537	228462	96421	605547	364732	174815	715003	58936
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	84761	1086312	164412	82930	498712	325772	149162	497156	34176
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	459	19702	24453	3855	20384	8228	..	12119	29527
District Total for previous year (1918)	85220	1106014	188865	86785	519096	334000	149162	509275	63703
No. 9—MANCHESTER DIS.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Beswick	19525	245607	42082	14225	98325	74531	10923	150634	7750
Blackley	8600	137092	1250	6971	50874	36708	26092	47156	1267
Broadbottom	377	1809	67	160	1843	301	..	257	100
Chisworth	200	1685	..	339	1412	6	..	829	211
Clifton	739	19197	7128	611	9840	4339	4176	10929	684
Compstall	3847	77168	14250	6486	36372	15465	12022	43608	2715
Denton and Haughton	1801	46034	5497	2159	14575	8529	2979	30509	1960
Droylsden	7450	128789	23657	13374	101256	64093	17319	17700	403
Eccles	20367	364107	45354	14729	107937	122944	81192	142147	857
Failsworth	13179	262788	21671	14464	85947	44902	51406	149760	161
Glossop Dale	3663	120436	13383	5320	15421	12753	11147	106607	322
Hadfield	1699	52712	7557	1748	11924	4295	3543	45254	417
Haughton Green	605	5832	1864	200	4281	788	1367	2545	417
Hayfield	647	12274	2325	654	3749	1175	1570	10391	414
Hollingworth	817	14088	..	320	5404	2692	1960	4695	572
Hyde	3412	60154	5704	2306	30559	14367	9759	18027	829

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	409	81	43006	10131	736534	70952	8776	1 6	..	949	304	92 3 7
2	64	10	6607	1394	134825	12843	1443	1 7½	..	8	55	14 2 8
3	80	29	10653	4138	251031	33964	2768	2 4	..	501	175	22 0 11
4	404	182	43735	20195	645085	54266	10646	1 3½	..	..	654	81 0 0
5	9	..	1207	..	27119	2473	357	1 9	..	27	20	1 19 6
6	5	..	613	..	18867	1968	229	1 10	..	20	4	2 2 3
7	4	1	548	104	10040	531	218	1 0	..	..	18	1 12 6
8	32	6	3864	691	79703	9419	1320	2 1½	..	..	94	6 16 9
9	81	30	10879	3659	190714	13175	2640	1 2½	..	..	124	24 6 0
10	161	69	21647	7450	355592	37211	5497	1 9	..	400	552	39 3 1
11	4	1	300	104	12917	1930	179	3 1	..	..	3	..
12	3	..	244	..	9840	601	51	1 7	..	..	2	0 10 5
13	15	2	1892	223	41707	4234	872	1 8	..	..	26	3 0 5
14	70	26	7473	3004	141033	12487	1932	1 5½	..	254	112	13 4 2
15	112	17	11581	2466	252088	20492	3771	2 0	..	122	110	32 0 6
16	285	30	34447	3719	604530	65600	8627	1 8½	..	583	110	66 19 7
17	9	1	1457	26	25837	2125	312	1 4½	..	..	4	2 9 11
18	5	2	460	179	9751	735	73	1 6	..	..	14	1 6 2
19	1	..	85	..	1380	88	10	1 0	..	..	..	..
20	104	26	12932	2697	170198	13786	1568	1 4½	..	124	..	23 12 4
21	80	27	11035	2761	215066	26749	2305	2 0	254	..	484	19 15 11
22	15	..	1543	..	33204	3436	480	1 7½	..	..	12	4 0 8
23	14	..	1032	..	27071	1555	329	1 2	..	..	20	2 18 6
	1966	540	227240	62941	3995032	399680	54403	..	254	2979	2897	455 5 10
24	..	108	..	13217	100291	3083	583	..	846	..	108	5 0 0
25	..	130	..	13187	49787	4880	430	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
26	..	36	..	2117	10830	669	75	0 6	164	..	17	1 1 0
	..	274	..	28521	160908	8632	1088	..	1010	..	125	8 1 0
	1966	814	227240	91462	4155940	408312	55491	..	1264	2979	3022	463 6 10
	1953	465	159191	44943	3224511	358592	44670	..	209	2560	3262	436 5 11
	..	252	..	24095	147560	11071	991	..	895	..	40	8 1 0
	1953	717	159191	69038	3372080	369663	45661	..	1104	2560	3302	444 6 11
1	381	50	48595	7190	870424	104413	7421	2 3	865	649	301	61 12 5
2	172	31	24160	7434	382420	36960	5714	1 6	..	648	41	41 13 4
3	5	..	466	..	14751	1346	55	2 0	..	..	..	..
4	3	..	377	..	11341	937	60	1 8	..	..	..	..
5	22	5	2507	591	54642	5723	844	1 10	..	..	30	3 14 2
6	93	16	10379	2305	181133	20096	2951	1 7½	..	162	75	19 1 4
7	46	6	5751	1159	121587	10443	2013	1 5½	..	20	91	9 0 2
8	220	47	27142	6576	427390	41078	5854	1 8½	..	215	89	39 9 8
9	623	131	72179	14238	919561	81562	14432	1 6	..	1424	465	101 9 11
10	333	75	40857	9499	610259	67632	10883	2 0	..	722	320	63 1 10
11	76	25	8992	2837	192833	26426	5313	2 1½	..	294	85	17 8 0
12	32	12	4256	1216	89158	9048	2262	1 6	..	20	42	8 13 4
13	13	4	1906	369	42955	4041	273	1 10	..	..	16	2 19 6
14	12	3	1638	165	27520	2718	449	1 8	..	14	24	3 4 1
15	19	6	2411	701	38283	3222	657	1 3½	..	9	40	4 4 2
16	77	30	11280	2715	153838	10897	2606	1 0	..	308	88	18 0 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
MANCHESTER DISTRICT—Con.									
Manchester and Salford...	20023	333102	18754	13648	82312	80126	43336	192844	738
New Mills	3015	62532	5197	3682	18969	11157	17691	28282	345
New Moston	787	13066	488	931	3882	3409	748	9255	18
Pendleton	31172	600439	34438	33207	192901	137317	66609	308608	2172
Prestwich	5354	99203	35675	3513	35393	30928	56617	25547	196
Rhodes	1048	26092	1337	586	7569	1931	7672	10349	1871
Roe Green—Worsley....	248	10488	2333	412	2722	940	2818	7339	65
Swinton—Industrial ...	954	12083	995	1580	9978	3379	1670	1644	398
Moorside	988	13382	1896	710	8324	2997	3753	4898	924
Whaley Bridge & Buxton	2799	61263	5986	2259	22025	6969	9911	37653	1819
Whitefield and Unsworth	911	24528	84	120	5724	4827	4312	11420	106
Retail Soc. Total for 1919	154227	2805950	298972	144714	969518	691868	450592	1427887	27731
Distrib. Federation— Hadfield & Hol'ngw'th C'l	h2	1000	..	436	82	140	..	1652	184
Productive Societies— Co-op. Sundries Manufac- turing (Droydsden)....	507	25360	6627	6990	38734	10364	..	2482	12141
Eccles Manufacturing ...	244	16129	11852	4675	17135	9900	..	2004	6750
Hyde Co-op. Laundry ...	7	3564	2421	..	1582	5418	..	122	58
M'chester & Dist. Laundry	h15	26470	2674	651	..	27449	..	3022	666
Manchester—Nat Publish	360	11521	14089	..	3812	8952	..	6323	10146
" Printing ..	752	23679	..	45381	28474	13984	..	27696	34976
Produc. Soc. Total for 1919	1885	106723	37663	57697	89737	75167	..	41649	64737
District Total for 1919	156114	2913673	336635	202847	1059337	767175	450592	1471188	92652
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	146203	2270225	290154	125937	799265	662715	492681	953099	27150
Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1918)	2	1000	..	390	337	182	..	1130	183
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	1900	100897	35534	45568	92194	78326	..	33672	49960
District Total for previous year (1918)	148165	2372122	325688	171895	891796	741223	492681	987901	77293
No. 10—NORTH-EAST LAN- CASHIRE DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Accrington and Church...	11503	386182	14177	6821	90113	46084	176619	112916	..
Provident ..	1021	9699	8493	25	13879	7724	674	532	..
Barnoldswick	1750	31748	7254	1085	17478	15750	6929	7200	889
Barrowford Industrial...	692	14208	2299	657	4794	2413	3727	7870	171
Billington and Whalley ..	760	21494	6821	2208	5553	7704	3526	15671	..
Blackburn—Daisyfield ...	3924	93088	6843	2982	27968	35150	20377	17131	487
Excelsior ..	420	4238	..	125	1688	480	1411	1786	522
Grimshaw P.	5510	73272	250	3654	22738	16201	16971	27870	..
Industrial ..	4268	63134	13419	2379	25317	32418	17930	5169	1271
Livesey	475	4619	834	515	2163	1800	1810	375	386
Brierfield	1740	28991	12377	1533	21383	15273	3809	6670	916
Burnley	19205	301095	21215	14749	185158	73417	67163	59891	5965
Clayton-le-Moors	2869	61494	46890	3543	18164	6800	53153	40678	1178
Clitheroe	1814	28689	8854	3320	18546	14284	2632	9904	800
Colne	7450	152881	19226	7331	72584	42265	21977	64610	2328
Darwen Industrial	11465	453958	14996	20676	50116	58996	224271	171727	263
Provident	1647	15963	13304	150	6467	18858	..	6279	40
Earby	1184	29692	2246	1574	20578	8447	3022	6127	382
Great Harwood	3602	88733	14650	2677	36085	25644	29855	24118	1976
Higham	205	2597	27	175	1248	387	..	1580	..
Hoddlesden	341	9274	2802	..	5686	1409	2374	4529	246

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
17	439	68	49329	8695	710537	60984	14566	1 6	..	600	316	104 13 5
18	497	10	6029	1404	97914	9376	1966	1 4	..	99	82	15 12 6
19	177	3	2162	484	45053	4356	594	1 7	..	101	32	3 14 9
20	829	151	114463	22966	1442667	157869	24708	1 10 1	..	..	1026	158 3 8
21	1197	31	15614	3046	209793	14398	4496	1 3	..	137	20	26 17 10
22	227	5	2297	665	51602	2870	1001	0 10 1	..	..	23	6 13 6
23	5	2	648	277	15253	1942	422	2 0	..	33	19	1 5 4
24	237	3	2726	362	53192	5104	498	1 9	8	..	12	4 11 8
25	187	7	2225	777	57442	6070	572	1 9	..	..	32	4 16 0
26	717	18	8539	1954	155775	13783	2259	1 6	..	196	51	13 13 9
27	187	4	2683	170	46190	3229	1103	0 11	..	..	29	5 17 2
	3737	743	469611	98695	7023513	706523	113972	..	873	5651	3349	739 11 6
28	6	..	717	..	21089	1851	50	1 7	..	..	..	3 3 0
29	..	150	..	17769	177404	15263	1898	0 9	1041	..	107	5 0 0
30	22	62	1072	5327	37832	1123	1092	..	..	..	24	1 10 0
31	..	91	..	6565	13284	818	89	1 8	..	..	..	0 5 0
32	..	200	..	16908	29743	595	524	0 4	..	..	..	1 0 0
33	14	48	3932	8661	43872	530	477	..	..	..	32	15 0 0
34	47	531	9236	62189	264113	27371	1183	1 9	2086	..	446	15 15 0
	83	1082	14240	117419	566248	45170	5263	..	3127	..	609	38 10 0
	3826	1825	484568	216114	7610850	753544	119285	..	4000	5651	3958	781 4 6
	3579	649	352481	74034	5480719	560890	95423	..	695	5770	2878	683 15 8
	6	..	567	..	16930	1302	50	..	..	..	1	3 3 0
	57	982	8661	89503	480935	42346	5711	..	2914	..	578	35 5 0
	3642	1631	361709	163537	5977584	613538	101184	..	3609	5770	3457	722 3 8
1	250	91	21784	18562	511769	61971	13597	2 0	..	498	481	57 19 7
2	16	4	1787	154	27851	2064	431	1 6	..	..	13	5 7 1
3	31	28	4595	2551	95504	9052	1498	1 6 1	..	75	21	8 17 8
4	11	5	1216	508	30742	3180	540	1 9	..	58	9	3 12 2
5	19	9	2334	992	38987	3490	789	1 7	..	35	24	3 17 11
6	97	39	11844	5886	171078	15073	3984	1 3 1	..	..	110	21 3 4
7	6	..	711	..	26494	4277	191	3 0	..	..	2	..
8	92	55	11592	7451	218211	21812	3080	1 9	..	..	72	27 3 9
9	121	39	13543	4583	177819	11899	2870	1 14	..	..	87	22 8 10
10	13	..	1346	..	25036	1796	218	1 5 1	..	..	9	2 7 11
11	36	33	4767	2549	85266	8100	1100	1 10	..	160	38	8 8 8
12	332	254	42006	25619	785875	78533	11525	2 0	..	1618	195	99 5 0
13	36	25	4375	2555	114211	14259	2416	1 10	..	240	403	14 8 2
14	48	15	4672	1390	87317	7790	1066	2 0	..	112	55	8 18 8
15	150	100	17566	11885	403630	38359	5676	1 8	..	372	88	36 10 0
16	200	92	16753	8216	379453	58336	18082	2 0	..	464	..	56 0 0
17	26	8	2710	561	34888	2160	554	0 11	..	..	24	..
18	24	13	2730	1512	62182	6645	1214	1 9	..	..	4	5 4 11
19	139	51	13545	6282	223792	21206	4052	1 5	..	214	98	18 13 1
20	2	..	245	..	7904	714	98	1 5	..	..	8	0 18 9
21	8	..	890	..	25739	3001	377	2 0	..	..	2	1 15 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Biddings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT—Con.									
Lr. Darwen—Excelsior ..	232	4261	704	126	1293	1000	1620	2233	..
Fore Street	286	5452	4751	300	1821	4403	1355	3323	..
Low Moor	323	3828	..	643	1883	..	..	4026	172
Nelson	10437	255536	37996	9675	99059	79025	52888	96840	3881
Oswaldtwistle	1904	51622	13018	1779	10803	5014	27570	25748	..
Padiham	2964	36989	6320	1107	19447	13550	3294	10670	1555
Rishton	1776	47655	43773	2216	12813	10426	27539	47343	..
Sabden Industrial	317	2936	1397	569	3954	592	..	1035	99
Trawden	400	6682	2555	535	3413	2066	942	3926	248
Wheatley Lane	169	4203	282	378	1014	549	110	3765	61
Winewall	307	5093	90	171	4122	1471	406	473	41
Retail Soc. Total for 1919	161500	2299311	327863	93678	805328	553200	779954	792015	23877
Productive Societies—									
Burnley Self-Help Manu	296	11907	29445	578	27824	10612	..	1287	11167
North-East Lancashire									
Laundries	13	4509	2500	200	722	6550	..	292	42
Produc. Soc. Total for 1919	309	16416	31945	778	28546	17162	..	1579	11209
District Total for 1919	101869	2315727	359808	94456	833874	570362	779954	793594	35086
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	98091	1960357	302700	90534	632582	531695	757764	581928	18591
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	314	16176	28317	200	26307	16992	..	1470	5665
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	98405	1976533	331017	90734	658889	548687	757764	583398	24256
No. 11—NORTH LANCA- SHIRE DISTRICT.									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bamber Bridge	1217	12065	2462	880	9504	3926	2270	4170	149
Bentham	284	6837	124	251	3030	1160	1067	2442	135
Blackpool	13726	311449	6649	6898	90719	60460	13647	183022	1600
Fleetwood	3696	50031	5317	1277	19872	8079	9356	24723	..
Fylde—Kirkham	890	26923	5125	7340	12254	4237	1512	21891	1510
Gregson Lane	167	2602	345	140	1686	537	387	769	124
Higher Walton	219	4204	..	70	1808	28	..	2989	..
Lancaster	14257	324815	13197	17136	75297	52319	28362	222171	1969
Leyland and Farington ..	2221	44107	5787	1487	18321	9973	7981	17319	..
Longridge	1399	29435	4111	2272	11990	4644	5813	10601	862
Preston	30279	396401	33182	32153	113325	70433	93681	235540	1253
Ribchester	212	3938	214	20	2225	625	1100	551	109
Southport	2727	27635	3214	4339	15822	8438	2805	12036	41
Walmer Bridge	486	4823	21	330	2465	1874	..	1461	..
Retail Soc. Total for 1919	71780	1245325	79748	74593	378408	227233	167981	745154	7752
Productive Society—									
Blackpool Union Printers ..	139	1152	1014	569	520	500	..	588	1761
District Total for 1919	71919	1246477	80762	75162	378928	227733	167981	745742	9513
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	69453	996511	68994	67731	311239	223895	171436	515646	6949
<i>Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	140	1154	991	169	753	652	..	261	1006
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	69593	997665	69985	67900	311992	224547	171436	515907	7955

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
					Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital.	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonu- s on Wages.	Subscriptions		
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.						Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Unions.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
22	4	..	490	..	11859	1152	174	1 5	..	2	1 9 7
23	3	..	473	..	14369	1230	222	1 6	..	..	1 13 5
24	5	..	614	..	16280	2818	188	3 4	..	..	52 1 8
25	236	244	29409	27708	565525	49159	9922	1 5½	884	137	9 9 8
26	40	20	4217	2486	94251	10002	1982	2 0	100	45	15 12 6
27	50	28	6837	3563	126356	12088	1657	1 8½	255	63	8 16 0
28	42	24	5693	2519	101952	12213	1785	1 11½	..	71	1 13 9
29	5	..	798	..	17511	1841	185	1 10	..	6	2 0 0
30	7	4	1093	336	18719	1897	243	1 10	6	4	0 16 8
31	3	..	404	..	9366	758	162	2 9	..	3	1 11 3
32	5	3	861	285	17237	1175	192	1 4½	..	4	498 5 0
	2057	1184	231900	138153	4527273	468050	90070	..	5095	2080	2 10 0
33	6	115	2157	11772	144587	2237	590	..	..	..	0 5 0
34	..	57	..	5570	11681	460	225	..	..	10	2 15 0
	6	172	2157	17342	156268	2697	815	..	..	10	499 1 0
	2063	1356	234057	155495	4683541	470747	90885	..	5095	2090	2 15 0
	1968	1027	169537	94142	3540629	411424	80043	..	5442	2071	501 0 0
	6	172	1956	11504	145862	3285	721	..	..	30	417 10
	1974	1199	171493	105646	3686491	414709	80764	..	5442	2101	1 8 6
1	27	2	2553	272	46642	3942	396	1 6	..	27	71 3 2
2	5	..	519	..	13236	1154	301	1 1	..	9	18 1 4
3	193	159	20133	20100	405247	39112	12326	1 2½	250	123	4 8 4
4	60	28	7943	1979	159994	13486	1909	1 8	245	114	10 0 0
5	24	7	2972	634	59597	6301	1165	1 8	74	19	7 5 0
6	3	..	329	..	9971	993	105	1 10½	..	11	1 2 11
7	3	..	392	..	12827	1343	160	2 0	..	12	72 5 8
8	221	56	27352	7912	442402	57472	11546	2 0	500	803	10 0 0
9	37	22	5080	2165	88959	7751	1683	1 6	..	14	3 1 6
10	26	28	3056	2375	62970	6107	1257	1 6	115	31	150 19 4
11	476	127	50148	14194	956855	114455	16746	2 0	1000	99	1 1 6
12	4	..	358	..	10583	887	159	1 9	..	3	11 2 8
13	53	10	5983	1282	89713	5926	1121	1 4½	30	..	2 10 6
14	6	3	608	280	16525	1384	216	1 6	..	5	357 0 9
	1138	442	127426	51103	2375521	260313	49090	..	2214	1270	1 6 0
15	..	24	..	2721	7037	359	54	..	..	..	358 6 9
	1138	466	127426	53914	2382558	260672	49144	..	2214	1270	351 11 6
	1116	370	94769	34093	1897446	213801	39166	..	2144	1811	1 6 0
	..	21	..	2001	5748	162	54	..	..	..	352 17 6
	1116	391	94769	36094	1903194	213963	39220	..	2144	1811	

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 12—NORTH LONSDALE DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ambleside	402	2216	651	31	1928	972	..	433	476
Barrow-in-Furness	16160	312961	29805	19026	113406	85570	27812	158616	997
Broughton-in-Furness	239	94	..	119	663	341	1140	659	124
Carnforth	2261	49735	8325	2839	21443	9760	11595	22825	1106
Coniston	297	3541	178	100	1290	1433	..	1009	497
Dalton-in-Furness	3315	78425	23	2897	38241	17816	5883	26120	1132
Hawkshead	365	5073	193	53	2715	1801	95	655	999
Kendal	2866	38306	3040	1788	19087	9919	1427	13801	1086
Kirkby-in-Furness	546	15140	777	854	7404	4588	1297	4369	470
Langdale	321	4866	264	272	2427	1000	294	2109	657
Leven Valley	257	5052	..	162	3087	416	728	965	334
Lower Holker	405	6562	..	180	4966	746	500	1479	447
Millom	2294	48994	200	3147	24591	8629	3044	19630	1196
Sedbergh (New)	181	1036	9	112	1350	..	..	198	113
Swarthmoor & Ulverston	2854	65928	192	4187	29831	11964	8187	22727	1402
f Windermere	289	2430	75	33	737	858	..	1075	269
Retail Soc. Total for 1919	33061	640179	43732	35800	273166	155813	62002	276670	11305
Supply Association— dFurness and South Cum- berland	349	1995	..	1140	1757	101	169	1372	2830
District Total for 1919	33410	642174	43732	36940	274923	155914	62171	278042	14135
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	32250	553942	29072	50270	223976	129798	59836	262666	10657
Supply Association Total for previous year (1918)	349	1995	..	1140	1757	101	169	1372	2830
District Total for previous year (1918)	32599	555937	29072	51410	225733	129890	60005	264038	13487
No. 13—OLDHAM DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ashton-under-Lyne	6963	168279	22422	12945	70531	40182	42038	63192	285
Crompton (Shaw)	3603	66142	23559	3057	21548	24441	18883	36751	345
Delph	855	28007	1322	744	10412	3386	9779	7797	1008
Diggle	366	8318	3298	526	4139	2739	3708	2163	204
Dobercross	366	4488	455	253	2708	915	894	1521	144
Grasscroft	392	5454	2538	251	3396	1857	1529	2117	268
Greenfield	831	28590	9689	1197	4865	3798	20977	11657	171
Higher Hurst	1479	20827	20989	2955	12026	5440	4042	27089	41
Hurst Brook	1037	11823	10460	675	6159	5031	1525	10514	86
Junction—Delph	281	5581	..	237	2993	1041	..	2189	406
Middleton and Tonge	4511	119864	15293	8601	37164	21311	23432	70451	1997
Mossley	3444	94609	9667	8147	27507	12933	8671	70214	1520
Oldham Equitable	15698	334307	22211	31657	90387	65587	128953	172686	829
„ Industrial	24048	700534	35349	23686	146043	36894	121895	511894	..
Royton	2691	39924	5584	833	19727	13927	5406	16118	28
Stalybridge	5383	127508	4809	16891	30382	14892	10315	102020	..
Uppermill	1374	33550	1845	1458	8995	2991	3252	22811	1062
Waterloo	1000	27536	3292	1723	6859	6816	7442	14032	488
District Total for 1919	75222	1874841	192782	120746	505841	265081	412741	1145216	8882
District Total for previous year (1918)	70097	1494017	155333	82030	414241	245985	320004	849163	6277

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
					Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonu- s on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.						Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	5	1	453	149	7035	505	88	0 6	..	..	1 10 0
2	348	154	46978	14973	805233	95716	13501	1 54	..	90	713 84 0 0
3	13	..	165	..	5381	458	119	1 1	..	..	..
4	52	11	5939	923	108517	9818	2143	1 6	..	100	37 11 0 0
5	5	..	488	..	12106	1026	154	1 8	..	..	1 9 2
6	63	39	7028	3324	175016	17087	3473	1 54	..	50	21 0 8
7	7	3	508	141	15597	950	221	0 6	..	..	1 11 1
8	53	9	5714	920	105938	8578	1619	1 54	..	117	14 10 4
9	6	4	1291	181	27457	3355	637	1 11	..	20	39 2 15 9
10	6	2	468	152	12648	1274	174	1 9	..	..	1 13 4
11	6	..	554	..	12564	911	228	1 6	..	..	1 6 7
12	5	..	475	..	16044	1698	296	1 6	..	..	5 1 19 8
13	41	24	6688	2306	136061	11158	2152	1 4	..	91	11 13 5
14	2	..	224	..	5174	427	38	1 6	..	..	0 16 8
15	58	36	7712	4127	135944	12911	2301	1 7	..	165	14 11 8
16	5	..	295	..	6115	555	70	1 8	..	..	..
665		283	84980	27196	1588630	165927	27214	..	..	375	1058 169 18 4
5		..	450	..	25494	1198	92	1 0	..	..	..
670		283	85430	27196	1614124	167125	27306	..	..	375	1058 169 18 4
720		257	6826 4	22300	1419064	144245	22908	..	3	297	910 168 18 2
5		..	450	..	25494	1198	92	..	..	..	..
725		257	68714	22300	1444558	145443	23000	..	3	297	910 168 18 2
1	192	113	24799	12628	412390	39025	7437	1 3	..	219	200 34 1 0
2	89	36	13363	3596	212462	18994	2761	1 0	..	168	52 18 17 2
3	17	21	2122	1984	47130	4139	992	1 54	..	40	27 4 4 0
4	10	1	1225	55	25347	1920	327	1 1	..	15	22 1 15 9
5	7	..	764	..	43156	1505	181	2 0	..	..	5 1 9 2
6	8	1	1025	34	23765	1922	206	1 8	..	6	16 1 19 0
7	17	2	2163	70	44897	5042	1290	1 6	..	32	72 4 6 1
8	37	2	4925	302	96434	8622	882	1 54	..	84	.. 7 9 1
9	25	..	3032	..	55772	4204	394	1 6	..	..	5 4 7
10	6	..	1065	..	24974	1598	205	1 4	..	8	.. 1 8 4
11	112	60	16814	5290	281305	31467	5500	2 0	..	204	76 21 16 6
12	70	36	7921	2565	164269	15924	3637	1 4	..	150	174 17 4 0
13	289	93	36430	11729	596406	66586	15621	2 0	..	1375	426 76 16 2
14	437	151	56324	14363	1060797	133674	27044	2 0	..	2950	1581 199 5 4
15	70	16	7828	983	133769	10429	1561	1 5	..	160	53 13 7 8
16	98	39	11793	3868	250517	29547	5261	2 0	..	239	126 19 19 10
17	26	1	3165	80	57388	5220	1311	1 4	..	20	50 7 1 7
18	29	4	3143	436	59529	5686	1188	1 6	..	40	23 5 1 1
1539		576	197901	57933	3590307	385504	75798	..	..	5710	2907 441 6 4
1515		473	146755	41822	2744291	292392	59438	..	..	5119	5389 359 9 1

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs., Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 14—ROCHDALE DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bagslate	702	11852	..	225	3583	2290	..	3402	1
Brooksbottoms	253	3790	3114	400	1401	181	1876	4457	2
Bury	15250	448521	3647	34854	105859	46714	72537	306397	3
Firgrove	205	3936	606	291	1278	730	160	2946	4
Healey	478	6759	1073	2586	1517	194	233	9260	5
Heywood	6271	133997	1494	9737	39548	13604	11225	89598	6
Lane Bottom	89	742	246	152	685	9	444	258	7
Littleborough	2848	46075	9891	2359	30771	17012	9532	6939	8
Millgate	333	2865	621	663	2002	1067	..	1208	9
† Milnrow	275	2234	1075	236	1301	776	1131	498	10
„ Conservative ..	992	10646	302	1343	7737	581	1479	4883	11
New Hey Industrial ..	491	5621	6955	173	9162	1559	..	2190	12
Ramsbottom Industrial ..	3270	76358	17980	5161	32425	17935	16672	41845	13
Rochdale Equit. Pioneers	24006	429051	14559	24626	106166	61799	77540	289100	14
„ Provident	16401	259710	16378	15478	85610	32335	52086	148976	15
Shawforth	383	4472	776	1040	2331	1222	..	3263	16
Smallbridge Conservative	295	5251	..	532	1515	290	3825	623	17
Smithy Bridge	268	6584	739	290	2789	1184	2408	2134	18
Summerseat and Brooks-									
bottoms	216	3833	2417	201	2085	899	1519	2627	19
Tottington Equitable ..	538	12817	2868	3294	3141	2013	3084	11687	20
„ Industrial	1217	33715	2884	1969	9244	4751	3247	23314	21
Wardle	256	6404	940	658	1753	618	3248	2881	22
Whitworth	1232	22566	1628	1724	11296	5635	1829	10579	23
Woolfold	805	19066	83	894	5658	1881	6748	7559	24
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	77074	1556865	90276	108895	468047	215279	271732	976624	8919
Productive Society—									
Rochdale and District									
Laundry	419	7000	6249	525	1227	13802	..	63	25
District Total for 1919	77093	1563865	96525	109420	470174	229081	271732	976687	9050
Retail Societies Total for									
previous year (1918)	73214	1326404	94848	100797	348159	188491	270585	836120	8187
Productive Society Total for									
previous year (1918)	20	7000	7675	250	1803	14125	..	40	153
District Total for previous									
year (1918)	73234	1333404	102523	101047	349962	202616	270585	836169	8340
No. 15—ROSSENDALE DIST.									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bacup	3897	99126	10818	8012	25771	12633	9257	77501	6963
Cawl Terrace	1053	15877	350	1750	3137	2941	3318	10313	323
Crawshawbooth	847	37172	890	1148	11218	3479	278	26622	959
Edenfield	329	8781	338	366	2420	960	485	6157	67
Haslingden	3630	70085	33138	7153	21703	24487	22670	47721	432
Helmshore	447	14274	2288	679	5700	2597	4410	5023	450
Love Clough	375	12489	1095	797	3501	731	2835	8159	337
Lumb	125	1107	203	155	1118	339	..	226	95
Rawtenstall Conservative	1297	14482	1910	3716	5261	4382	4582	8655	354
Stacksteads and Tunstead	1091	5469	2880	475	5823	2491	1044	1264	1329
Turn	87	1204	..	85	494	191	278	516	8
Water Peace and Safety.	181	2389	600	177	1976	489	..	958	66
Waterfoot	668	6146	4891	639	7753	3943	1158	721	530
Whitewell Bottom	455	6174	185	574	3022	881	500	2783	733
District Total for 1919	14482	294775	59586	25726	98897	60544	50815	196619	12646
District Total for previous									
year (1918)	14072	257791	55543	23873	85270	58753	59000	154146	11191

† Nine months' trading.

Societies.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.				Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital		Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
				£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s d.
1	8	..	1269	..	25459	2210	510	1 4	..	..	..	3 14 6
2	3	2	404	174	14253	1719	162	1 8	..	..	16	1 3 6
3	199	192	28678	16160	613884	79809	19344	1 11	..	1100	321	75 11 10	
4	3	..	326	..	12259	1278	122	2 3	..	..	8	1 0 10
5	6	..	831	..	24187	3090	269	2 8½	..	12	6	2 10 2	
6	128	34	15927	5598	284234	31279	4949	2 0	..	360	284	30 17 1	
7	2	..	216	..	4797	288	34	1 1½	..	..	3	0 8 8
8	92	34	10561	4121	164743	13722	2182	1 8	..	..	63	14 6 6
9	3	5	485	462	17622	1739	123	2 0	..	28	5	1 13 8	
10	3	..	302	..	6916	434	83	1 0	..	..	..	..
11	12	..	1711	..	47538	4662	471	2 0	..	..	10	4 17 0
12	10	..	1290	..	50376	1434	276	1 0	..	..	3	4 3 1
13	75	30	8577	3305	139718	12190	3542	1 1	..	36	..	16 8 0	
14	368	161	40053	15937	779101	90649	15907	2 2	..	874	72	119 0 7	
15	204	66	27282	8201	411379	50273	9748	2 2	..	..	..	83 6 8
16	5	..	573	..	18701	1869	173	2 0	..	..	5	1 19 2
17	3	..	379	..	11129	1515	226	2 3	..	..	3	1 19 2
18	4	..	654	..	16724	1183	285	1 6½	..	..	6	1 8 0
19	3	2	307	275	13949	1370	187	1 8	..	..	14	1 4 4
20	7	..	775	..	34666	3333	507	2 1	..	..	12	2 15 0
21	22	9	3301	919	63880	6998	1304	2 0	..	88	15	7 5 6	
22	3	..	306	..	13725	1656	252	1 10	..	..	1	1 4 9
23	27	13	2725	1450	72797	8295	917	1 9	..	108	28	6 0 3	
24	13	..	1585	..	33282	3368	844	1 8½	..	..	26	4 1 9
1203		548	148517	56602	2875319	324363	62417	..	..	2606	901	387 0 0
..		78	..	7876	17223	2110	350	1 10½	..	..	..	0 10 0
1203		626	148517	64478	2892542	326473	62767	..	..	2606	901	387 10 0
1119		472	111588	43333	2317411	280074	54815	..	..	2257	945	379 8 1
..		74	..	5623	12487	1689	350	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
1119		546	111588	48956	2329898	281763	55165	..	..	2257	945	379 18 1
1	82	41	9082	4713	203522	25247	3824	2 1	..	251	87	19 5 5	
2	15	4	1981	483	58750	5827	763	1 9½	..	62	12	5 6 4	
3	17	8	2393	584	53864	7588	1563	2 6	..	..	12	4 5 7
4	3	4	471	299	15844	1739	365	1 8½	..	..	5	1 12 4
5	52	56	7122	6509	158898	16538	2677	2 0	..	321	128	16 13 6	
6	9	..	1155	..	30651	3334	629	2 1½	..	..	46	2 6 2
7	6	..	845	..	20244	2962	521	2 5½	..	15	6	1 18 9	
8	2	..	233	..	7462	619	54	1 6	..	..	3	0 13 6
9	20	5	2146	666	51621	6405	631	2 3	..	..	29	6 10 4
10	14	1	1729	193	35574	1859	263	0 11½	..	..	7	5 4 6
11	1	..	198	..	4975	610	59	2 3	..	..	..	0 9 0
12	2	1	339	132	9453	668	115	1 0½	..	..	4	1 2 8
13	15	2	1887	278	34669	2560	288	1 2	..	..	11	3 8 9
14	8	3	1244	337	27363	2583	289	1 8	..	..	16	2 6 2
246		125	30825	14194	712890	78539	12041	..	..	649	366	71 3 0
264		111	22958	10124	590546	62480	10791	..	..	604	310	72 19 10

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					Owing to the Society for Goods.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.			
							House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.		
No. 16—SOUTH YORKSHIRE DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bakewell	367	1164	987	570	1458	894	..	604	132	
Barnsley	55490	1352800	27277	52897	506317	241999	214672	507302	26251	
Brightside and Carbrook.	37637	517166	53615	28264	292312	181897	32185	204982	14742	
Chesterfield	5488	51791	11420	6392	36362	11730	9794	19723	..	
Clown	1725	34842	2936	1182	15205	8013	5487	15665	75	
Conisborough	498	2015	..	1046	2890	5	..	1394	39	
Denaby Main	953	29007	640	6010	6387	1814	2744	28971	660	
Doncaster	18415	217551	52234	20105	140471	102722	28105	55232	200	
Eckington	712	11011	199	504	5616	646	618	6401	652	
Goole	3500	25841	3960	4205	21297	6458	..	9586	480	
Handsworth Woodhouse.	2812	42336	2640	3567	31029	9720	5961	7434	2149	
Hasland	1021	9354	1764	1227	7962	2950	523	2847	..	
Heath and Williamthorpe	756	4844	2471	1636	7560	274	3402	1081	421	
Killamarsh	1053	29524	3851	1779	11042	3697	750	21800	406	
Kilnhurst	1550	32883	1786	2409	13139	4228	2885	21173	92	
Masbro'	14384	246290	12454	18385	116865	66514	31768	92104	8563	
Matlock Bank	1227	12213	1931	842	13850	3451	..	694	373	
Oughtibridge	650	4971	34	869	3544	1439	278	1723	511	
Oxcroft	358	4561	318	515	4850	942	..	1704	350	
Pilsley	853	11191	1407	2522	11903	3637	1204	1568	40	
Pontefract	9904	65165	180	6723	40330	14153	1979	25491	..	
Scunthorpe	6416	65780	7703	4545	37574	25352	4274	23235	206	
Sheffield and Ecclesall...	26322	228920	25159	14758	178842	64130	12783	49461	3595	
Staveley Town	1601	27021	1440	1100	14902	10692	..	8966	1462	
Stocksbridge	3259	83084	263	3372	41684	12596	12940	32382	3	
Tideswell	266	1608	72	176	1459	13	..	760	44	
Worksop	5400	122314	4050	4739	50610	34886	33479	38702	4621	
Retail Soc's. Total for 1919	202617	3235247	220791	190339	1705460	814852	405831	1181444	66067	
Productive Society— *Sheffield Trade Union Sheep Shear Manufg...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total for 1919	202617	3235247	220791	190339	1705460	814852	405831	1181444	66067	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	190466	2666054	147756	177958	1189261	734208	410134	1093104	49592	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918) ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total for previous year (1918) ..	190466	2666054	147756	177928	1189261	734208	410134	1093104	49592	
WHOLESALE SOCIETY—										
Co-op. Wholesale Society	I 1209	3898134	11874421	II, 2934205	15904281	4732975	4400	10835478	5170181	
Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1918)	1200	3195737	8701204	3472098	9027243	3592703	4618	3013466	277098	

I. Societies representing 3,088,136 individual members.

II. Exclusive of 2,000 ordinary shares of £10 each (paid up) in the Manchester Ship Canal Company; 8,000 shares of £1 each (paid up) in the Gillsland Convalescent Home; 5,500 shares of £1 each (paid up) in the British Cotton-Growing Association; and £9,000 (paid up) in the North-Western Co-operative Convalescent Homes Association.

* No recent information available.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
					Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.						Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	6	479	..	10599	888	46	1 3	..	..	2	1 16 8
2	1223	425	115234	50980	2720191	301062	55669	1 11	..	2357	5995 262 6 6
3	970	256	110767	34332	1760824	174070	24416	1 7	..	220	1347 186 11 0
4	108	9	11780	1365	224496	15865	2163	1 1	..	..	26 27 13 8
5	35	4	3969	516	88014	7158	1568	1 3	..	..	18 8 1 0
6	8	..	744	..	18300	1926	78	1 10	..	..	..
7	29	..	2399	..	49465	6205	1432	2 4	..	57	63 4 18 2
8	405	102	50639	12082	802756	63409	9837	1 4½	968	786	200 91 19 0
9	12	..	1413	..	36216	3555	447	1 8	..	35	17 3 14 0
10	67	8	7540	749	134266	10270	1138	1 4	..	90	16 18 4 8
11	47	13	7981	1002	151603	9633	1882	1 0½	169	109	.. 14 5 3
12	18	2	2547	205	45895	2930	452	1 1	..	..	27 5 10 6
13	16	6	1921	861	48140	2805	202	1 2	..	..	86 111 3 13 0
14	27	1	3526	78	70780	6942	1229	1 6½	..	95	.. 5 6 3
15	28	1	3073	159	94560	12857	1517	2 4	..	38	58 6 14 1
16	329	61	35862	7574	669657	63833	10550	1 7	..	503	.. 63 16 0
17	36	4	3202	647	54979	3593	505	1 2	..	32	21 4 0 0
18	12	..	1682	..	36780	2282	232	1 0	..	..	55 3 7 6
19	8	..	1032	..	26973	2323	212	1 4½	..	41	12 1 16 2
20	27	4	2745	440	52001	3317	510	1 1½	..	43	29 4 7 6
21	146	15	20756	1688	348624	27893	2727	1 6	..	..	24 51 1 2
22	125	22	12948	2182	262049	21949	2778	1 5½	..	60	34 31 2 2
23	561	91	68678	13833	940733	67811	11011	1 2	..	250	1007 139 0 8
24	32	..	3541	..	97783	8599	1181	1 3	..	..	8 2 3
25	79	29	9287	2455	183159	15687	3857	1 5	..	..	121 10 9 11
26	5	..	417	..	10808	1231	69	1 2	..	..	1 1 4 1
27	127	33	17128	3136	318211	30303	5388	1 7	..	222	874 24 10 0
4486		1086	501290	134284	9257862	868396	141096	..	1137	5024	10058 994 11 2
..	
4486		1086	501290	134284	9257862	868396	141096	..	1137	5024	10058 994 11 2
4317		920	368642	95717	7548572	771042	118596	..	607	4197	11901 997 7 4
..	
4317		920	368642	95717	7548572	771042	118596	..	607	4197	11901 997 7 4
4457		III. 27748	779152	III. 3263205	89349318	248168	183105	..	..	220	8802 600 0 0
3796		20304	536323	1992814	65167960	160538	154931	..	..	135	11382 600 0 0

III. Including Purchasing Depôts, Shipping Departments, Creameries, Building Departments, &c.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
SPECIAL SOCIETY— Co-operative Insurance.	2	£ 20000	£ A 61770	£ B 1145489	£ ..	£ 26308	£ 57819	£ 1146894	£ C 62777
<i>Special Society Total for pre- vious year (1918)</i>	2	20000	39099	911756	..	23438	55495	939698	32352
ISLE OF MAN— Retail Distrib Societies — *Foxdale	552	5165	433	413	3664	1122	..	1210	632
Laxey Industrial	277	2427	..	290	2355	208	..	742	557
„ Old Equitable ...									
District Total for 1919	829	7592	433	712	6019	1330	..	1952	1189
<i>Isle of Man Total for pre- vious year (1918).....</i>	807	7563	..	733	4496	1331	..	3200	1052

29
30
31

A Premiums paid in advance. B Including Insurance and Sinking Funds. C Premiums.

* No recent information available.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions			
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
D 1133	..	£ E 104332	£ ..	£ C 924067	£ 51885	£ 1000	s. d. 2 0	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ s. d. 25 0 0	
570	..	48830	..	587023	24412	2000	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
11 7	6 2	1030 556	430 152	25454 13580	1786 967	249 112	1 8 1 10	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 11 6 1 3 0
18	8	1586	582	39034	2753	361	..	..	..	1	5 14 6
18	8	1327	470	30143	2245	343	..	..	..	2	....

c Premiums. D Including 648 Full-time Agents. E Excluding Agents' Commissions, £93,334.

F On Members' Premiums.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—AIREDALE	48	172996	3129135	187403	153222	1444359	853668	348266	1321675	35895
" 2—BOLTON	33	121596	2611368	258321	156253	833384	544302	531752	1318859	17774
" 3—CALDERDALE	26	48696	946688	59628	56445	865982	190539	162356	498558	14734
" 4—CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES ..	40	156454	1511705	237553	172740	1005753	538528	155107	560409	8725
" 5—DEWSBURY	28	79937	1758167	95198	79664	539592	316793	243081	1007559	33207
" 6—EAST YORKSHIRE ..	16	64218	758850	162439	46802	452967	291726	27200	372414	16288
" 7—HUDDERSFIELD	43	54562	1201098	188193	65515	491111	235463	130527	739632	47585
" 8—MACCLESFIELD, CREWE AND DIST.	26	90261	1349537	228462	96421	605547	364732	174815	715003	58936
" 9—MANCHESTER	34	156114	2913073	336635	202847	1059337	767175	450592	1471188	92652
" 10—NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE	34	101869	2315727	359808	94456	833874	570362	779954	793594	35086
" 11—NORTH LANCASHIRE	15	71919	1246477	80762	75162	378928	227733	167981	745742	9513
" 12—NORTH LONSDALE ..	17	33410	642174	43732	36940	274923	155914	62171	278042	14135
" 13—OLDHAM	18	75222	1874341	192782	120746	505841	265081	412741	1145216	8882
" 14—ROCHDALE	25	77093	1563865	96525	109420	470174	225081	271732	976687	9050
" 15—ROSSENDALE	14	14482	294775	59586	25726	98897	60544	50815	196619	12645
" 16—SOUTH YORKSHIRE..	28	202617	3235247	220791	190339	1705460	814852	405831	1181444	66067
WHOLESALE SOCIETY	1	1209	3898134	11874421	2934205	15904281	4732975	4400	10885478	5170151
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE..	1	2	20000	61770	1145489	..	26308	57819	1146894	62777
ISLE OF MAN	3	829	7592	433	712	6019	1330	..	1952	1189
Totals, 1919	450	1528566	31279053	1474442	5763104	26976429	11182106	4437140	25801905	5715292
Totals, 1918	451	1438174	25907598	11065020	5898868	17631390	9566115	4316397	14330669	2711979
Increase .....	..	85392	5371455	3679422	..	9345039	1615991	120143	10971296	800313
Decrease	1	..	..	..	130764	..	..	..	..	..

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	420	1517775	27112628	2650253	1599803	10846235	6270382	4372727	13213836
Distributive Federations ..	5	61	46357	155	2561	4674	2881	1652	34094
Productive Societies	22	4170	199933	157843	79906	220482	149459	373	70238
Supply Association	1	349	1995	..	1140	1757	101	169	1372
Wholesale Society	1	1209	3898134	11874421	2934205	15904281	4732975	4400	10885478
Special Society	1	2	20000	61770	1145489	..	26308	57819	1146894
Total for Section, 1919	450	1528566	31279053	14744442	5763104	26976429	11182106	4437140	25801905

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of
given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. (1918).	421	1432433	22473073	2201592	1445140	5424853	5310787	4255001	10273208
Distributive Federatns. "	5	61	31461	118	1979	3729	1199	1714	33991
Productive Societies "	22	4129	185332	123007	61755	179808	137887	..	69954
Supply Association "	1	349	1995	..	1140	1757	101	169	1372
Wholesale Society "	1	1200	3195737	8701204	3472006	9027243	3592703	4618	3013446
Special Society "	1	2	20000	39099	911756	..	23433	55495	939698
Total for Section (1918) ..	451	1438174	25907598	11065020	5898868	17631390	9566115	4316397	14330669

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	3832	1443	437614	165168	7842246	£69740	114938	97	4230	5340	880 0 8
2	2730	1005	349942	116353	6057259	660915	88457	54	7173	2759	601 5 0
3	851	437	112316	46390	2292319	235336	41286	52	1178	1316	239 13 4
4	3152	662	356310	88173	6213931	620885	60436	883	3688	1734	730 19 8
5	1494	503	186050	51498	3652496	381317	77870	..	4048	1980	401 3 1
6	1422	416	157648	42770	2686429	228781	33718	1212	2497	1549	293 6 1
7	1113	510	141602	52737	3068575	324194	52052	830	1214	1630	268 10 6
8	1966	814	227240	91462	4155940	408312	55491	1264	2979	3022	463 6 10
9	3826	1825	484563	216114	7610850	753544	119285	4000	5651	3958	781 4 6
10	2063	1356	234057	155495	4683541	470747	90885	..	5095	2090	501 0 0
11	1138	466	127426	53914	2382558	260672	49144	..	2214	1270	358 6 9
12	670	283	85430	27196	1614124	167125	27306	..	375	1058	169 18 4
13	1589	576	197901	57933	3590307	385504	75798	..	5710	2907	441 6 4
14	1203	626	148517	64478	2892542	326473	62767	..	2606	901	387 10 0
15	246	125	30825	14194	712890	78539	12041	..	649	366	71 3 0
16	4486	1086	501290	134284	9257862	868396	141096	1137	5024	10058	994 11 2
17	4457	27748	779152	3263205	89349318	248168	183105	..	220	8802	600 0 0
18	1133	..	104332	..	924067	51885	1000	..	..	..	25 0 0
19	18	8	1586	582	39034	2753	361	..	..	1	5 14 6
	37339	39889	4663306	4644946	159026288	7343286	1287086	9529	54551	51241	8213 19 9
	34887	30826	3353431	2992986	119941608	6089758	1085141	7196	48088	63580	7946 8 3
	2452	9063	1310375	1651960	39084630	1253528	201945	2333	6463	..	267 11 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12339	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
31628	10149	3758564	1165335	67457691	6962559	1091589	4318	54331	41505	7522 15 9
17	16	1897	1860	153735	10237	1713	..	..	20	4 4 0
99	1976	19411	214546	1115933	69239	9587	5211	..	914	62 0 0
5	..	450	..	25494	1198	92	..	..	..	..
4457	27748	779152	3263205	89349318	248168	183105	..	220	8802	600 0 0
1133	..	104332	..	924067	51885	1000	..	..	..	25 0 0
37339	39889	4663306	4644946	159026288	7343286	1287086	9529	54551	51241	8213 19 9

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics to tables showing increases of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
30431	8700	2753575	835564	53085952	5826983	916826	3224	47953	51393	7258 14 0
15	16	1479	1399	121597	7637	1547	..	..	19	4 3 0
70	1806	12774	163209	953582	68990	9745	3972	..	786	58 11 3
5	..	450	..	25494	1198	92	..	..	..	..
3796	20304	536323	1992814	65167960	160538	154931	..	135	11382	600 0 0
570	..	48830	..	587023	24412	2000	..	..	..	25 0 0
34887	30826	3353431	2992986	119941608	6089758	1085141	7196	48088	63580	7946 8 3

SCOTTISH

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of ABER-
DUMFRIES, EDINBURGH, ELGIN, FIFE, FORFAR, HADDINGTON, INVERNESS,
ROXBURGH, SELKIRK, and STIRLING, for 1919,

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, Includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
No. 1—AYRSHIRE DIST.— Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ardrossan	2330	20777	5400	3883	12186	5487	1800	12541	3449
Auchinleck	1190	24475	9011	1597	15211	6657	512	12906	3535
Beith	930	20562	13189	2283	6730	3379	1340	20143	1457
Campbeltown	649	7240	..	502	4293	706	1864	1432	1530
Carrick (Maybole)	1140	21330	3253	1050	6600	3144	870	15621	1145
Carronbridge	212	1134	129	172	760	..	..	810	160
Catrine	675	14307	113	1167	3237	2754	5439	5887	572
Creetown	101	416	200	172	290	400	..	405	88
Crosshouse (Kilmarnock) ..	1076	32238	1866	1521	4598	5639	471	28142	256
Dalbeattie	176	988	41	103	760	307	..	919	223
Dalmellington	625	14980	1790	874	3868	2587	..	13243	1224
Dalry	1012	25351	4000	1341	10782	5589	1041	14520	1030
Darvel	1239	45686	4740	2797	8681	6644	6665	36042	841
Dreghorn (Irvine)	897	35431	49	1296	7888	2869	1623	26983	64
Dumfries & Maxwelltown ..	3366	44326	10932	3661	15697	11054	3780	34269	4817
Fergushill	202	4554	814	380	991	207	..	5022	20
Galston	1475	62894	5552	3260	10750	9172	545	52296	6358
Glenbuck	140	4317	66	208	852	..	..	4231	..
Hurlford	1137	30649	4430	1527	7660	7802	3520	19151	1670
Irvine and Fullarton	1962	36223	13391	4099	13762	2637	473	40609	..
Kilbirnie	2284	59159	3617	7934	20465	11406	4838	36398	7674
Kilmarnock Equitable	12758	336079	1992	17181	80829	62544	30397	206758	1753
Kilwinning	1580	38324	5266	2608	11546	10457	4842	23124	644
Kirkconnel	434	8187	894	532	4002	3739	..	2638	588
Largs	115	505	966	136	330	368	..	951	81
Mauchline	652	16869	501	798	3001	818	3306	12210	836
Millport	139	910	277	131	458	12	..	1024	111
Muirkirk	808	20534	7076	1715	7271	2678	600	20533	1522
New Cumnock	828	15962	1668	1095	12950	4314	909	3907	305
Newmilns	1218	38703	18108	1536	15998	8954	2952	33120	2453
Old Cumnock	581	7937	..	480	4193	2303	286	3835	546
Patna	486	13494	531	967	3242	1594	495	11337	2288
Stevenston	1580	28704	20146	3016	10668	11640	4470	28389	..
Stranraer	160	1218	100	120	1144	101	..	844	71
Troon	1413	36708	2398	1703	11489	6543	1790	22886	1526
Wigtown	240	2551	239	110	2355	144	250	989	390
District Total for 1919	45810	1073722	142745	71955	325537	205649	85078	760115	49227
Totals, previous year (1918)	43044	881779	118357	61402	243961	189756	77782	610975	39210

SECTION.

DEEN, ARGYLE, AYR, BANFF, BUTE, CAITHNESS, CLACKMANNAN, DUMBARTON, KINCARDINE, KINROSS, LANARK, LINLITHGOW, PEEBLES, PERTH, RENFREW, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.		Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	55	20	4858	2869	134962	14790	629	2 0 ¹ / ₂	..	..	118	11 11 9
2	39	37	3048	3483	94451	12062	1011	2 3 ¹ / ₄	..	..	93	5 19 2
3	22	8	2099	1295	70138	8329	760	2 2	..	69	55	5 1 2
4	14	12	940	1404	28587	3254	322	2 0	..	15	11	3 5 0
5	35	16	2901	1690	65867	6288	852	1 8	..	40	24	5 11 9
6	4	..	280	..	6524	332	57	1 10	..	..	..	..
7	13	6	1281	852	29523	3808	551	2 3	..	14	26	4 2 3
8	2	..	197	..	5417	657	18	2 0	..	..	4	0 11 6
9	23	22	2682	2711	77638	10266	1219	2 4	..	137	69	5 8 10
0	4	..	257	..	8428	814	40	1 10 ¹ / ₂	..	..	2	..
1	20	8	1559	1000	50476	5798	716	2 0	..	..	42	3 6 8
2	28	12	2586	1390	69428	7662	800	2 0	..	20	43	4 17 1
3	33	26	3069	2783	74169	9917	1745	2 2	..	36	139	6 5 0
4	27	22	2587	2734	75440	9249	1189	2 2	..	99	62	4 7 1
5	71	21	6656	3152	149478	20359	1970	2 5 ¹ / ₂	..	..	120	16 2 8
6	7	3	447	390	16514	1858	199	1 11	..	..	11	1 1 0
7	46	33	4248	4089	123472	180402	2520	2 6	..	40	307	7 1 8
8	4	..	237	..	14138	1834	188	2 3 ¹ / ₂	..	..	10	0 15 0
9	28	32	2413	3529	89201	11769	1144	2 4	..	..	213	5 13 11
0	70	31	6820	4083	168539	19167	1170	2 0 ¹ / ₂	..	200	476	8 12 2
1	101	64	11385	5890	222257	29534	1982	2 5 ¹ / ₂	..	120	81	10 8 0
2	409	220	31774	24666	720790	82266	14530	1 9 ¹ / ₂	..	1239	..	64 11 4
3	52	28	4649	4111	121769	14458	1711	2 1	..	149	89	7 14 11
4	10	1	1475	162	36890	4304	293	2 2	..	..	28	1 18 11
5	2	..	102	..	3906	371	24	1 9	14	..	..	..
6	10	8	717	633	24363	3451	728	2 2	..	..	77	3 5 3
7	3	..	224	..	4598	196	38	2 0	..	..	..	..
8	27	17	2483	2107	82361	11020	745	2 5 ¹ / ₂	..	37	57	3 18 9
9	24	26	2217	2405	59811	7240	733	2 1	..	27	3	4 4 0
0	34	38	2874	3444	75981	9959	1365	2 2	..	..	92	6 5 4
1	16	1	1071	152	31117	3678	281	2 3	..	..	40	3 0 5
2	22	7	1685	778	60472	7744	599	2 4	..	..	18	2 11 0
3	45	17	2809	2418	102197	11611	1129	2 0 ¹ / ₂	..	75	140	8 0 4
4	9	..	659	..	15360	1271	48	2 0	..	36	..	..
5	41	17	4118	3227	100502	12056	1679	2 0	..	122	53	6 19 7
6	4	..	423	..	14167	1683	107	2 5	..	..	3	1 5 0
1354			753	117830	87447	3028931	367095	43092	..	14	2475	2506 223 16 6
1276			588	92088	58907	2361927	275112	35806	..	12	1834	1784 217 1 9

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.	
No. 2—BORDER COUNTIES DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Galashiels United.....	3100	46346	6018	5329	30053	23727	675	17756	6174
†Gretna	1252	..	1761	..	6204	..	..	..	165
Hawick	4547	75180	12164	6666	38812	22578	..	47362	7109
Innerleithen	798	17956	3040	1974	8616	2309	1620	14157	1500
Jedburgh	530	2823	1355	220	1904	2200	..	1001	474
Kelso	488	2948	857	122	1372	1519	..	2044	355
Langholm	606	5291	4759	660	6325	1747	780	3915	1151
Peebles	1070	23362	2225	2661	10834	6144	..	15660	2433
Riccarton Junction	93	1304	..	23	879	7	..	815	396
Selkirk	1350	24722	5211	3201	13637	7788	2838	14251	3257
Walkerburn	389	11705	2854	1886	5896	2934	1248	9160	1330
District Total for 1919	14223	211637	40244	22742	124532	70953	7161	126121	24344
†Totals, previous year (1918)	13878	185952	35085	21283	103747	69233	6464	103340	23212
No. 3—CENTRAL DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Abbey Green	579	5537	678	1202	4911	..	..	2488	2187
Auchenheath	671	7251	372	769	4115	1406	..	2653	2521
Bellshill and Mossend ...	3631	57156	10978	2849	35966	16674	2284	23549	4910
Blantyre	2629	51189	2265	5621	20204	20130	2543	26218	3268
Burnbank	2694	54057	7080	5866	15518	7060	2720	47504	2437
Calderbank	430	1421	8379	748	3708	717	340	7063	964
Carluke	1372	26558	3669	1168	17314	4776	979	16209	..
Carstairs Junction	427	2147	6181	1219	5549	1075	525	2710	1081
Chapelhall	1078	3783	23150	1398	12045	3550	968	16893	1739
Chapelton	123	770	..	100	1032	27	10	387	80
Clarkston	219	4088	359	387	1302	350	236	2945	1208
Cleland	797	6404	950	814	5133	2317	714	2024	1278
Coalburn	1423	13357	3418	1171	8592	4152	410	8663	2054
Coatbridge	11562	287362	7423	45592	120927	34617	30964	175000	40407
Crofthead	1290	50896	353	2295	19313	5667	4308	30930	..
Dalziel (Motherwell)	11404	29117	331081	24354	79391	12611	20271	296912	15642
Darnagavil	112	871	184	352	550	106	..	917	543
Douglas Provident.....	440	5097	658	388	2756	1673	285	2055	186
„ Water	335	9716	843	541	4399	903	215	6673	206
Dykehead and Shotts ..	2134	65724	6380	4390	19623	11001	3462	54462	548
Forth Provident.....	8	43	..	..	..	..	..	37	5
*Glenboig .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glengowan	305	990	4652	519	3193	414	..	4246	160
Glespin	78	1526	25	109	740	..	..	1181	9
Greengairs	164	1625	139	300	1211	64	..	1059	360
Hamilton Central	4091	77030	11899	6429	36110	14231	4983	49824	3526
„ Palace Colliery	512	3977	7231	850	6399	..	..	8204	852
Lanark.....	1756	38540	2844	3589	17522	9874	850	21582	1292
Larkhall	2004	65374	11088	3149	16089	5224	955	60445	5366
„ Victualling	2246	20592	51115	5220	21082	10489	403	41453	11999
Law	400	14141	60	370	3399	793	240	11910	598
Leadhills	204	1161	..	594	1557	272	..	645	463
Moffat Mills	167	662	2249	208	1737	382	322	1378	649
Newarthill	457	7183	2915	501	4319	1147	..	6014	510
Newmains & Cambusnethn	1808	32898	1748	4263	16890	12412	980	10280	3594
Overtown	597	15459	1156	670	7922	2863	392	6911	1394
Plains	252	3126	1374	275	3170	193	..	3459	97
Strathaven	678	6169	15399	1277	6721	2015	186	15027	238
Wanlockhead	293	3264	53	219	1553	875	282	1650	417
Wishaw	4799	116316	11180	10159	49049	20501	6007	82152	7326
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	64169	1092687	539528	140015	580930	210561	86834	1058712	120114

* No recent figures available.

† Branch of S.C.W.S. ‡ These totals include Earlstoun Society, which is now amalgamated with Galashiels United Society.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	104	54	8979	6053	207875	27789	1720	2 7	..	63	72	15 3 0
2	17	..	1904	..	32084	1128	..	1 2½	..	..	..	..
3	137	107	14074	10113	278667	41024	3331	2 9	..	56	274	23 10 10
4	22	16	2475	1510	59487	9666	689	3 1	..	..	46	3 15 4
5	11	4	691	387	14858	1207	104	2 0	..	..	..	1 18 3
6	10	6	487	539	13493	1364	125	2 3	..	..	..	2 4 5
7	18	6	1742	881	42151	5626	265	2 9	..	..	28	3 6 8
8	31	17	2305	1724	60694	11543	797	3 1	..	..	183	5 9 7
9	2	..	187	..	7303	774	61	2 8	..	..	..	..
10	46	30	4571	2629	92830	13523	1110	2 9	..	15	83	6 19 0
11	13	23	1556	2263	41823	6975	522	3 0	..	..	32	1 18 8
	411	263	38971	26099	860265	120619	8724	..	..	134	718	64 5 9
	374	219	30508	18676	691515	98422	8016	..	..	90	495	62 13 10
1	14	2	1260	147	39348	5160	189	2 5½	..	1	13	3 0 7
2	17	4	2004	553	47671	5277	247	1 9½	..	..	29	3 7 1
3	102	46	9403	6185	280932	33936	2410	2 3	..	120	263	15 13 9
4	108	55	9332	6069	247344	29758	1973	2 0	..	584	402	13 8 0
5	97	33	9561	2813	248267	29210	2123	2 0	..	266	307	12 8 0
6	12	1	1531	150	63459	6892	78	2 1	..	..	46	2 3 10
7	30	15	3840	1869	117956	13760	962	2 2	..	14	72	6 15 6
8	17	16	1574	1811	42611	4674	92	2 1½	..	..	12	2 4 6
9	31	10	3734	747	100087	10955	189	2 1½	..	..	42	5 4 0
10	2	..	139	..	5292	212	29	1 2	..	..	1	..
11	6	..	369	..	22035	2872	133	2 4	..	..	24	..
12	23	19	1748	2474	65925	7495	221	2 2	..	..	4	4 1 3
13	27	34	3323	3391	82334	7718	484	2 0½	..	..	11	6 12 9
14	563	221	48841	26244	1107613	155058	10057	2 6	..	1324	919	53 7 4
15	38	24	3833	3203	120655	18822	2020	2 10	..	79	127	6 12 10
16	575	192	55153	24632	1167510	142236	1408	2 4	..	350	2425	57 5 5
17	4	..	425	..	13764	1467	18	2 2½	..	..	5	0 19 0
18	10	5	827	811	31391	2875	226	1 6	..	..	6	2 4 3
19	11	4	913	682	29580	3635	426	2 0½	..	..	15	1 15 11
20	84	76	7635	8090	260157	41069	2715	2 10	..	..	345	16 18 4
21	..	..	..	..	238	5	1	0 5½	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	7	3	812	50	32632	3600	39	2 4	..	..	23	1 9 0
24	2	..	168	..	6738	851	65	2 4½	..	..	3	..
25	4	1	356	124	19039	2622	77	2 7½	..	..	22	0 16 8
26	139	56	14518	5210	338557	38682	3257	2 0	..	440	560	20 6 5
27	23	2	1870	158	71412	11073	371	2 1½	..	..	165	2 13 0
28	48	41	4595	4276	110702	13420	1586	2 1	..	281	95	9 0 11
29	57	43	5634	3647	177689	25058	2731	2 7	..	120	130	10 8 2
30	53	77	5427	8861	216418	31266	320	2 10½	..	65	55	10 17 7
31	11	3	1551	310	46586	5332	580	1 10	..	..	2	..
32	6	..	487	..	14325	1244	54	1 5	..	..	11	1 0 10
33	5	..	367	..	15406	1483	19	2 4	..	..	2	0 14 0
34	10	7	1230	766	47638	5442	336	2 1	..	..	36	2 7 6
35	75	44	7122	4910	173578	20461	1287	2 4	..	7	78	6 17 9
36	23	13	2098	1506	62889	8078	553	2 5	..	..	71	3 10 0
37	7	..	510	..	24147	2713	128	2 0½	..	..	9	1 5 11
38	17	14	1169	995	36961	5019	780	2 3½	..	6	108	3 7 11
39	5	1	482	181	16113	1382	132	2 0	..	..	6	1 11 0
40	185	117	14679	14544	428058	59224	4004	2 6	..	353	392	22 8 0
	2448	1179	228500	135409	5933057	760036	42320	..	..	4019	6836	312 17 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Property.	All other Investments.		
CENTRAL DISTRICT—Con.										
Productive Societies—										
Chapelhall Fed. Baking..	h 8	2481	19978	1217	3443	6576	191	11890	1591	41
Hamilton Baking	h 6	8552	64658	3658	4697	10356	602	63793	..	42
Produce. Socs. Total for 1919	14	11033	84636	4875	8140	16932	793	75683	1591	
District Total for 1919	64183	1103720	624164	144890	589070	227493	87627	1129395	121705	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	59175	906700	426851	122129	421274	198592	77924	882556	103778	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	14	9383	73167	4586	8017	12014	879	66197	2311	
District Total for previous year (1918)	59189	916083	500018	126715	429291	210606	78803	948753	106089	
No. 4—EAST OF SCOTLAND DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Armadales	1737	62590	2101	6806	14757	6133	3435	53336	3071	1
Bathgate	3847	79913	21	4052	32194	14843	6829	41153	5152	2
Broxburn	2550	43404	4809	3983	23064	6758	1631	22476	5765	3
Edinburgh St. Cuthbert's	57404	755913	52335	266181	483649	197473	41800	683733	65613	4
Gavieside	99	1135	44	341	1050	..	..	767	201	5
Gorebridge	1963	48052	866	3372	18431	13566	4255	19735	4259	6
Haddington	1120	10663	105	3439	7282	6160	2220	3952	1679	7
Hillwood	1882	27755	5567	13461	13665	8657	4773	22117	4070	8
Leith	10599	157470	29976	8716	62994	47023	20899	110894	8758	9
Musselburgh & Fisherrow	7261	133727	21790	32063	59287	35657	7057	120726	24543	10
Penicuik	2509	49958	4249	5498	20004	15800	4118	31034	5583	11
Portobello	1694	24299	2188	2319	10553	8600	6600	10754	3349	12
Prestonpans	1039	11423	1295	4825	6313	4029	2821	9132	1945	13
Rosewell	363	495	..	770	1645	..	..	1351	88	14
Tranent	3360	73832	16607	16993	59265	17843	32325	24063	3431	15
† West Barns	842	..	2187	..	3269	1692	..	..	545	16
West Benhar	1841	62472	1032	3620	18829	10016	3074	42929	886	17
West Calder	8838	205225	11271	25661	58110	16902	7483	176691	8282	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	108948	1748326	156443	402100	894361	411152	149320	1374843	147220	
Productive Society—										
Edinburgh Printing	157	12893	4641	3000	882	13358	..	282	8440	19
District Total for 1919	109105	1761219	161084	405100	895243	424510	149320	1375125	155600	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	103807	1497502	130069	372822	703149	411607	140075	1129778	116921	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	150	10000	7301	3000	2073	13929	..	271	5280	
District Total for previous year (1918)	103957	1507502	137370	375822	705222	425536	140075	1130049	122201	
No. 5—FALKIRK DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bo'ness	1973	44037	8192	1777	13688	13041	5493	27454	571	1
Bonnybridge	1289	30874	5433	2271	11656	6066	2862	24841	669	2
Camelon	1939	33245	7914	3426	23163	14090	3750	12257	2155	3
Carron	803	14182	3600	2089	9198	1610	560	10371	1923	4
Carronhall and Kinnaird.	189	3143	139	210	2421	..	..	2173	600	5
Condorrat	280	2463	79	493	1723	160	..	1621	284	6
Cumbernauld	361	3654	1580	477	2097	438	448	3631	124	7
Denny and Dunipace ...	1111	28925	3400	3178	12613	5824	4055	20142	729	8
Grahamston & Bainsford	3871	71246	5631	5477	34074	17611	3191	36306	4655	9
Grangemouth	1814	61808	2359	5748	17454	19574	1699	32465	5166	10

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
		Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
41	16	23	2597	4706	59068	7772	124	2 11	..	..	99	....
42	38	67	3566	10999	117160	8452	428	1 3	..	..	185	3 0 0
	54	93	6163	15705	176228	16224	552	..	..	..	284	3 0 0
	2502	1272	234663	151114	6109285	776260	42872	..	..	4019	7120	315 17 0
	2299	994	166790	91931	4546119	553454	36614	..	68	2835	5422	293 8 0
	39	75	4231	10229	141669	12947	469	..	..	..	258	2 0 0
	2338	1069	171021	102160	4687788	566401	37083	..	68	2835	5680	295 8 0
1	68	56	6506	4993	186827	30362	1879	3 0	..	120	164	8 8 9
2	107	76	10975	7956	280350	42140	3062	2 10	..	42	168	19 8 3
3	87	41	8729	5042	212360	33258	1650	2 10	..	143	172	12 19 5
4	2321	1126	210698	126044	3599216	621591	25296	3 4	..	526	1872	285 15 5
5	2	..	191	..	7328	1075	39	3 0	..	..	4	0 10 1
6	76	43	5882	5188	167148	26448	1541	3 0 1/2	..	41	57	9 10 0
7	36	20	2991	2215	68463	7963	508	2 1 1/4	..	..	38	6 2 7
8	63	25	5466	3412	132220	20316	1221	2 11	..	..	26	....
9	310	146	28970	14209	567049	90021	6484	3 2	..	150	292	51 3 6
10	313	173	28982	19349	623325	99634	3896	3 0 1/2	..	150	172	35 4 0
11	93	59	6544	5831	181059	29091	1698	3 1	..	..	..	12 15 11
12	36	27	4875	3450	130388	19899	788	3 0	..	..	30	8 9 10
13	27	20	2373	2540	81726	11984	346	3 0	..	33	33	5 5 8
14	10	2	850	416	25770	4604	24	4 0	..	..	..	....
15	128	126	10680	13193	312640	45339	2675	3 0	..	..	145	16 6 6
16	19	..	1279	..	25842	2657	..	1 5	..	..	..	....
17	64	26	6849	3718	195030	31637	2664	2 10 1/2	..	..	89	9 7 5
18	223	125	23872	13731	638672	102090	7755	2 10 1/2	..	430	667	46 2 0
	3983	2091	366712	231287	7435413	1220109	61526	..	..	1635	3929	527 9 4
19	..	86	..	12386	22824	907	243	..	..	..	21	....
	3983	2177	366712	243673	7458237	1221016	61769	..	..	1635	3950	527 9 4
	3859	1711	278505	163211	5800356	966157	54208	..	..	1346	3032	530 13 11
	..	80	..	6852	15313	536	450	..	..	..	17	1 5 0
	3859	1791	278505	170063	5815609	966693	54658	..	..	1346	3049	531 18 11
1	43	47	4432	5615	133013	18238	1907	2 6 1/2	..	8	30	9 0 2
2	67	34	6243	4246	157524	22114	1368	2 8	..	178	127	6 8 8
3	77	43	8338	5340	169187	21148	1380	2 2 1/2	..	187	187	9 19 4
4	21	17	2430	2038	83941	11765	559	2 8	..	..	40	4 1 3
5	3	..	266	..	17515	2678	102	3 0	..	..	25	....
6	7	..	568	..	17845	1933	100	1 11	..	..	25	2 18 4
7	7	2	702	205	27696	3577	137	2 5	..	29	9	1 19 7
8	55	25	5596	3535	132345	18347	1248	2 5 1/2	..	..	..	5 12 0
9	133	52	12604	5217	281198	35708	2889	2 3 1/2	..	171	341	18 15 0
10	54	59	6204	6121	149073	19685	2514	2 3	..	12	118	8 19 2

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					£.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							Honse Property.	All other Investments.		
FALKIRK DISTRICT—Con.										
Kilsyth	2158	25574	18447	3630	19486	7235	668	30142	1558	11
Larbert	1067	27850	4548	1123	15010	7485	2701	13155	92	12
Laurieston	546	11907	210	478	3265	899	216	9055	937	13
Longcroft	806	17279	3923	1030	13052	4274	1527	5149	1246	14
Redding	3551	126594	1539	6196	23171	828	746	121604	9556	15
Skinflats	235	13626	101	473	1457	348	424	13184	528	16
Slamannan	1256	3114	26783	2383	13905	1003	..	22802	3621	17
Stenhousemuir Equitable	1464	30326	1410	2990	8265	8590	1484	20279	831	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	24773	549847	95288	43449	226598	109076	29824	406631	35245	
Productive Societies—										
Bainsford & Grahamston										
Baking	4983	47532	977	3296	5578	10725	2036	43102	2232	19
Carronshore Baking.....	375	3362	193	313	662	1004	..	2096	584	20
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	5358	50894	1170	3609	6240	11729	2036	45198	2816	
District Total for 1919	30131	600741	96458	47058	232838	120805	31860	451829	38061	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	23501	459458	76369	40273	171347	98303	29381	349094	31568	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	5036	45480	1189	3075	1684	12676	1880	36599	2670	
District Total for previous year (1918)	28537	504938	77558	43348	173031	110979	31261	385693	34238	
No. 6—FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Auchtermuchty	621	4964	119	775	4070	1511	..	1776	438	1
Buckhaven	2629	56258	2124	3863	21858	22809	1821	19335	3874	2
Burntisland	884	14568	3853	1304	6106	2208	4336	9257	1859	3
Coaltown of Wemyss....	369	12387	1247	528	4610	1602	694	7981	909	4
Cowdenbeath	2727	78799	1377	7275	23130	18855	4600	51387	..	5
Cupar (Fife)	535	5296	513	587	4557	2269	..	1467	704	6
Dunfermline	13670	271783	7263	26385	175883	92293	..	87721	..	7
Dysart	2432	39130	917	2888	14507	11595	200	29213	3588	8
East Wemyss	1336	33776	62	1025	11820	3806	1850	22156	3321	9
Falkland	154	774	..	174	572	395	..	973	124	10
Freuchie Reform	158	688	..	327	805	235	..	573	56	11
Guardbridge	646	6967	87	1400	3809	1958	352	4570	545	12
Kelty	2426	73839	1008	6876	34385	14843	622	42047	2949	13
Kettle	462	2398	839	574	1149	70	240	3430	180	14
Kingseat	278	6470	1364	370	3031	1180	446	4611	230	15
Kinross and Vicinity ..	332	2404	55	369	1808	449	..	1317	95	16
Lassodie	238	4847	207	310	4478	56	..	3298	352	17
Leslie	266	5980	..	512	1524	227	..	5820	..	18
„ and District	1201	28074	204	1898	10389	6938	2850	17813	..	19
Leven (Reform)	2492	51561	778	1741	19828	26794	1300	18079	3146	20
Lochgelly	4570	126349	1175	12495	45539	16262	1294	82022	13804	21
Markinch	2009	53326	1484	1814	23173	12507	913	29025	2180	22
Methill	1183	20643	7324	1086	16256	10933	4000	3215	3426	23
Newburgh and District ..	268	3105	1838	407	1705	652	400	3417	141	24
Pathhead & Sinclairtown	6298	105790	3016	7489	46167	47708	2340	50360	—	25
St. Andrews	403	2141	35	425	1496	150	..	1403	246	26
Townhill	750	14593	1061	1998	8631	4984	1900	4571	217	27
West Wemyss.....	302	11192	1002	505	5244	900	640	6399	778	28
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	49639	1038652	38952	85400	496530	304219	30798	514136	43162	

1919, SCOTTISH SECTION.

709

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
11	60	53	5155	5003	191338	29898	850	3 0	..	..	52	10 3 1
12	34	18	3866	1906	92015	13280	1260	2 6½	..	..	73	5 1 1
13	15	1	1945	52	53227	6985	519	2 6	..	..	57	2 14 0
14	26	9	3041	1422	80860	9672	788	2 3	..	..	37	4 12 9
15	101	38	10888	5294	365656	63788	4206	3 2	..	36	160	18 6 10	
16	5	..	576	..	23389	3420	638	2 4	..	..	8	1 1 0
17	40	25	4454	2736	111779	14025	146	2 6½	..	..	..	6 7 0
18	50	37	4670	4131	113158	15733	1282	2 8	..	41	140	7 9 7	
	798	460	81978	52861	2200759	311994	21893	..	..	662	1429	123 8 10
19	50	72	4969	11167	113282	16812	1894	2 8½	..	79	158	10 0 0	
20	2	7	271	696	7869	1483	115	3 9	..	..	5	....
	52	79	5240	11863	121151	18295	2009	..	..	79	163	10 0 0
	850	539	87218	64724	2321910	330289	23902	..	..	741	1592	133 8 10
	770	372	57485	35294	1713109	239941	18695	..	..	418	1119	119 0 7
	49	61	3813	7803	105252	15103	1676	..	2	66	133	10 0 0	
	819	433	61298	43097	1818361	255044	20371	..	2	484	1252	129 0 7	
1	13	4	1072	694	25526	2790	233	2 3	..	29	1	3 3 9	
2	74	56	6294	5170	171434	24571	2099	2 11	..	130	122	13 1 3	
3	23	15	2222	1138	49074	4387	475	1 7½	..	82	40	4 3 4	
4	11	5	841	586	28176	3705	494	2 6	..	..	17	1 18 9
5	166	55	8703	5561	232723	35016	3160	2 7	..	328	375	12 19 11	
6	9	5	476	880	19270	2211	256	2 2	..	4	1	2 12 1	
7	429	279	39417	30566	871270	111553	8988	2 3½	..	664	288	68 7 8	
8	90	44	6845	4450	163717	25993	1611	3 0	..	43	56	11 15 9	
9	32	33	2753	3946	99079	14717	1291	3 1	..	..	124	6 9 5
10	2	2	190	203	7151	895	37	2 10	..	..	..	0 13 7
11	3	..	208	..	5190	633	33	2 7½	..	..	..	0 12 0
12	16	7	1178	1035	35963	4841	322	2 6	..	..	19	3 8 9
13	92	80	9778	8299	270809	39492	2707	2 8	..	357	324	12 10 0	
14	7	2	470	170	15369	2178	106	2 8	..	..	6	2 6 3
15	8	6	879	955	24086	3770	242	2 11	..	..	72	1 8 3
16	7	..	378	..	13258	1445	120	1 11½	..	..	3	....
17	9	..	811	..	32843	4480	228	2 6	..	..	67	1 4 3
18	5	..	352	..	11343	2105	240	3 0	..	..	13	1 8 2
19	33	21	2433	1996	75723	11677	1151	3 3	..	18	59	6 5 0	
20	65	63	5558	4971	172846	26295	2036	3 1	..	60	96	12 19 7	
21	172	94	17247	10159	424505	60058	4015	2 7½	..	..	249	21 18 1
22	84	61	6208	4869	178495	29911	2180	3 3	..	239	..	10 14 7	
23	39	37	3132	3181	88840	12739	775	2 10½	..	63	19	5 14 7	
24	4	2	364	56	11451	1670	149	2 8½	..	3	11	0 13 4	
25	248	123	20252	11675	380579	51155	4644	2 5	..	329	172	31 1 6	
26	6	3	611	389	11844	791	101	2 0	..	10	3	2 0 0	
27	24	13	2214	1761	63758	10033	620	2 8½	..	85	..	3 14 4	
28	8	3	770	438	22334	3167	495	2 7½	..	4	28	1 11 3	
	1679	1013	141706	103148	3506656	492278	38808	..	..	2448	2165	244 15 5

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
FIFE & KINROSS DIST.—Con.									
Productive Societies :—									
Burntisland Bread	276	384	..	1000	328	924	500	39	..
Kettle Baking	580	1075	26	283	395	610	..	1641	60
Newburgh and Moun-									
Pleasant Baking	380	771	..	150	186	214	..	1609	7
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	1236	2830	26	1433	909	1748	500	3289	67
District Total for 1919	50875	1041482	38978	86833	497439	305967	31298	517425	43229
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	46791	847131	28041	77640	333403	324063	28791	402576	31721
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	1186	2645	194	1363	730	1863	500	2443	41
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47977	849776	28235	79003	334133	326826	29291	405019	31762
No. 7—GLASGOW & SUBS.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Anniesland	725	14820	3652	1380	6264	4703	..	10003	1288
Avonbank (Rutherglen) .	3056	56344	7749	3626	6521	9788	10661	44951	4161
Blairdardie	84	1033	31	95	170	96	80	1049	51
Bridgeton Old Victualling	962	2886	..	8716	5230	1012	3000	6636	1265
Cadder	441	4912	518	648	4843	577	..	3623	899
Cambuslang	2641	56517	8845	3810	20277	11517	5513	34828	..
Clydebank	10432	199596	95156	19379	140704	72422	19748	104001	18718
Cowlairs	11494	211427	60187	31427	121885	27689	9736	204731	18754
Dalmuir	1337	10917	11101	1052	9271	4183	6123	5902	1750
Dumbarton Equitable ..	5540	138185	40696	6131	56988	12373	12893	117887	9854
Duntocher and Hardgate	601	5533	5192	1253	4054	1124	1224	6006	1290
East Kilbride	232	3197	871	771	860	700	989	3028	67
Gilbertfield	1111	17723	17081	2068	8928	4518	2438	25426	..
Glasgow-D'py & Furnish.	5056	92491	171035	19298	176542	56057	13840	31214	7274
" Eastern	16603	92119	93907	9355	79640	16991	12604	123718	..
" Kinning Park	28304	269368	86690	54941	192871	79938	20653	223567	19957
" London Road	2968	6886	21481	2271	7996	3323	620	22771	711
" Progress	7365	128371	11681	8157	45395	8532	..	94308	7874
" St. George	23700	56969	237661	40585	161602	47619	24911	161094	8212
" St. Rollox	7855	56814	30051	12650	21938	14523	..	88000	4424
Kirkintilloch	2233	58780	2328	4201	29615	9432	4251	28934	2683
Lennox (Dumbarton) ...	2350	32499	7851	2421	22191	9534	1839	11414	4753
Lennoxtown	522	3641	1992	1129	2111	1914	679	4126	275
Milngavie	910	12065	960	1456	5274	1872	1000	8963	1194
Newton	377	6856	2892	561	2700	1201	452	7131	15
Rutherglen New	920	3042	1354	1550	3408	670	..	739	4043
Shettleston	7613	83375	76818	13098	58952	6395	20770	111442	993
Stonefield	345	5492	21	1180	4134	1885	..	1868	1087
Tollcross	1913	6860	37080	3875	6930	8000	4900	32611	..
Uddingston	2621	10590	69911	4615	22101	7113	10616	52447	6015
Vale of Leven (Alexand'a)	5759	150015	9897	13231	66313	24252	14884	88865	501
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	156070	1799323	1114680	274930	1301708	449953	204424	1661283	128108
Productive Societies—									
Glasgow-Civic Press	182	1775	503	2960	903	745	..	1690	2828
" Scottish Newspr	470	218	167	214	..	..	..	1767	1197
" United Baking	4212	265049	371864	129910	107368	172390	20610	484562	31781
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	464	267042	372534	133084	108271	173135	20610	488019	35806
District Total for 1919	156534	2066365	1487223	408014	1409979	623088	225034	2149302	163914

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
29	..	6	..	756	3988	325	68	1 6	..	..	1	....
30	6	7	440	914	10138	1178	70	2 5	..	..	13	2 17 8
31	..	5	..	599	4270	953	39	2 9	..	..	..	....
	6	18	440	2269	18396	2456	177	..	..	..	14	2 17 8
	1685	1031	142146	105417	3525052	494734	38985	..	..	2448	2179	247 13 1
	1494	773	100721	68120	2648218	373251	33183	..	..	2202	1275	231 13 3
	8	13	440	1360	13900	1634	169	..	..	..	5	2 16 6
	1502	786	101161	69480	2662118	374885	33352	..	..	2202	1280	234 9 9
1	36	3	3445	573	66452	5795	535	1 7½	..	120	35	3 14 0
2	113	1	11751	182	246483	28727	2230	2 1	..	378	281	15 15 0
3	1	..	167	..	15490	643	46	2 2½	..	..	..	....
4	20	12	2589	1775	63847	5274	..	1 8	..	..	18	....
5	14	2	2095	190	43626	3832	174	1 8½	..	..	15	2 11 6
6	113	55	10144	4921	221411	21350	2293	1 8	..	194	203	12 11 4
7	556	148	63295	15937	1040456	88984	8486	1 5½	..	801	608	50 5 10
8	568	189	61830	20104	1085915	137680	9621	2 3	..	2284	428	58 17 0
9	39	5	4937	553	97096	10529	369	2 0	..	118	30	6 5 0
10	210	98	19454	10914	396135	48238	5200	2 1½	..	443	341	26 16 6
11	24	7	2754	1082	58492	5814	176	1 10	..	74	53	3 8 9
12	4	1	383	85	13982	1325	119	1 7	..	18	51	0 18 8
13	49	4	5649	521	138439	15719	735	2 1	..	157	135	5 10 4
14	255	263	34201	26663	503066	22541	4625	2 8	5825	..	360	14 0 0
15	399	59	41215	7386	769149	74907	3328	1 7½	2878	965	965	73 16 4
16	1009	206	81663	19851	1635009	220430	10450	1 11	7338	3040	3144	134 7 6
17	69	5	6331	600	139325	11689	310	1 5	210	132	235	13 19 5
18	89	59	10171	9115	314739	12538	5440	..	..	..	209	33 1 9
19	892	136	94560	14581	1416229	146544	2625	1 9	8405	2670	618	106 15 1
20	190	39	19703	4196	384357	42999	2197	2 0	..	592	276	33 15 10
21	157	56	11561	6950	222896	24738	2633	1 11½	..	59	170	11 1 5
22	108	44	8381	4033	156855	16341	1368	1 11	..	..	21	12 10 6
23	16	8	1190	791	36297	3817	147	2 0	..	6	18	2 7 4
24	35	4	3120	558	64699	5970	412	1 7½	..	105	17	4 13 10
25	12	3	1168	279	38931	4576	310	2 0	..	8	41	1 16 0
26	21	7	2267	1049	66119	7168	28	2 4	..	..	28	....
27	290	58	30555	6375	536296	61092	3827	2 0½	..	621	229	37 10 0
28	13	3	1329	978	37530	3586	185	1 11	..	..	..	1 13 9
29	59	22	6146	2053	145406	15614	325	2 0	..	..	..	9 5 5
30	98	55	10493	5819	255242	32581	3320	2 2½	..	..	414	12 13 8
31	222	105	24042	11973	460591	51737	6079	2 0	..	474	355	29 6 4
	5681	1657	576589	180087	10670560	1132773	77593	..	24656	13259	9298	719 8 1
32	..	27	..	3745	8226	567	89	..	..	..	34	1 1 0
33	..	5	..	478	6287	482	9	..	..	..	25	1 5 0
34	541	1381	85059	163335	1628739	125749	12808	1 0	12603	2521	787	30 0 0
	541	1413	85059	167558	1643252	126798	12906	..	12603	2521	846	32 6 0
	6222	3070	661648	347645	12313812	1259576	90499	..	37259	15780	10144	751 14 1

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Investments.	
GLASGOW AND SUBS.— <i>Con.</i>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	140854	1561215	945662	220885	1008870	426818	168683	1418025	101511
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	436	242932	312703	124812	44047	181820	20410	444388	31287
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	141290	1804147	1256365	345697	1052917	608638	189093	1862413	132798
No. 8.—NORTH-EASTERN— Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Abernethy	200	139	25	..	269	310	..	370	90
Aberuthven	82	146	..	117	248	..	..	447	85
Arbroath Equitable	2050	27974	..	1954	11285	7158	1806	14723	2658
Friendly Coal	2476	2435	..	1154	867	920	345	579	2565
High Street	2238	20275	9027	731	13130	12078	4000	4721	2765
West Port	2579	27675	..	440	14400	4723	3650	10745	1729
Auchterarder Feus	309	5878	..	350	1700	754	732	3770	560
Provident	265	2486	..	311	1595	317	..	2511	344
† Banff	422	..	237	..	1004	32	..	..	13
Blairgowrie	361	1775	654	380	1756	883	..	1156	400
Brechin United	3719	45463	2271	3352	18058	18954	4963	15287	4997
† Buckie	801	..	1380	..	3975	1804	..	..	210
Carnoustie Association	1094	6806	5105	355	4932	6358	175	2957	1323
Crieff	189	783	2118	227	603	2783	..	443	100
Don (Port Elphinstone)	1102	6447	..	1705	5694	4016	600	1018	342
Dundee (City of)	1927	13933	2359	2844	20471	2715	468	3712	3132
Coal Supply	2634	4779	..	469	948	1899	..	4159	795
Eastern	8473	100392	..	25509	66501	11260	17075	42765	18647
† Elgin	520	..	530	..	1445	95	..	..	166
d Forfar Coal	1260	1187	..	113	271	263	..	702	927
East Port Saving	301	530	846	130	913	460	640	881	15
Free Trade Saving	418	683	1490	..	1884	1386	250	784	40
High Street	234	411	1351	12	1680	663	748	770	36
Northern	240	361	938	7	1016	898	..	667	..
Victoria Coal	963	895	42	100	176	187	..	430	871
West Port	223	339	..	..	822	110	..	647	98
West Town	232	382	994	..	650	772	613	139	50
† Forbes	602	..	681	..	1226	43	..	..	108
Fraserburgh	487	4693	1287	170	2470	2150	1383	1305	604
Inverness	548	1856	124	191	1295	..	..	1313	201
Kirriemuir	1361	11249	..	..	10341	3000	..	3293	1267
Coal	477	460	..	43	59	..	..	447	509
Monifieth Coal	156	186	..	53	11	30	..	142	159
Montrose B'k'g & Grocery	1475	2022	..	665	1692	1967	..	487	382
Muthill	132	271	..	139	453	..	..	978	176
Northern, Aberdeen	32883	170131	42065	29805	213466	104386	7350	120244	1213
Perth (City of)	7784	136335	45568	18093	110811	55845	14958	40858	..
Coal	3289	5802	29	1546	228	2059	450	5130	337
† Peterhead	929	..	1296	..	1018	50	..	..	50
Strathisla	465	1455	462	..	1872	844	..	402	193
Thurso	1174	10912	..	1781	7475	2706	..	6130	1423
Wick & Pulteney Town	484	1661	1000	222	914	900	1290	1661	238
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	87608	619207	121879	92968	529624	255778	61296	295773	49818
Productive Societies— Auchterarder Baking	422	2381	53	210	342	1073	..	1579	29
† Dundee Printers	46	360	532	11	180	545	..	..	240
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	468	2741	585	221	522	1618	..	1579	269
District Total for 1919	88076	621948	122464	93189	530146	257396	61296	297352	50087

d 1917 figures.

† Branch of S.C.W.S.

‡ 31 weeks' trading.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Net Profit.		In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.	
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
	5412 1375	445256	127888	8471418	858277	66937	..	18486	9887	5956	701 3 2	
	436 1163	62238	115384*	1278648	88271	11649	..	8610	1008	873	26 0 0	
	5848 2538	507494	243272	9750066	946548	78586	..	27096	10895	6829	727 3 2	
1	1 2	110	280	4014	278	10	2 0	..	..	10	1 1 5
2	2 ..	136	..	4408	349	7	1 10	..	..	..	....
3	45 38	3093	3461	87683	10994	1317	2 21	..	..	..	10 6 0
4	11 ..	1742	..	12084	1733	80	1 0	..	..	..	..
5	53 35	3231	3526	83424	9304	911	2 0	..	..	..	11 12 3
6	46 34	3668	3502	83546	9440	1219	2 01	..	..	49	..
7	7 ..	530	..	14610	1825	254	2 3	..	3	21	2 0 0	
8	5 ..	395	..	9830	1274	125	2 6	..	..	11	....
9	3 ..	182	..	2919	3	..	1 0	..	..	..	....
10	9 3	715	458	18767	1422	75	1 6	..	..	5	....
11	87 60	7434	5539	140888	16872	1873	2 1	..	165	160	18 17 9	
12	14 ..	1247	..	19330	1423	..	1 8	..	..	..	....
13	22 25	1746	3045	36052	1413	337	0 6	..	13	..	....
14	5 3	276	307	7150	278	35	0 4	..	..	..	0 19 6
15	25 11	1665	963	35687	3393	313	1 9	..	..	..	....
16	73 16	6621	2864	91276	5576	612	1 1	..	43	14	10 0 9	
17	42 ..	3985	..	23160	527	171	..	..	5	..	10 0 0
18	328 77	25029	9764	524305	52341	4618	1 10	..	..	..	....
19	6 ..	430	..	8756	463	..	1 2	..	..	..	....
20	5 ..	527	..	4695	486	..	2 0	..	..	..	....
21	4 3	381	407	12634	1660	24	2 8	..	..	..	....
22	4 3	386	428	15025	1812	28	2 0	..	..	..	....
23	4 3	372	423	10675	1261	18	2 6	..	..	..	....
24	5 3	330	412	10735	1164	17	2 0	..	..	..	....
25	9 ..	226	..	5458	359	12	1 3	..	..	..	....
26	3 2	241	295	8721	971	14	2 4	..	..	..	....
27	2 3	355	377	8267	861	15	1 7	..	..	..	....
28	4 ..	278	..	6156	116	..	1 2	..	..	..	....
29	10 6	715	566	17552	1486	190	1 9	..	4	2	2 10 9	
30	11 3	814	446	15702	904	74	1 3	..	11	9	2 10 9	
31	25 19	2178	1731	59887	5148	501	2 0	..	..	..	....
32	4 ..	431	..	3377	284	21	2 2	..	..	..	....
33	3 ..	178	..	1230	64	7	1 0	..	2	..	....
34	14 6	1442	990	34055	3327	88	1 11	..	..	..	....
35	3 ..	175	..	5345	256	5	1 11	..	..	..	....
36	1045 336	91265	39507	1554348	244287	8447	2 91	..	135	845	161 13 10	
37	310 207	24595	19052	485787	55888	6061	1 111	..	694	163	39 12 1	
38	18 ..	2515	..	16688	412	208	1 0	..	10	33	5 0 0	
39	7 ..	532	..	14193	1339	..	1 10	..	..	..	....
40	10 5	451	389	8114	4400	30	..	..	..	..	....
41	28 6	2049	500	40567	3132	448	1 61	..	4	..	....
42	4 4	357	405	8927	501	69	1 0	..	..	..	....
	2316 913	193028	99637	3556027	*443626	28234	..	..	1089	1322	276 5 1
43	4 5	251	623	6692	695	91	2 2	..	..	10	....
44	.. 6	..	511	1068	16	..	..	..	5	..	....
	4 11	251	1134	7760	711	91	..	..	5	10	....
	2320 924	193279	100771	3563787	*444337	28325	..	..	1094	1332	276 5 1

* Before deducting the loss of £460.

e Loss.

t Per ton.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.
NORTH-EASTERN—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
\$Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	83141	565579	118176	81809	461339	253595	59853	228260	44882
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	420	2007	53	224	296	984	..	1272	79
\$District Total for previous year (1918)	83561	567586	118229	82033	461635	254579	59853	229532	44961
No. 9—RENFREWSHIRE DIS.									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Barrhead	3660	73426	38545	11127	31744	14698	20133	61792	3202
Bridge of Weir	330	3440	544	227	1780	612	940	1019	300
Busby	340	3241	99	360	2149	432	353	1968	162
Bute	866	6269	10	17	2388	506	..	5076	39
Cathcart	931	13168	4595	1718	6472	3256	1750	10603	61
Greenock Central	10215	130395	33666	23310	77451	44719	27323	64655	12633
" East End	1450	19531	12337	3475	12186	4443	4500	17939	965
Howwood	155	3367	42	186	671	50	..	3043	100
Hurlet and Nitshill	288	951	9180	533	2214	825	4554	3686	867
Johnstone	2495	65244	4898	4571	22798	14316	11464	30522	1507
Kilbarchan	634	17817	2181	1007	4223	1798	900	15572	498
Linwood	305	9270	..	600	2666	40	..	7430	631
Lochwinnoch	365	6624	4318	379	3258	2114	2554	4095	200
Newton Mearns	257	6049	2332	257	1550	868	992	5473	545
Paisley Equitable	2256	30822	8699	1220	11051	6695	4680	20487	1492
" Provident	10940	182044	18063	36214	45575	74205	8453	127797	6280
" Underwood Coal.	1046	6800	2528	3606	1626	1616	..	10905	1632
Pollokshaws	1885	30336	254	2699	9103	3488	3828	20868	3605
Port Glasgow—United....	5150	90923	3950	10213	36943	9849	6035	64537	1929
Renfrew Equitable	2328	29558	47307	5527	14576	8426	..	63509	1989
Thornliebank	605	20418	90	1267	2836	1492	5342	12375	2116
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	46501	749693	193578	108513	293260	194448	103801	553351	40753
Productive Societies—									
Paisley Manufacturing ..	8503	89077	108561	14040	51300	33469	12614	108079	41955
Scottish Laundries Association (Barrhead)....	479	5090	13478	3106	1398	11445	..	7785	1592
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	8582	94167	122039	17146	52698	44914	12614	115864	43547
District Total for 1919	55083	843860	315617	125659	345958	239362	116415	669215	84300
†Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	42820	646967	172812	92057	207399	188518	107601	488106	32210
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	7822	89874	103259	15096	83972	44173	12820	78955	26729
†District Total for previous year (1918)	50642	736841	276071	107153	291371	232691	120421	567061	58939
No. 10—STIRLING, WEST FIFE, AND CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
†Aberfoyle	456	..	1395	..	2512	110	..	..	334
Alloa	5989	128819	12144	9411	38513	30606	16191	70174	11736
Alva Bazaar	1283	29159	338	2268	13013	4202	595	18711	1712
Balfour	178	366	..	..	716	80	..	1263	370
Bannockburn	2112	47187	..	6903	17197	13497	2585	28899	8220
Clackmannan	435	11707	182	986	1996	1025	739	10184	519
Coalsnaughton	249	2375	838	795	2984	423	106	2066	765
Deanston	189	114	28	41	535	3	..	267	..

§ These totals include the Carnoustie Equitable Society, which is now amalgamated with the Carnoustie Association. † These totals do not include the Bute Society, but include the Port Glasgow Provident Society, which is now amalgamated with Port Glasgow United.

† Branch of S.C.W.S. h Societies.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.		Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
										Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
	2157	790	152083	73291	2840214	324669	27616	..	..	937	1164	217 14 3
	4	3	219	368	5388	596	89	..	..	..	5	....
	2161	793	152302	73659	2845602	325265	27705	..	..	937	1169	217 14 3
1	118	72	12259	9097	276636	26549	2810	1 7	..	376	679	18 9 3
2	6	..	532	..	12396	496	159	0 8 1/2	..	9	4	1 15 5
3	13	..	756	..	20039	1823	158	1 7	..	18	15	1 15 0
4	19	..	1254	..	28791	2494	161	1 8 1/2	..	4	..	2 6 10
5	38	..	3607	..	68616	6829	610	1 8	..	71	42	5 4 2
6	414	108	36283	13601	608179	66746	5347	1 7	..	223	495	50 12 11
7	42	11	4964	1853	114434	13374	553	2 0	..	34	46	6 19 8
8	4	..	317	..	10540	1248	155	2 2	..	..	..	0 15 6
9	11	1	1078	30	30609	3386	46	2 2 1/2	..	9	107	1 9 7
10	75	18	7596	2807	166498	19989	2730	2 0	..	216	243	11 17 4
11	32	4	2266	264	50072	5986	695	2 0 1/2	..	33	86	3 3 3
12	8	..	890	..	25993	2996	431	2 0	..	..	30	1 13 4
13	10	7	1010	1019	26660	2719	294	2 0 1/2	..	8	7	1 17 6
14	5	..	718	..	19118	2375	260	2 5 1/2	..	..	19	1 0 6
15	108	22	7949	2912	149294	11539	1403	1 4	..	130	174	10 15 2
16	435	105	33657	15527	679899	65721	8480	1 6 1/2	..	1310	..	54 18 10
17	43	..	5760	..	42880	4563	330	1 10	..	..	134	5 4 9
18	53	5	6900	882	137219	13373	1070	1 9	..	273	320	9 7 3
19	228	53	19799	7889	397521	48901	4237	2 2	..	50	262	25 5 4
20	113	5	9261	817	204264	22238	1189	2 0 1/2	..	250	401	11 6 9
21	22	..	2457	..	54619	6410	794	2 0	44	..	143	3 2 2
	1797	411	159313	56698	3124286	329845	31912	..	44	3014	3207	229 0 6
22	103	403	15584	41210	482258	25905	4407	0 8	1291	..	708	25 0 0
23	..	196	..	11918	29824	809	253	..	..	10	19	1 0 0
	103	599	15584	53128	512082	26714	4660	..	1291	10	727	26 0 0
	1900	1010	174897	109826	3636368	356559	36572	..	1335	3024	3934	255 0 6
	1559	318	117550	41054	2567491	267140	27500	..	1672	2468	2659	215 3 8
	93	517	11697	42634	414517	20537	4106	..	925	10	623	26 0 0
	1652	835	129247	83688	2982008	287677	31606	..	2597	2478	3282	241 3 8
1	15	..	926	..	17355	1372	..	1 5	..	..	..	....
2	191	139	14727	11308	331826	46583	4188	2 6	..	230	317	30 10 6
3	32	28	2998	2596	94533	12867	1063	2 5 1/2	..	143	149	16 12 8
4	4	..	320	..	6535	100	8	0 8	..	..	..	0 15 9
5	58	49	5311	4080	176432	28736	1940	3 0	..	..	..	12 7 0
6	7	10	705	1381	38909	5832	488	2 8 1/2	..	18	28	2 1 2
7	7	6	778	556	27040	3675	101	2 8 1/2	..	..	43	1 6 8
8	2	..	138	..	5032	568	6	2 2	..	..	..	....

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Property.	All other Investments.	
STIRLING, WEST FIFE, AND CLACKMANNAN DIS.— <i>Con.</i>		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunblane	545	13760	39	703	3152	2460	485	9292	286
Menstrie	249	5113	100	517	1906	305	470	3352	491
Newtonshaw	900	17950	2193	1712	8444	2818	532	11448	1951
Stirling	5307	110975	2975	8022	36163	17180	10054	70150	1494
Tillicoultry	1536	21298	118	1826	10288	4475	660	13599	1226
District Total for 1919	19328	388823	20350	33184	137419	77184	32417	239405	29104
<i>District Totals for previous year (1918)</i>	18374	325614	17830	30936	128865	88625	21527	175463	14063
Wholesale Society— Scottish Wholesale (Glasgow) for 1919	I. 266	672305	4845905	1237145	3569216	843371	54046	2719484	879047
<i>Scottish Wholesale Society Totals for previous year (1918)</i>	261	621187	3925109	1134038	2715075	747417	45431	2711674	555197

1. Societies and 680 employé members.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.		Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.		Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonns on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
9	15	6	1268	698	28779	3900	639	2 3½	..	..	14	2 13 0
10	6	3	528	488	19199	2714	175	2 7½	..	32	27	1 5 0
11	30	29	2892	2982	77992	10530	740	2 6	..	..	283	4 13 2
12	141	73	11881	8666	309092	47484	4872	2 8	..	409	..	27 12 10
13	42	34	4131	3065	95517	12968	936	2 6	..	100	81	8 0 0
	550	377	46603	35820	1228241	177329	15161	..	..	932	942	97 17 9
	499	319	37352	28194	1021158	142182	14082	..	..	843	572	92 3 6
	1780	II. 8743	284412	II. 797441	24789040	536662	32302	0 5	III. 10024	..	37195	132 0 0
	1475	6849	213425	584085	19519485	547993	30443	..	9348	..	6374	132 0 0

II. Including buying branches and service departments.

III. Bonus equivalent.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—AYRSHIRE.....	36	45810	1073722	142745	71955	325537	205649	85078	760115	49227
" 2—BORDER COUNTIES..	11	14223	211637	40244	22742	124532	70953	7161	126121	24344
" 3—CENTRAL	42	64183	1103720	624164	144890	589070	227493	87627	1129395	121705
" 4—EAST OF SCOTLAND..	19	109105	1761219	161084	405100	395243	424510	149320	1375125	155660
" 5—FALKIRK	20	30131	600741	96458	47058	232838	120805	31860	451829	38061
" 6—FIFE AND KINROSS..	31	50875	1041482	38978	86833	497439	305967	31298	517425	43229
" 7—GLASGOW & SUBURBS	34	156534	2066365	1487223	408014	1409979	623038	225034	2149302	163914
" 8—NORTH-EASTERN....	44	88076	621948	122464	93189	530146	257396	61296	297352	50087
" 9—RENFREWSHIRE	23	55083	843860	315617	125659	345958	239362	116415	669215	84300
" 10—STIRLING, WEST OF FIFE, & CLACKMANNAN	13	19328	388823	20350	33184	137419	77184	32417	239405	29104
WHOLESALE SOCIETY.....	1	266	672305	4845905	1237145	3569216	843371	54046	2719484	879047
Totals, 1919.....	274	633614	10885822	7895232	2675769	8657377	3395778	881552	10434768	1638678
Totals, 1918.....	276	590710	8901405	6490227	2407460	6639248	3264886	800001	9129972	1162670
Increase .....	..	42904	1484417	1405005	268309	2018129	130892	81551	1304796	476008
Decrease	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Distributive Societies	258	617069	9271917	2463696	1275256	4910499	2288973	790953	6985370	667095
Productive Societies	15	16279	441600	585631	163368	177662	263434	36553	729914	92586
Wholesale Society	1	266	672305	4845905	1237145	3569216	843371	54046	2719484	879047
Total for Section ..	274	633614	10385822	7895232	2675769	8657377	3395778	881552	10434768	1638678

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of
given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Distributive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	261	575385	7877897	2069252	1121286	3783354	2250010	718081	5788173	539076
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	14	15064	402321	495866	152156	140819	267459	36489	630125	68897
Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1918) ..	1	261	621187	3925109	1184068	2715075	747417	45481	2711674	555917
Total for Section for previous year (1918)	276	590710	8901405	6490227	2407460	6639248	3264886	800001	9129972	1162670

SCOTTISH SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Char- itable Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	1354	753	117830	87447	3028931	367095	43092	14	2475	2506	223 16 6
2	411	263	38971	26099	860265	120619	8724	..	134	718	64 5 9
3	2502	1272	234663	151114	6109285	776260	42872	..	4019	7120	315 17 0
4	3983	2177	366712	243673	7458237	1221016	61769	..	1635	3950	527 9 4
5	850	539	87218	64724	2321910	330289	23902	..	741	1592	133 8 10
6	1685	1031	142146	105417	3525052	494734	35985	..	2448	2179	247 13 1
7	6222	3070	661648	347645	12313812	1259576	90499	37259	15780	10144	751 14 1
8	2320	924	193279	100771	3563737	444337	28925	..	1094	1332	276 5 1
9	1900	1010	174897	109826	3636368	356559	36572	1335	3024	3934	255 0 6
10	550	377	46603	35820	1228241	177329	15161	..	932	942	97 17 9
11	1780	8743	284412	797441	24789040	536662	32302	10024	..	37195	132 0 0
	23557	20159	2348379	2069977	68884928	6084476	422203	48632	32282	71612	3025 7 11
	21903	16220	1774401	1475281	54155697	4786222	371708	39123	23944	31766	2880 17 5
	1754	3939	573978	594696	14679231	1298254	50495	9509	8338	39846	144 10 6

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
21017	9117	1951230	1008493	41544195	5355709	369203	24714	29667	32352	2819 4 3
760	2299	112737	264043	2501693	192105	20638	13894	2615	2065	74 3 8
1780	8743	284412	797441	24789040	536662	32302	10024	..	37195	132 0 0
23557	20159	23483 79	2069977	68884928	6084476	422203	48632	32282	71612	3025 7 11

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for Tables showing increase of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
19699	7459	1478338	706566	32661525	4098605	322657	20238	22860	23478	2680 15 11
629	1912	82638	184630	1974687	139624	18608	9537	1084	1914	68 1 6
1475	6849	213425	584085	19519485	547993	30443	9348	..	6374	132 0 0
21303	16220	1774401	1475281	54155697	4786222	371708	39123	23944	31766	2880 17 5

SOUTHERN

**RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of
ISLE OF WIGHT, LONDON, KENT, MIDDLESEX, OXFORD,
arranged in their respective**

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.
No. 1—NORTH METRO- POLITAN DISTRICT—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Anchor.....	2127	8423	1174	1162	6890	976	..	3468	375
Co-op. Brotherhood Trust	133	511	..	334	569	17	300	278	21
Croxley	523	4941	7416	524	3501	957	431	2055	281
Edmonton	34103	189466	46767	16872	132026	88789	4117	62260	723
Enfield Highway	12973	219286	11490	13187	136252	58356	2207	79912	31
Epping.....	1607	14759	856	941	9256	2956	..	6152	345
Euston	907	261	364	603	2512	..	..	1594	26
Gothic (Edmonton)	80	121	..	100	258	21	..	248	112
Grays	7830	71027	7091	8485	55250	30151	637	19211	1017
Hendon	2519	14415	2831	1446	11050	8578	539	928	..
Kington-on-Thames	541	1631	14	1	2460	250	..	368	..
London Perseverance ..	392	2230	317	176	2285	815	..	915	4
Railway Clearing House.	1242	1542	3738	1239	3416	844	..	2398	2368
St. Clements	158	202	..	102	254	70	..	145	..
South Suburban.....	24821	183667	26330	10161	131762	64295	16630	46437	2490
Staines	3150	21668	5778	1520	18114	10187	991	2742	57
Stratford	49812	636563	12330	18830	314930	273614	32231	167449	..
Watford.....	7568	72486	16579	5601	43086	23291	..	40179	324
West London	14744	102174	12843	1347	64205	34223	1521	35234	459
Willesden and District ..	6800	46875	23202	2247	48013	22497	4819	4818	935
Willesden Junc. Railway	464	5304	222	203	2842	147	..	3571	..
Woolwich (Royal Ars'n'l)	68509	942317	69640	120317	326102	337855	19821	586613	2064
Wiewsley & West Drayton	1593	16745	2711	1555	10286	6140	191	7169	..
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	242596	2556614	244693	206053	1325319	965029	84435	1074144	11632
Supply Association—									
Civil Service Supply	7592	353920	107239	132697	460828	199586	24572	101348	43087
Productive Societies—									
Co-op. Bass Dressers....	65	968	..	3240	392	..	..	4664	1289
Greenwich Bread & Flour	58	678	49	271	133	550	150	210	..
King's Cross Publishing..	8	150	1000	1500	75	..	..	3866	1420
London Bookbinders ...	79	336	..	14	179	53	..	383	134
London Clothiers	135	2355	604	528	4250	100	..	487	2329
Woodworkers Limited (Letchworth)	7	8430	15572	..	3962	11256	..	10307	1061
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	352	12917	17225	5553	8991	11959	150	19917	6233
District Total for 1919	250540	2923451	369157	345203	1795138	1176574	109157	1195499	60952
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>218345</i>	<i>2082016</i>	<i>108727</i>	<i>187988</i>	<i>1059271</i>	<i>753731</i>	<i>96568</i>	<i>925901</i>	<i>9844</i>
<i>Supply Associations Total for previous year (1918) ..</i>	<i>7609</i>	<i>353920</i>	<i>80939</i>	<i>128475</i>	<i>347675</i>	<i>199762</i>	<i>24572</i>	<i>86241</i>	<i>48277</i>
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>12215</i>	<i>19590</i>	<i>5010</i>	<i>6325</i>	<i>11157</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>13311</i>	<i>12488</i>
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>226291</i>	<i>2448151</i>	<i>308256</i>	<i>321473</i>	<i>1413271</i>	<i>964650</i>	<i>121290</i>	<i>1025543</i>	<i>70609</i>

SECTION.

BEDFORD, BERKS, BUCKS, CAMBRIDGE, DORSET, ESSEX, HANTS, HERTS, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, SURREY, SUSSEX, and WILTS, for 1919, Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
					Net Profit.	In-terest on Share Capital	Aver-age Divi-dend per £.	Bonu-s on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
Distri-butive.	Pro-ductive.	Distri-butive.	Pro-ductive.	Educa-tional Pur-poses.					Chari-table Pur-poses.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	30	5	2828	878	66362	1500	338	0 6	..	10	144	11 0 6
2	2	..	267	..	3543	87	3	0 4	..	5	1	0 13 3
3	10	2	831	212	29855	2513	228	1 6	55	..	..	5 5 3
4	630	122	72416	19016	806909	29557	7938	0 5	..	686	272	164 4 9
5	286	40	33389	5695	509228	46255	9965	1 3	..	727	455	57 7 6
6	34	7	2881	705	56091	2817	599	0 9½	60	52	54	8 19 0
7	24	..	803	..	28387	1421	26	1 9	..	..	2	..
8	1	..	107	..	2114	134	11	0 7	..	..	..	..
9	197	36	22503	4448	306859	14702	2523	0 9½	310	366½	149	39 12 11
10	42	6	5006	889	62124	2570	597	0 6	21	51	41	12 11 10
11	11	..	561	..	11924	114	61	..	..	1	25	2 4 2
12	7	..	563	..	9647	408	66	0 7½	15	9	16	2 0 10
13	22	..	1678	..	31669	1054	154	0 11	..	..	..	..
14	3	..	153	..	2886	125	6	2 0	..	..	..	..
15	479	48	35917	4859	476781	28155	6108	0 10	..	550	101	123 2 8
16	74	11	7570	1452	91597	3445	879	0 6	86	106	56	14 19 11
17	1424	294	141404	59240	1959179	132417	30206	1 0½	..	923	221	233 5 4
18	130	27	15088	3422	272089	20298	3272	1 2½	..	125	267	36 19 6
19	195	20	22674	2889	303519	6479	4209	0 2	..	98	151	71 9 0
20	143	19	12012	4871	205634	8073	1880	0 6	129	105	54	30 5 10
21	9	..	1087	..	21646	1614	237	1 4	..	..	16	2 6 10
22	1582	465	186521	61209	2633941	201665	39866	1 1½	7077	3691	1780	312 19 8
23	39	6	4109	663	62167	3293	727	0 9	164	76	23	8 12 0
	5374	1108	570368	170448	7954151	508696	109899	..	7917	7581	3828	1138 0 9
24	1558	159	219182	31449	2183307	71506	49541	..	..	..	71	39 12 7
25	..	14	..	2412	8024	1216	41	..	1192	57	12	0 7 0
26	1	3	128	204	2546	91	32	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	3	..	1200	10715	1538	8	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
28	..	5	..	676	1269	134	11	..	..	..	..	0 8 3
29	..	26	..	4042	13067	1232	109	0 9	142	..	13	0 12 4
30	..	6	..	772	1975	703	674	..	..	..	..	..
	1	57	128	9306	37596	4914	875	..	1334	57	25	1 12 7
	6933	1324	789678	211203	10175054	585116	160315	..	9251	7638	3924	1179 5 11
	4703	750	411171	103457	6066723	454897	90850	..	5925	6011	2851	1113 18 5
	1632	158	154178	21982	1714108	56072	..	..	..	..	96	39 7 5
	1	57	69	7254	32445	3977	236	..	1068	..	34	1 11 10
	6336	965	565418	132693	7813276	514946	91086	..	6993	6011	2981	1154 17 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 2—SURREY DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Addington	16	100	400	292	399	..	..	555	52
Addlestone	2421	17117	2941	2459	13545	4326	762	7336	138
Godalming	1750	28275	2916	133	15057	15030	1340	2023	680
Gomshall	356	3932	487	146	1751	416	579	2079	146
Guildford	4005	61682	2344	11209	25146	16870	8158	36800	749
Haslemere	1507	26371	1346	1501	12400	7166	764	11128	440
Reigate	1974	27969	4295	953	8145	14618	9825	3527	381
Woking	3000	26551	11832	1353	13300	13716	12211	4901	1046
District Total for 1919	15029	190997	26561	18046	89743	72142	33639	68349	3632
Totals, previous year (1918)	14071	156736	26869	14882	60733	53037	35973	72359	3332
No. 3—KENT DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ashford	3129	42006	6021	1880	26698	14316	4333	8984	692
Canterbury	1071	4700	20	366	2432	2096	..	1877	87
Chatham and District ..	4429	65117	15206	1832	41090	19788	390	27589	650
Crayford Works	998	1097	8	947	2097	1357	..	561	27
Dartford	3641	40782	4762	4031	21920	6118	1527	23694	704
Faversham	1878	34393	1925	2483	18410	1611	110	23458	..
Folkestone	4142	60923	2242	3628	37278	14655	7100	18832	1172
Gillingham	7533	141148	25100	6725	61779	50195	2140	84133	1019
Gravesend (Borough of) ..	3661	21102	5197	1622	19713	7619	270	3169	..
Greenstreet	456	3768	6	798	1770	1222	568	2109	180
Maidstone	972	8142	2560	462	9313	1960	..	1076	155
Rainham	779	12892	934	735	5886	1722	248	8696	..
Ramsgate	1167	7017	859	446	6286	1840	..	923	547
River and District	6166	87875	5905	4490	37423	20083	3179	51367	1374
Rochester and District ..	4044	34685	6997	995	27160	17073	145	2489	250
Sheerness	4329	64637	3412	4684	39249	15224	5703	20418	919
„ Economical ..	2931	26802	724	3138	9646	10137	4004	12514	34
Sittingbourne	4519	71161	11289	7304	31265	19862	4487	47372	139
Tonbridge	736	4927	3004	272	4186	3146	944	899	353
Walmer and Mongeham ..	960	7232	315	635	5806	2693	..	2140	426
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	57541	740406	96486	47473	409407	212717	35148	342300	8728
Productive Society—									
Aired Joint Stock Bread and Flour	602	3663	1973	300	546	5745	..	818	320
District Total for 1919	58143	744069	98459	47773	409953	218462	35148	343118	9048
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918) ..	54430	619132	88759	46779	315286	189426	35085	297101	9707
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918) ..	613	3581	2187	400	612	5745	..	401	538
District Total for previous year (1918)	55043	622713	90946	47179	315898	195171	35085	297502	10245
No. 4—SUSSEX DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Arundel	798	6273	500	954	3786	1784	626	1927	6
Brighton	7597	83730	9530	4623	36980	30514	10791	33180	700
Crawley and Infield	603	6317	834	396	4382	1187	..	2660	42
Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill	741	2750	834	94	3440	831	..	883	..
Haywards Heath	1584	11184	4362	1000	10491	6770	1000	1430	337
Lewes	2090	26217	7771	1227	19853	9958	9576	2355	2057

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.		Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	2	..	188	..	4118	137	5	0 5	..	..	..	0 2 0
2	52	6	5156	1015	81279	5014	748	1 0	227	119	39	10 10 0
3	45	6	4537	965	68849	3397	1265	0 11	..	30	12	9 2 4
4	9	2	766	250	14684	640	183	0 9	19	7	3	1 17 8
5	91	12	6800	1034	131345	13582	2164	1 6	..	220	..	20 17 2
6	29	3	2336	640	53931	4753	1099	1 4	60	60	29	7 8 6
7	49	4	4071	441	61645	2494	1266	0 6	..	10	15	9 13 2
8	74	10	6714	1277	113457	7795	1154	1 0	112	159	46	14 1 2
	351	43	30568	5622	529308	37812	7894	..	418	605	144	73 12 0
	341	38	25742	4350	459764	37527	7217	..	354	271	155	71 0 10
1	84	14	6361	1178	107357	7455	1981	0 11	266	136	56	16 3 4
2	15	4	1039	234	22443	1131	179	0 10	..	..	5	4 12 3
3	114	22	10432	2099	165145	12055	2890	1 0	..	212	120	21 17 10
4	12	..	1839	..	28760	234	41	..	..	45	5	..
5	99	18	9995	2391	177128	12795	1742	1 2	..	271	568	17 16 10
6	59	8	5634	843	93801	8145	1222	1 5	..	147	105	9 14 8
7	114	13	11070	1518	184629	14500	2686	1 4	..	..	187	20 12 0
8	243	144	21202	12951	376949	25862	6317	1 3	..	596	248	38 15 0
9	78	9	6791	1227	107400	4181	854	0 6	..	68	60	18 1 4
10	11	3	830	323	20661	1845	141	1 8	28	40	4	2 4 7
11	20	5	2041	720	32752	800	314	0 8	32	18	4	7 1 2
12	18	5	1934	526	38919	3284	563	1 4	..	26	106	3 16 8
13	19	3	1353	234	31016	1286	248	0 8	..	10	16	4 7 1
14	155	43	14083	3823	249065	21994	3988	1 7	..	155	250	29 6 10
15	85	17	7076	1471	116166	4565	1546	0 6	..	71	..	20 11 9
16	102	34	10030	2833	153552	14478	2482	1 7	434	194	118	22 5 6
17	58	19	4245	3429	68683	6410	1250	1 4	..	66	81	15 0 5
18	129	51	12555	5435	239956	23105	3164	1 8	..	130	129	21 17 0
19	11	4	905	380	24120	512	228	0 6	..	..	9	3 6 10
20	3	..	440	..	32235	1789	293	1 0	..	..	..	4 10 7
	1429	416	129855	41615	2270740	166426	32129	..	760	2185	2071	282 1 8
21	20	20	1893	1778	29437	2501	180	..	..	..	55	....
	1449	436	131748	43393	2300177	168927	32309	..	760	2185	2126	282 1 8
	1392	314	100274	26120	1805424	147382	27169	..	992	1355	1038	277 7 6
	20	8	1403	1592	27677	2355	192	..	..	..	4	....
	1412	322	101677	27712	1833101	149737	27361	..	992	1355	1042	277 7 6
1	15	4	1331	399	22852	1259	283	0 9	56	17	9	4 2 9
2	199	36	19362	4336	272720	19330	3585	1 1	284	334	98	34 5 6
3	17	2	1565	280	24270	1289	262	1 6	..	33	59	3 0 6
4	14	2	931	224	13927	374	93	2 1	..	6	12	2 11 10
5	33	7	2753	598	48184	4407	409	1 6	..	..	16	7 17 9
6	48	7	3727	556	67550	4011	1115	0 10	157	73	27	10 10 6

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Property.	All other Investments.		
SURREY DISTRICT—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Newhaven	3117	28050	11717	1724	24089	13250	1950	6395	743	7
Tunbridge Wells	2618	26467	2732	1331	11301	4476	3232	14522	..	8
District Total for 1919	19148	192988	38280	11349	114322	68770	27184	63652	3885	
Totals, previous year (1918)	17643	163174	32893	9082	76553	55917	25302	69127	5174	
NO. 5—HANTS DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Aldershot	3323	23081	4434	725	17173	10457	581	2435	..	1
Andover	1788	18833	368	3075	8602	3009	621	15394	60	2
Basingstoke	1977	20933	3067	1859	18473	3337	..	6940	7	3
Cowes	3192	22277	20911	1792	27940	12716	2102	5559	..	4
† Eastleigh	2536	23970	5537	1159	18901	9253	455	6140	..	5
Farnham and District	2010	9414	2528	546	7615	4966	..	2017	22	6
Parkstone & Bournemouth	7593	65728	18473	6242	46292	29355	1400	23074	..	7
Portsea Island	18586	240324	17066	13691	143912	105723	9307	52982	2410	8
Ringwood	712	7613	253	214	6584	1332	329	766	259	9
† Romsey	574	2708	234	323	2950	130	..	595	188	10
Shanklin Lake and Brantstone Union	920	10501	1661	509	6275	2023	2665	3248	309	11
Southampton	9474	88950	10185	5701	56142	24431	4781	36371	..	12
Winchester	1830	19496	2163	1253	15158	6935	325	3241	9	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	54515	553828	86880	37089	376107	213667	22566	158762	3264	
Special Society—Farnham and Alton Farmers	129	478	53	1479	289	..	..	1563	1425	14
Productive Society—Portsmouth Printers ...	115	599	1275	..	164	1622	..	542	316	15
District Total for 1919	54759	554905	88208	38568	376560	215289	22566	160867	5005	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	49863	457660	74094	32740	275640	182017	26336	148491	2335	
Special Society Total for previous year (1918)	129	478	742	1388	374	..	..	1479	1726	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	103	408	859	..	87	1010	..	214	227	
District Total for previous year (1918)	49595	458546	75695	34128	276101	183027	26336	150184	4288	
NO. 6—WILTS AND DORSET DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Amesbury	237	860	134	1000	1116	..	..	1079	..	1
Bradford-on-Avon	1087	15162	3497	978	6704	5812	59	8705	362	2
Calne	549	3443	1278	635	3631	962	85	1239	235	3
Childe Okeford	553	4901	539	1121	8534	1166	102	558	348	4
Chippenham	2484	22660	5595	1504	19253	8453	..	5351	966	5
Devizes	1177	8540	1695	446	6000	3194	..	1923	301	6
Mere	683	3369	2173	100	2805	2406	..	346	506	7
Salisbury	2518	27367	7690	2449	19900	7940	898	13155	..	8
Sturminster Newton ...	502	1416	..	59	1614	512	..	1020	..	9
Trowbridge	5059	82590	18046	3697	31236	30720	19261	33323	..	10
Warminster	785	6937	1718	1264	3161	2639	..	5493	241	11
Weymouth	5365	46975	12513	2447	44334	13794	4870	6125	992	12
Wilton	541	5023	431	416	1958	2705	..	1793	120	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	21540	220243	55309	16116	150246	80303	25185	80110	4131	

† Nine months' trading.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Net Profit.		In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
7	59	13	5205	2240	115261	5036	1295	0 9	..	42	103	15 9 1
8	50	11	5325	1221	68872	2902	1184	0 4½	134	33	84	13 3 1
	435	82	40199	9854	633636	38608	8226	..	631	538	408	91 1 0
	400	65	27693	5844	496864	30048	6892	..	907	525	961	91 11 6
1	55	7	5347	1231	72934	1999	1043	0 3½	..	21	24	17 16 3
2	40	13	4175	1244	88118	7662	826	1 4	..	137	25	9 7 10
3	54	11	4420	872	81314	5412	916	1 1	..	113	6	9 7 0
4	77	19	6901	2924	107573	5945	1036	0 10	125	114	42	14 13 1
5	58	10	3879	1314	78090	5210	827	0 11½	64	83	5	15 19 1
6	25	4	2550	556	37501	1090	432	0 4½	41	23	28	8 9 11
7	130	20	10176	3195	204998	12281	2733	0 10	206	206	106	34 13 0
8	506	205	34507	21621	604855	52015	9902	1 3	2050	757	166	87 10 0
9	21	3	1837	271	26416	908	353	0 5½	16	11	2	3 16 9
10	10	3	1012	195	15664	837	90	1 0	24	16	1	....
11	24	4	2023	540	40182	2311	401	1 0	..	45	52	3 13 11
12	191	35	21831	4641	249489	16754	4017	1 0	..	453	186	42 7 2
13	44	6	3839	933	72006	4591	847	1 0	..	80	51	9 4 10
	1235	340	102506	39537	1679140	117015	23423	..	2526	2059	694	256 18 10
14	1	..	88	..	11108	197	24	..	..	..	..	....
15	2	11	288	790	2549	409	29	1 6	..	..	..	....
	1238	351	102882	40327	1692797	117621	23476	..	2526	2059	694	256 18 10
	1103	245	77797	24220	1310536	96044	17311	..	1834	1952	558	273 5 1
	1	..	78	..	11428	251	23	..	233	..	..	....
	1	5	185	473	1716	105	..	..	..	..	..	....
	1105	250	78060	24693	1323680	96400	17334	..	2067	1952	558	273 5 1
1	4	2	314	156	8838	603	27	1 4	15	..	1	1 2 2
2	28	6	2329	656	42034	3872	577	1 4	..	30	15	5 6 0
3	13	2	763	306	16974	1468	138	1 4	..	33	3	2 10 0
4	5	..	353	..	23391	1210	204	1 0	..	..	..	....
5	37	14	3412	1241	96679	7243	910	1 3½	..	135	29	11 2 4
6	26	7	1999	761	35266	1530	336	0 8	29	..	5	6 1 7
7	16	2	1428	240	23113	201	190	0 6	..	..	1	3 2 6
8	40	8	3640	1170	79845	4940	1210	1 0	..	70	8	11 9 2
9	6	..	412	..	9134	268	54	0 10	..	..	50	2 15 2
10	111	30	12133	3351	184940	18267	2972	1 8	..	115	118	25 0 8
11	15	3	1110	328	31327	2244	253	1 4	..	..	18	4 1 6
12	117	15	10162	2002	145277	7767	2035	1 0	152	118	62	23 15 0
13	11	2	534	120	12644	1200	212	1 7	..	..	..	1 12 4
	429	91	38589	10331	709462	50813	9118	..	196	501	310	97 18 5

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
WILTS AND DORSET DISTRICT—con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Productive Society— Sherston Co-op. Milling..	53	550	301	252	127	608	..	102	689
District Total for 1919	21593	229793	55610	16368	150373	80911	25185	80212	4820
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	20089	181313	38770	14287	100194	62498	17343	81811	4353
<i>Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	50	514	463	212	159	704	..	131	651
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	20139	181827	39233	14499	100353	63202	17343	81942	5004
No. 7—OXFORD DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Aldermaston	149	1123	93	111	1301	151	..	1026	590
Banbury	6594	111084	7928	9361	43235	48698	11954	41122	3292
Carterton (Agric. and Dist.)	131	1222	..	158	917	406	..	622	65
Chipping Norton	2547	63129	3201	2481	20882	12230	3864	40136	957
High Wycombe	1058	9481	1829	150	7662	4682	..	1340	135
Kingshill	2124	4966	178	..	1312	4754	325	4020	62
Maidenhead	1302	6935	2149	234	6040	4737	..	559	20
Middleton Stoney	112	1302	..	117	591	16	..	962	54
New Swindon Industrial.	6852	90419	13590	5182	51949	17795	1149	57178	185
Oxford	12221	149871	14781	14725	71918	32044	29188	62917	1228
Reading	13065	254095	8671	11320	71024	72811	27359	123461	8480
Slough	2819	27329	2284	902	21552	7839	358	3922	..
Sunningdale	438	1414	764	198	3400	76	..	217	136
Windsor	1415	10521	2311	433	7886	3585	..	2521	592
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	50827	732894	57779	45372	309669	209824	74197	340003	15796
Productive Societies—									
Oxford Builders	42	525	144	104	190	38	..	344	475
Swindon Provident	3466	6678	900	900	2139	5057	..	520	4011
Produc. Socs. Total for 1919	3508	7203	1044	1004	2329	5095	..	864	4486
District Total for 1919	54335	740097	58823	46376	311998	214919	74197	340867	20282
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47535	605336	51051	41733	236348	169983	84454	280899	11613
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	3442	6057	1356	965	1841	5203	414	310	4267
<i>District Total for previous year (1918) ..</i>	50977	611393	52407	42698	238189	174586	84868	281209	15880
No. 8—CAMBRIDGE DIST.— Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Arlesey	669	8223	36	977	1169	1078	1501	7214	12
Burwell	360	2954	1	225	1506	1263	..	1015	17
Cambridge	9100	92743	13720	10693	43503	30763	825	52098	102
Chatteris	510	7835	..	383	3741	1798	..	3540	81
Ely	1537	14708	1196	570	7606	4788	..	5489	..
Garden City Co-operators	1024	6920	544	134	3924	3143	..	774	342
Hitchin	585	3818	374	243	3484	742	..	826	103
Newmarket	2062	30751	2324	1389	16189	8546	1054	12136	262
Potton	377	6394	..	613	1906	535	..	4922	..
St. Neots	582	2569	1692	324	4758	1252	..	320	88
Saffron Walden	766	5092	578	499	3336	2240	420	1112	51
Sawston	1223	18114	1328	1201	11450	3154	460	6629	200
Soham	201	929	303	50	1208	360	..	224	84
District Total for 1919	18996	201050	22096	17301	103780	59662	4260	96299	1342

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
					Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
Distributive.	Pro- ductive.	Distributive.	Pro- ductive.						Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.	
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
14	..	2	..	160	6274	178	26	0 6	..	..	..	0 6 0
	429	93	38589	10491	715736	50991	9144	..	196	501	310	98 4 5
	402	86	26526	7185	559817	49363	7172	..	181	404	291	93 12 1)
	..	2	..	139	5129	100	23	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
	402	88	26526	7324	564946	49463	7195	..	181	404	291	93 18 10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	3	2	438	130	11598	713	48	1 9	..	..	..	..
	129	65	12651	6610	267332	20084	4852	1 2½	..	320	97	31 7 2
	3	..	203	..	7056	165	55	1 6	..	10	7	0 12 11
	79	26	6592	2002	136527	13264	2810	1 6	..	127	138	13 0 0
	28	5	2324	587	30301	926	390	0 4½	..	20	5	6 15 9
	16	10	1462	1357	27506	5214	231	3 0	..	..	7	11 6 3
	25	3	1797	368	29795	1305	249	0 8	47	20	18	5 18 5
	3	..	156	..	4765	352	54	1 4½	11	..	..	0 10 0
	137	18	12492	2104	224229	20512	3751	1 5	341	325	31	32 0 0
	213	49	18180	5651	366723	33604	6769	1 6	..	662	256	60 9 4
	240	104	28501	13478	461001	39827	9660	1 1	1669	815	247	63 2 0
	59	11	5332	1145	96199	5723	1187	0 10	96	111	141	14 1 3
	9	4	881	437	15240	839	60	1 2	..	18	7	1 9 2
	22	3	2372	339	35581	1580	457	0 7	35	29	25	7 5 10
15 16	966	300	93381	34208	1713853	144108	30573	..	2199	2457	979	247 18 1
	..	9	..	1098	1684	229	25	0 1½	10	4	2	0 5 0
	17	12	2262	1684	39480	5788	283	3 0	..	..	7	....
	17	21	2262	2782	41164	6017	308	..	10	4	9	0 5 0
	983	321	95643	36990	1755017	150125	30881	..	2209	2461	988	248 3 1
	894	259	66603	23062	1309352	128964	25123	..	1358	2205	741	235 2 1
	17	17	1797	1907	39636	6250	279	..	..	1	9	0 5 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	911	276	68400	24969	1348988	135214	25402	..	1358	2206	750	235 7 1
	9	4	696	340	24213	2407	321	1 9	..	..	3	3 5 5
	5	..	501	..	10698	1097	91	2 8	..	..	8	1 13 4
	183	33	17410	4644	290706	26566	3946	1 4	..	264	284	43 15 4
	8	4	970	275	19373	1628	323	1 3	..	..	2	2 17 4
	25	7	2256	500	55032	3160	527	1 2	..	20	18	7 17 4
	22	3	1373	486	27417	1065	290	0 7½	..	22	10	5 0 0
	9	2	812	92	15004	858	145	1 0	24	17	24	2 10 2
	76	8	5639	953	84023	5615	1325	1 0	..	30	17	10 2 9
	6	..	590	..	12344	1099	252	1 2½	..	20	10	1 19 3
	14	2	1101	210	29641	1148	79	1 0	..	24	8	4 0 11
	15	5	1068	350	21230	1262	201	0 10½	..	17	13	33 12 8
	26	6	1718	610	45348	2500	753	0 10½	..	27	7	6 5 0
	4	..	275	..	7141	466	41	1 8	..	..	..	....
402	74	34409	8460	642170	48871	8294	..	24	441	404	92 19 6	

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Property.	All other Investments.	
CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT—con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	17499	156119	20241	14884	74403	51048	3072	84480	1519
<i>†Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	188	8852	11086	250	3091	12898	..	436	2914
<i>†District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	17687	164971	31327	15134	77494	63946	3072	84916	4433
No. 9—NORFOLK DIST.—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Beccles	2172	18319	16640	1162	22947	7319	1552	8500	751
Brandon	365	1863	731	397	2162	809	..	1280	..
Bury St. Edmunds	1403	6537	440	343	5676	2223	..	2035	..
Cromer	684	3576	42	672	2645	107	..	2350	..
Diss	478	4195	220	685	2126	142	..	3277	154
Fakenham	559	3736	65	524	1908	..	..	3548	35
Great Yarmouth	3006	19617	5610	1668	12634	9043	..	12922	211
King's Lynn	3988	13568	15892	1698	19655	7228	2639	10754	..
Lakenheath	166	455	153	80	898	253	..	312	..
Lowestoft	2797	22765	8315	1027	25012	11950	..	2258	..
Melton Constable	528	4194	360	226	3996	988	..	513	..
Norwich	11361	170813	14713	14169	60783	31859	10114	115700	..
Sheringham	675	5820	125	929	3450	469	624	3024	252
Swaffham	689	3387	96	393	3103	456	669	594	26
Thetford	1324	9495	968	1834	10633	2139	667	3733	..
Wymondham	736	6885	631	275	5242	2124	..	1042	29
District Total for 1919	30931	295225	65001	26082	182870	77109	16265	171842	1458
Totals, previous year (1918)	28787	246976	47462	22841	131288	74709	13993	138402	1273
No. 10—ESSEX & SUFFOLK DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Braintree & West Essex . .	1931	28519	4092	1157	10860	6821	1229	16184	5
Brentwood	2955	17556	3947	895	12667	7127	997	3415	..
Chelmsford Star	4660	72122	290	4760	40607	21016	1787	22888	137
Clacton	1023	16375	418	3374	3836	2808	..	14706	30
Coggeshall	365	2342	447	240	1827	710	135	743	91
Colchester	10253	146072	10640	11690	43482	32067	26028	82546	76
Dunmow	255	2563	431	201	2641	953	..	682	..
Earls Colne	371	4444	802	34	1878	1117	628	2229	7
Halstead	2033	25503	5119	1982	11140	3706	4560	15614	10
Harwich, Dovercourt, & Parkstone	2189	30311	1726	6007	26113	7641	1947	5595	..
Haverhill	1951	20893	30070	3271	24240	12252	360	21930	458
Ipswich	14543	238100	25431	24765	134024	75650	13500	102390	222
Lavenham	180	641	647	108	938	183	..	532	..
Leiston	1215	16703	127	1021	71.3	1931	1579	9817	..
Maldon and Heybridge . .	1530	14122	4167	1397	15902	5415	202	1111	..
Stowmarket	2363	6280	5848	4118	14104	5563	..	2686	..
Terling	193	1684	894	164	892	11	..	2141	..
Tiptree	861	8537	207	270	5270	2350	316	1874	66
Wilton-on-the-Naze	141	334	17	43	400	14	..	96	..
Wickham Market	535	2874	1497	41	1439	1536	578	1037	59
Witham	926	14312	1440	1517	8053	1471	2981	6525	..
Woodbridge	526	1974	..	357	2926	766	..	344	..
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	50999	672261	98557	67412	370392	191108	56827	315004	1161

† These totals include the Garden City Press Society, which has now ceased to exist.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	390	60	25413	5971	490597 ¹	40193	6678	..	22	368	184	88 0 4
	..	71	..	5501	12091	213	..	..	..	..	5	....
	390	131	25413	11472	502688	40193	6678	..	22	368	189	88 0 4
1	46	16	4730	727	104842	9064	822	1 7	..	70	95	10 19 7
2	7	2	530	147	17126	2083	82	2 4	..	..	7	1 15 6
3	21	3	2016	286	37733	2928	265	1 4	..	38	4	6 5 0
4	14	2	1277	223	21358	1455	144	1 2	24	34	5	3 7 11
5	9	3	963	216	17751	1345	172	1 3 ¹	..	..	17	2 11 6
6	11	..	899	..	19765	1652	168	1 6	..	36	5	2 18 4
7	73	13	5976	1522	92029	5571	726	1 1	..	51	60	13 18 4
8	88	15	7450	1587	135531	12020	525	1 8	144	251	63	18 12 11
9	3	..	162	..	5635	256	21	0 9	..	..	1	....
10	90	11	6974	1667	105528	5897	1001	0 11 ¹	107	102	64	13 7 11
11	11	3	985	34	13854	943	192	1 0	38	20	9	2 14 2
12	314	55	28764	5725	498207	52198	7664	1 7 ¹	2260	500	..	56 14 0
13	10	6	915	517	21546	1999	266	1 8	..	43	29	3 7 6
14	10	2	678	228	17841	793	150	0 8	..	..	12	3 1 4
15	24	8	2729	638	60960	8150	430	2 2	..	..	117	7 10 1
16	10	3	1199	399	25963	834	339	0 3	22	..	10	2 2 11
	741	142	66247	13916	1195669	107188	12967	..	2595	1145	498	149 7 0
	603	124	47323	8615	933366	88801	11027	..	2130	942	399	146 17 6
1	44	7	3352	687	59628	4252	1018	1 0	..	77	96	9 7 6
2	48	4	4135	531	64842	2683	785	0 7 ¹	..	61	60	4 3 0
3	130	19	11822	2298	188997	15221	3206	1 3	..	..	194	22 6 4
4	13	7	1284	480	33223	3498	636	1 4	..	26	14	4 13 9
5	10	2	600	250	13058	896	103	1 4	..	..	3	1 17 6
6	237	55	17769	5889	304597	27154	6377	1 2	..	337	274	51 5 0
7	4	..	379	..	9348	618	110	1 0	..	11	1	1 4 7
8	4	4	394	258	11905	805	179	1 0	13	9	4	1 16 3
9	48	12	2472	896	63177	4149	1063	0 10	..	78	119	9 16 3
10	102	18	9436	1456	140878	9065	1367	1 2 ¹	151	205	145	10 11 3
11	48	50	5639	3721	112461	8923	942	1 6	..	66	139	9 17 11
12	388	97	35547	12352	618743	53933	10832	1 3	..	946	1126	71 10 0
13	2	..	188	..	5866	415	31	0 11 ¹	..	..	3	....
14	15	..	1443	..	37169	4881	553	2 2	..	50	225	6 5 0
15	37	11	3225	808	48933	3494	619	1 0	..	62	55	7 17 11
16	63	9	4094	1052	72227	3403	258	0 6 ¹	71	103	61	11 9 10
17	3	..	212	..	7001	594	78	1 4	..	..	..	....
18	17	3	1472	262	23781	1554	371	1 0	..	..	4	4 9 4
19	2	..	187	..	2551	46	13	0 6	..	..	..	....
20	11	3	804	306	13042	366	135	0 1	..	..	3	3 0 0
21	17	2	1998	248	39370	3622	665	1 6	43	88	64	4 16 8
22	7	2	627	230	13727	1134	66	1 9	..	..	..	0 18 9
	1240	305	107079	31724	1884524	151606	29407	..	278	2119	2590	237 6 10

e Loss.

† Before deducting the loss of £213.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ESSEX & SUFFOLK DIS. - <i>Con.</i> Special Society— Mersea Isl'nd Fisherm'n's	119	245	..	117	180	18	..	280	..
District Total for 1919	51118	672506	98557	67529	370572	191126	56827	315293	1161
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47248	550462	84074	56957	271008	165242	56097	272523	1299
<i>Special Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	86	168	..	74	42	32	..	243	4
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	47334	550630	84074	57031	271050	165274	56097	272766	1303
No. 11—BEDS. AND BUCKS. DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Aylesbury	1502	16917	785	1209	10367	5466	240	3754	691
Bedford	2694	13133	3165	1243	9651	6016	654	3227	7
Berkhamstead	1320	22405	5599	2444	14691	7041	6621	4092	716
Bletchley	1342	21556	1433	2251	10916	7320	1333	7677	4
Chesham	1573	29616	1143	1103	6090	6308	3220	17416	5
Grandborough	44	28	..	148	100	..	..	230	6
Hemel Hempstead (Boro' of)	1059	11121	1658	503	8510	3234	..	3251	7
Leighton Buzzard	950	14348	407	653	3647	3362	2668	6890	8
Luton	7167	129190	25750	5476	35085	17327	16805	101825	9
Newport Pagnell	809	8043	945	282	5965	2687	129	1971	13
Olney	397	1638	838	155	1536	195	715	650	11
Radlett	282	3353	..	1900	2940	1110	..	1907	12
Ravenstone	63	252	..	85	196	5	..	185	2
St. Albans	1975	18462	922	705	9977	7313	..	4653	12
Silsoe	324	1543	..	343	1825	..	..	698	14
Stony Stratford	930	22656	1631	304	9230	4834	1330	12523	15
Swanbourne	117	211	380	132	1004	..	..	56	16
Tring	1083	19735	1300	707	4761	2543	6325	9667	17
Wolverton	2850	64950	16318	3315	37007	24646	8123	21468	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	26481	399157	6:274	22958	173558	99407	48172	202140	4754
Productive Society—									
Chesham Boot and Shoe.	126	5089	3671	4172	9988	1891	..	729	3503
District Total for 1919	26607	404246	65945	27130	183546	101298	48172	202869	8257
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	24564	315880	57251	19093	118907	74669	44731	182131	4245
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	114	4437	1715	3322	6900	1415	..	3037	397
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	24678	320317	58966	22415	125807	76084	44731	185168	4642

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	3	..	123	..	1734	106	8	1 0	..	4	..	....
	1243	305	107202	31724	1886258	151712	29415	..	278	2123	2590	237 6 10 1
	1282	287	82694	23551	1503840	127185	24485	..	235	1673	1133	241 4 11
	2	..	94	..	1708	183	6	..	..	5	1	....
	1284	287	82788	23551	1505548	127368	24491	..	235	1678	1134	241 4 11
1	24	8	2520	925	53020	2813	764	0 9 1/2	..	63	18	7 10 0
2	41	7	4393	1112	71370	2654	611	0 8	..	52	22	13 4 7
3	36	11	3061	1260	63968	4888	1033	1 1	..	90	44	6 14 1
4	28	12	2999	932	59691	4641	960	1 2 1/2	..	63	32	6 12 2
5	31	9	3411	1009	63000	4935	1256	1 0	..	84	67	7 4 0
6	1	..	76	..	1618	114	1	1 4	..	..	..	....
7	26	6	2772	674	40205	2278	452	0 10 1/2	..	47	31	5 1 6
8	14	2	1103	243	29008	3267	625	1 6	..	25	39	4 13 10
9	130	21	13568	3270	247880	24731	5337	1 6	268	433	111	33 6 8
10	20	..	2109	..	30587	1921	255	1 0 1/2	..	54	10	3 13 8
11	4	2	432	166	10109	640	59	1 0	..	..	3	1 19 6
12	14	1	1204	188	20526	1160	153	1 0	..	..	6	....
13	1	..	86	..	1980	157	11	1 8	..	..	1	0 6 8
14	39	9	4073	1080	64120	4422	739	1 1	..	60	58	10 16 2
15	4	3	348	150	9428	629	67	1 0	5	13	19	1 12 6
16	23	4	2422	458	43876	3803	986	1 2 1/2	..	24	42	4 19 0
17	2	..	226	..	5063	320	10	1 5	..	..	..	0 10 0
18	24	2	1808	329	37725	2450	693	0 9 1/2	..	47	17	5 6 9
19	92	34	10145	3174	172438	15966	2691	1 6	..	317	28	13 5 9
	554	131	56756	14970	1025612	81789	16703	..	273	1372	539	126 16 10
20	..	70	..	11406	41429	2282	237	0 3	255	35	43	0 12 0
	554	201	56756	26376	1067041	84071	16940	..	528	1407	582	127 8 10
	504	98	40728	9269	810600	67433	13261	..	238	1148	439	134 5 0
	..	59	..	8585	29671	985	188	..	367	40	113	0 11 3
	504	157	40728	17854	840271	68418	13449	..	605	1188	552	134 16 3

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
								House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.	
No. 1—METROPOLITAN	30	250540	£ 2923451	£ 369157	£ 345203	£ 1795138	£ 1176574	£ 109157	£ 1195409	£ 60952
" 2—SURREY	8	15029	190397	26561	18046	59743	72142	33639	68349	3632
" 3—KENT	21	58143	744069	98459	47773	409953	218462	35148	343118	9045
" 4—SUSSEX	8	19148	192988	98280	11349	114322	68770	27184	63652	3885
" 5—HANTS.	15	54759	554905	88208	38568	976560	215289	22566	160867	5005
" 6—WILTS. AND DORSET	14	21593	229793	55610	16368	150373	80911	25185	80212	4820
" 7—OXFORD	16	54335	740097	58823	46376	311998	214919	74197	340867	20282
" 8—CAMBRIDGE	13	18996	201050	22096	17301	103780	59662	4260	96239	1342
" 9—NORFOLK	16	30931	295225	65001	26082	182870	77109	16265	171842	1458
" 10—ESSEX AND SUFFOLK	23	51118	672506	98557	67529	370572	191126	56827	315293	1161
" 11—BEDS. AND BUCKS...	20	26607	404246	65945	27130	183546	101298	48172	202869	8257
Totals, 1919.....	184	601199	7149327	986697	661725	4088855	2476262	452600	3038777	119842
Totals, 1918.....	185	552245	5925434	848128	601962	3086737	2069603	464090	2659118	126183
Increase .....	..	48954	1223893	138569	59763	1002118	406659	..	379659	..
Decrease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11490	..	6341

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	169	588603	6764663	853916	516151	3605413	2249738	427878	2912605	59783
Productive Societies	12	4756	30021	25189	11281	22145	26920	150	22972	15547
Supply Association	1	7592	353020	107239	132697	460828	199586	24572	101348	43087
Special Societies.....	2	248	723	53	1596	469	18	..	1852	1425
Total for Section (1919) ..	184	601199	7149327	986697	661725	4088855	2476262	452600	3038777	119842

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of
given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Totals for previous year (1918) ..	169	539574	5534804	720191	461866	2719631	1831677	438954	2553315	54694
Productive Societies Totals for previous year (1918) ..	13	4847	36064	37256	10159	19015	38132	564	17840	21482
Supply Associations Totals for previous year (1918) ..	1	7609	353920	89939	128475	347675	199762	24572	86241	48277
Special Societies Totals for previous year (1918)	2	215	646	742	1462	416	32	..	1722	1730
Total for Section for previous year (1918)	185	552245	5925434	848128	601962	3086737	2069603	464090	2659118	126183

SOUTHERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.			Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	6933	1324	789678	211203	10175054	585116	160315	9251	7638	3924	1179	5 11	
2	351	43	30568	5622	529308	37812	7884	418	605	144	73	12 0	
3	1449	436	131748	43393	2300177	168927	32309	760	2185	2126	282	1 8	
4	435	82	40199	9854	633636	38608	8226	631	538	408	91	1 0	
5	1238	351	102882	40327	1692797	117621	23476	2526	2059	694	256	18 10	
6	429	93	33589	10491	715736	50991	9144	196	501	810	98	4 5	
7	983	321	95643	36990	1755017	150125	30831	2209	2461	988	245	3 1	
8	402	74	34409	8460	642170	48871	8294	24	441	404	92	19 6	
9	741	142	66247	13916	1195669	107188	12967	2595	1145	498	149	7 0	
10	1243	305	107202	31724	1886258	151712	23415	278	2123	2590	237	6 10	
11	554	201	56756	26376	1067041	84071	16940	528	1407	582	127	8 10	
	14758	3372	1493921	438356	22592863	1541042	339851	19416	21103	12668	2836	9 1	
	13778	2703	1089768	289077	17622492	1338115	238132	15844	17800	9012	2808	7 6	
	980	669	404153	149279	4970371	202927	101719	3572	3303	3656	28	1 7	
	

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
13156	3032	1269957	380685	20238265	1452932	288623	17817	21003	12465	2794 0 11
40	181	4571	26222	158449	16301	1655	1599	96	132	2 15 7
1558	159	219182	31449	2183307	71506	49541	..	..	71	39 12 7
4	..	211	..	12842	303	32	..	4	..	..
14758	3372	1493921	438356	22592863	1541042	339851	19416	21103	12668	2836 9 1

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for Tables showing increases of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
12104	2326	931964	241644	15746883	1287837	237185	14176	17754	8750	2766 6 0
39	219	3454	25451	148365	13772	918	1435	41	165	2 14 1
1632	158	154178	21982	1714108	56072	..	..	..	96	39 7 5
3	..	172	..	13136	434	29	233	5	1	..
13778	2703	1089768	289077	17622492	1338115	238132	15844	17800	9012	2808 7 6

SOUTH-WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in
arranged in their

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. b These particulars are taken
this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
No. 1—CORNWALL—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bodmin	520	1983	501	277	1770	1297	..	327	166
Camborne	1734	11452	292	813	8475	4906	..	791	..
Delabole	886	5522	..	551	3935	1582	687	1863	..
East Cornwall	123	924	3	347	960	238	..	118	160
Falmouth	457	812	268	192	1674	85	..	176	123
Liskeard, St. Cleer & Dist.	1938	17372	977	769	8826	4156	1654	6883	105
Lostwithiel	398	2125	758	156	2008	1053	..	239	44
Menheniot	186	1724	607	308	1290	85	300	1478	70
Pensilva	395	2215	853	68	1320	1948	..	127	108
Penzance	2339	8956	886	422	8888	745	..	1996	625
Roche	261	496	603	136	1081	391	..	362	..
St. Austell	1618	6049	76	366	4648	1325	..	397	600
St. Blazey	529	4037	297	326	2540	1218	..	1812	..
St. Columb Road	919	5986	810	1291	4908	1124	330	3203	..
St. Mawes	370	565	620	71	529	714	..	42	..
Saltash	1407	11119	705	2173	6053	2531	402	9544	99
†Tokenbury Corner Coal ..	235	240	50	102	47	38	..	306	17
Truro	336	766	1285	..	1590	455	..	745	..
Wadebridge	567	3085	619	226	3116	1236	..	533	260
District Total for 1919	15218	85428	10210	8594	63658	25127	3373	30942	2382
District Total for previous year (1918)	14021	67909	8389	7542	47072	18793	2486	30704	1910
No. 2—DEVON—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Ashburton	270	811	257	338	1526	424	..	217	143
Axminster	110	153	94	21	332	14	..	218	10
†Barnstaple	560	746	..	..	843	37	..	96	..
Bideford	606	1794	1390	70	1647	779	..	1035	180
Bovey Tracey	848	6819	2342	668	5700	5057	..	1581	75
Brixham	1489	23786	2041	1263	12407	5506	236	13149	440
Buckfastleigh	1156	21366	1962	2555	11199	14140	2429	1445	..
Budleigh Salterton	300	2233	..	324	2020	444	..	183	..
Colyton	147	344	38	..	743	329	..	186	61
Cornwood	257	971	351	118	1871	..	..	390	..
Cullompton	199	3015	354	51	1428	419	279	1546	28
Dartmouth	570	2495	862	3	1893	1312	..	488	..
Exeter	7363	54906	13436	1254	43287	30841	1303	4625	1066
Exmouth	929	7912	60	..	3527	3401	..	2237	..
Honiton	407	1830	748	197	1582	1264	..	405	..
Ilfracombe	470	1452	142	388	2125	154	..	494	..
Kingswear	266	1513	818	450	1175	1365	..	439	..
Lee Moor	167	799	12	306	1050	205	..	391	30

† Nine months' trading.

‡ Three months' trading.

SECTION.

the Counties of CORNWALL, DEVON, and SOMERSET, for 1919, respective Counties.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
					Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Un-ion.
		£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	7	2	424	153	10360	380	87	0 9	..	5	2 12 0
2	31	5	2113	491	41463	2034	475	0 9	..	7	7 16 3
3	11	..	979	..	36566	3263	250	2 6	..	40	4 3 6
4	1	..	97	..	4452	278	39	1 9	..	..	..
5	4	1	499	159	10319	35	48	..	..	8	2 9 4
6	27	5	2722	500	62023	4135	750	1 3	..	11	24 9 9 9
7	10	..	637	..	14167	125	87	0 6	..	..	1 2 1 0
8	4	..	293	..	8452	618	74	1 6	..	6	14 1 6 0
9	3	..	226	..	7612	435	74	0 10	..	..	0 19 7
10	33	9	2769	1078	53230	670	452	0 1	..	..	29 14 1 0
11	6	..	375	..	10341	590	23	1 5	..	..	1 0 10
12	23	..	1235	..	20264	1624	246	1 0	..	23	8 6 10 0
13	10	..	764	..	18274	1519	165	1 6	..	..	8 2 5 10
14	12	..	1056	..	26530	2572	241	1 10	..	..	59 4 10 4
15	1	..	163	..	2974	24	24	..	1	..	1 16 3
16	27	7	2251	868	52245	5800	410	2 0	120	87	78 6 5 0
17	1	..	59	..	638	1	4	..	..	..	..
18	4	..	261	..	5908	314	22	1 0	..	..	1 8 7
19	9	..	617	..	14319	888	131	1 3	..	..	11 2 13 0
224		29	17540	3249	408837	25305	3002	..	121	150	292 71 8 3
222		26	13181	2572	327352	22127	2788	..	108	181	272 71 5 7
1	4	1	441	130	8528	160	32	1 0	..	2	..
2	1	..	63	..	3313	168	6	1 0	15	..	1 0 12 6
3	5	..	102	..	2789	279	5	1 0	..	..	..
4	11	2	575	207	17132	1162	72	1 4	..	..	2 11 8
5	16	10	1766	490	28950	1396	275	0 10	..	..	7 4 1 4
6	34	8	2331	616	59199	4875	1066	1 41	..	..	13 7 7 6
7	25	23	2208	1533	63094	5581	996	1 41	..	81	53 5 9 10
8	7	..	295	..	6859	192	84	1 0	11	..	1 10 0
9	2	1	131	111	4915	92	6	0 6	..	..	0 13 9
10	5	2	524	183	11696	886	40	1 6	10	..	3 1 5 0
11	4	1	222	99	5995	476	133	1 3	..	..	1 0 11
12	7	2	508	216	11301	352	48	0 4	..	..	2 10 0
13	155	32	12003	3039	179447	7470	2143	0 81	152	177	90 32 3 8
14	10	2	561	322	16447	161	329	0 6	8	5	7 4 11 6
15	4	1	273	150	75900	508	79	1 0	..	3	69 1 15 0
16	10	2	427	158	11513	675	48	1 0	..	5	10 1 19 0
17	3	3	338	277	8493	315	58	0 101	9	14	4 1 1 8
18	4	1	553	156	10256	656	36	0 9	..	..	5 0 17 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
DEVON—Con.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Moreton Hampstead	467	3289	..	273	3613	567	..	372	186
Newton Abbot	2411	26246	4505	2601	21900	8183	189	6706	521
North Tawton	150	842	333	103	665	42	..	847	..
Okehampton	700	3074	874	256	3550	693	..	452	50
Paignton	3100	29442	5484	2626	30049	13782	..	5672	508
Plymouth	63616	908646	50051	46243	427747	458991	69260	227399	2476
Plympton	1298	6239	5673	710	8217	5512	1079	943	271
Sidmouth	610	8263	1083	573	3646	1774	3570	1581	25
South Molton	647	5501	527	339	2422	740	..	3599	..
Tavistock	964	5955	175	455	3873	2419	81	1096	..
Teignmouth	1257	11731	1410	508	9977	2646	..	2820	45
Tiverton	819	6522	2463	..	5493	3349	..	1218	142
Torquay	4668	66846	6086	5019	29959	23651	3259	33372	1171
Torrington	596	2757	..	258	2428	65	..	1044	10
Retail Soc's. Total for 1919	97417	1218298	103571	167990	647894	588105	81685	316246	7438
Productive Society:— Plymouth Printers	220	1898	776	666	700	1749	..	219	1373
Special Society:— Devonport Royal Dockyard Canteen and Restaurant Society Limited	486	148	..	3208	1052	..	..	3734	..
District Total for 1919	98123	1220344	104347	171864	649646	589854	81685	320199	8811
<i>Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>89220</i>	<i>915025</i>	<i>98431</i>	<i>157500</i>	<i>529776</i>	<i>521415</i>	<i>90384</i>	<i>148032</i>	<i>4487</i>
<i>Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>1707</i>	<i>1146</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>1927</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>1578</i>
<i>Special Society Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2500</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>3708</i>	<i>..</i>
<i>District Total for previous year (1918)</i>	<i>89915</i>	<i>916876</i>	<i>99577</i>	<i>166332</i>	<i>532155</i>	<i>523591</i>	<i>90384</i>	<i>151840</i>	<i>6065</i>
No. 3.—SOMERSET—									
Retail Distrib. Societies —									
Bath	1502	7415	2975	78	5372	5571	..	1158	467
Bridgwater	3623	19141	5743	2225	17822	6958	3059	4064	2236
Bristol	22800	264317	36653	18902	129681	100259	120	114530	10126
Bruton	780	5154	1896	299	5475	3350	177	865	329
Butleigh	203	1800	..	214	1458	47	..	439	62
Chard	2684	51679	91	2498	22883	11394	11180	17368	1428
Chewton Mendip	141	823	..	120	1039	60	..	142	..
Coleford	930	14175	1900	484	7700	3724	..	6365	..
Crewkerne	821	10096	1220	500	9053	2822	1923	713	902
East Harptree	179	2408	..	319	1770	8	..	148	38
Frome	1936	17465	5184	769	9508	6862	1245	8196	..
Minehead	396	1294	76	762	1637	..	..	722	..
Oakhill	255	2353	15	314	1965	270	..	1453	187
Portishead	812	4925	1771	5	3582	2439	325	981	154
Radstock	8116	141577	25003	4546	68839	27327	9600	73858	..
Shepton Mallet	816	5300	1159	564	6432	2686	..	952	781
Stoke-under-Ham	336	2224	2289	360	2548	2344	..	389	160
Street Industrial	1095	7723	3891	587	7771	2400	236	3518	367
Taunton	2838	36849	228	1617	18568	6909	12119	5705	..
Templecombe	308	1866	100	277	988	560	..	821	63
Twerton-on-Avon	6259	55046	12826	2533	31741	17011	4361	27909	1820
Wellington	1700	41459	4197	613	19898	9533	9204	8941	1137
Wells	886	1050	1405	..	1515	1132	..	382	..
Weston-super-Mare	1322	11715	2277	732	7797	2784	1838	3734	..
Yeovil	3100	25736	7951	992	16551	5675	2779	15580	183
Retail Soc's. Total for 1919	63338	733590	118850	40310	401593	222125	58166	298933	20440

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.			Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
19	12	2	913	226	18590	352	133	0 4½	..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0
20	48	8	4193	1243	89337	5844	1167	1 3	..	24	6	..	..	12 0 4
21	1	..	89	..	3387	227	34	1 3	5	2	2	..	..	0 15 4
22	12	1	983	190	15678	735	136	0 8	..	2	8	..	..	3 2 6
23	66	9	6572	1283	121770	9354	1227	1 4½	..	97	47	..	..	6 15 5
24	1680	926	139093	88550	2158161	223976	38372	1 9	8954	4425	1053	320	1 2	..
25	32	4	1809	364	41797	2285	252	1 0	..	18	10	..	..	..
26	13	2	817	225	14687	1244	320	1 3	20	20	10	..	..	3 2 6
27	9	5	532	318	15319	1398	217	1 6	5	21	5	..	..	3 7 1
28	13	5	966	373	26277	2193	234	1 9	..	..	13	..	..	4 12 8
29	29	3	1970	326	36752	2278	449	1 0	35	29	35	..	..	6 5 0
30	8	3	644	266	14895	857	314	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 5 1
31	112	37	10129	4340	167011	14313	3050	1 4	..	200	198	..	..	22 14 0
32	14	3	725	279	17867	1781	109	2 0	..	46	3	..	..	2 11 2
	2356	1099	192756	105670	3190045	‡291889	51470	..	9224	5169	1660	459	2 11	..
33	..	17	..	2878	8193	756	108	..	130	32	..	..	..	1 5 0
34	17	..	992	..	17375	620	..	..	..	..	352	..	..	2 9 7
	2373	1110	193748	108548	3224613	‡293265	51578	..	9354	5201	2012	462	17 6	..
	2248	754	148920	68230	2532183	252649	41450	..	6247	3735	1653	447	9 8	..
	..	19	..	2025	8118	617	78	..	93	8	..	..	..	1 8 3
	20	..	1090	..	20788	1657	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	2 9 4
	2268	773	150010	70255	2561089	254923	41537	..	6340	3743	2018	451	7 3	..
1	12	..	1291	..	24068	1116	303	0 4	..	..	..	..	..	7 17 8
2	63	11	6064	1265	109045	6428	884	1 0½	111	168	13	16	18 11	..
3	592	95	61079	11368	734680	60902	11251	1 2	..	927	401	115	4 11	..
4	16	4	1473	379	30500	1910	207	1 6	..	..	10	4	10 7	..
5	3	..	236	..	8838	311	83	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	46	5	3927	625	87527	10214	2185	1 8	..	..	23	13	5 0	..
7	4	..	287	..	5865	221	32	0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	17	8	2039	808	48515	3698	614	1 4½	..	..	20	4	9 10	..
9	18	10	1292	696	39892	3037	434	1 2	..	..	7	..	..	..
10	4	..	236	..	8710	456	57	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 7
11	26	6	2343	1212	52166	3423	777	1 2	..	17	37	8	17 1	..
12	5	..	301	..	9133	801	46	1 0	..	..	5	2	1 3	..
13	6	3	358	192	13603	1105	103	1 6	..	..	4	..	..	..
14	13	5	1248	376	23549	786	225	0 7	..	..	1	4	3 6	..
15	208	42	16575	7094	385354	30567	5856	1 8	..	67	65	30	18 8	..
16	20	4	1636	390	29588	1286	217	0 4½	..	..	4	4	6 5	..
17	7	3	608	350	11967	749	100	1 1½	..	..	..	..	..	1 17 6
18	12	3	1324	248	28251	1434	357	1 6	80	..	8	..	..	..
19	51	13	4880	1443	96167	6425	1660	0 9	89	60	10	14	0 0	..
20	3	2	346	291	9600	594	86	0 11½	7	..	4	1	9 4	..
21	139	25	12014	2910	205905	11673	2168	1 0	..	227	69	30	10 0	..
22	27	15	2721	1285	57231	4172	1900	0 10½	..	70	6	8	8 5	..
23	6	..	387	..	8736	418	44	0 9	3	..	4	..	..	..
24	23	3	1967	492	31582	1806	475	0 9	30	28	9	6	1 0	..
25	47	10	4653	1188	80110	4854	1085	1 0	..	66	43	15	6 11	..
	1368	267	129235	32612	2137582	158386	31149	..	320	1630	743	291	7 7	..

‡ Before deducting loss of £352.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, includ- ing any Over- draft from Bank.	Re- serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods
							House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	
SOMERSET—Con. Productive Society:— Bristol Printers	73	£ 1049	£ 740	£ 541	£ 485	£ 1423	£ ..	£ 349	£ 717
District Total for 1919	63411	734639	119590	40851	402078	223548	58166	299282	21157
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	59825	578424	105304	39631	303484	198104	55642	226122	19568
Productive Society Total for previous year (1918)	68	801	418	274	770	443	..	764	345
District Total for previous year (1918)	59893	579225	105722	39905	304254	198547	55642	226886	19913

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.	Distri- butive.	Pro- ductive.		Net Profit.	In- terest on Share Capital	Aver- age Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
									Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Un.ion.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
26	..	13	..	1693	3659	643	47	1 9	71	22	..	0 7 9
	1368	280	129285	34305	2141241	159029	31196	..	391	1652	743	291 15 4
	1303	202	97564	21469	1660148	127755	24370	..	201	1553	721	272 12 2
	..	9	..	1114	3136	599	36	..	82	10	..	0 7 6
	1303	211	97564	22583	1663284	128354	24406	..	283	1563	721	272 19 8

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—CORNWALL	19	15218	85428	10210	8594	63658	25127	3373	30942	2382
„ 2—DEVON	34	98123	1220344	104347	171864	649646	589854	81685	320199	8811
„ 3—SOMERSET.....	26	63411	734639	119590	40851	402078	223548	58166	299282	21157
Totals, 1919	79	176752	2040411	234147	221309	1115332	838529	143224	650423	32350
Totals, 1918.....	78	163829	1564010	213688	207779	883481	740931	148512	409430	27888
Increase	1	12923	476401	20459	13530	231901	97598	..	240993	4462
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5288	..	..

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	76	175973	2037916	232631	216894	1113145	835357	143224	646121	30260
Productive Societies	2	293	2947	1516	1267	1185	3172	..	568	2090
Special Society.....	1	486	148	..	3208	1052	..	..	3734	..
Total for Section ..	79	176752	2040411	234147	221309	1115332	838529	143224	650423	32350

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Total for previous year (1918)	75	163066	1561558	212124	204673	880332	738312	148512	404878	25965
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918) ..	2	287	2508	1534	606	2570	2370	..	844	1923
Special Society Total for previous year (1918) ...	1	476	144	..	2500	579	249	..	3708	..
Total for Section for previous year (1918) ..	78	163829	1564010	213688	207779	883481	740931	148512	409430	27888

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.		Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
								Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	224	29	17540	3249	408837	25305	3602	121	150	292	71 8 3
2	2373	1116	193748	108548	3224613	293265	51578	9354	5201	2012	462 17 6
3	1368	280	129285	34305	2141211	159029	31196	391	1652	743	291 15 4
	3965	1425	340573	146102	5774691	477599	86376	9866	7003	3047	826 1 1
	3793	1010	260755	95410	4551725	405404	68731	6731	5487	3011	795 12 6
	172	415	79818	50692	1222966	72195	17645	3135	1516	36	30 8 7

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
3948	1395	339581	141531	5745464	475580	86221	9665	6949	2695	821 18 9
..	30	..	4571	11852	1399	155	201	54	..	1 12 9
17	..	992	..	17375	620	..	..	..	352	2 9 7
3965	1425	340573	146102	5774691	477599	86376	9866	7003	3047	826 1 1

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for tables showing increase of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
3773	982	259665	92271	4519683	402531	68617	6556	5469	2646	791 7 5
..	28	..	3139	11254	1216	114	175	18	..	1 15 9
20	..	1090	..	20788	1657	..	..	..	365	2 9 4
3793	1010	260755	95410	4551725	405404	68731	6731	5487	2011	795 12 6

WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties
HEREFORD, MONMOUTH, MONTGOMERY, PEMBROKE, and Part of

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. b These particulars are taken
this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Bream	264	786	533	799	2240	..	..	846	1
Cainscross and Ebley	5358	69548	5952	4434	36197	11595	6831	35817	2
Cinderford	3200	47863	1683	6927	26818	7493	1387	37176	3
Coln Independent	184	1098	..	582	1386	78	..	499	4
Dumbleton	297	1622	496	453	2861	127	..	277	5
Frampton Cotterell	1003	18851	2232	1147	10090	4989	365	8224	6
Gloucester	17705	391456	12449	23014	120672	55051	48030	238430	7
Hereford	2596	35150	3077	1519	19288	10471	331	14038	8
Kemble	540	3433	..	555	2363	341	504	909	9
Llanidloes	433	3480	596	117	2202	1464	349	460	10
Lydney	423	7317	359	538	3405	3107	..	2149	11
Pillowell and Yorkley	601	13167	92	638	7726	2168	..	5157	12
South Cerney	167	488	..	357	771	46	..	267	13
Stroud	4192	52569	1803	3329	30870	7820	3460	22910	14
Tortworth	53	168	..	..	366	..	..	35	15
Upper Lydbrook	92	425	757	83	1050	617	..	109	16
District Total for 1919	37108	647421	30029	44492	268305	106267	61257	367303	7741
District Total for previous year (1918)	34360	543400	26421	37999	169788	93033	47167	350257	6392
No. 2—BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMORGAN DISTRICT—									
Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Aberdare Workmen's	3764	65716	7803	5010	64347	17580	4348	5245	15886
Abergavenny	396	2448	209	204	1720	990	..	690	22
Abersychan and Talywain ..	4186	51850	13270	4977	52399	16690	9584	8335	20
Blaenavon	3086	66194	17304	3460	44417	15355	6264	18532	1096
Blaina	9766	223607	57185	10449	177015	33493	25201	82635	1905
Brecon	460	3933	436	446	3965	259	..	1307	109
Cardiff	5906	21414	18196	924	34118	18942	3460	2980	702
Chepstow	1447	13067	24338	640	16055	26284	..	1471	1022
Cwmbach	7939	142258	31553	13242	146741	20205	13313	13159	19705
Cwmbran & Pontynewydd ..	630	8816	1278	138	7683	3349	..	288	..
Cwmtillery	1474	26830	5740	2252	33742	8150	332	3639	..
Dowlais	3160	35570	7117	5097	36198	11930	711	5458	4732
Ebbw Vale	5053	66045	10249	1479	37055	13059	6916	27750	110
Garnidiffaith and Varteg ..	900	25747	3259	1498	23016	8670	..	2614	88
Merthyr and Troedyrhiw ..	2056	23560	1887	2767	24817	6823	2357	3997	1270
Newport	6618	97927	9492	3774	60086	15160	15901	32703	1320
New Tredegar	3307	42933	10023	2652	53000	7701	..	2020	7612
Penarth	1566	8697	6126	788	17047	1421	1641	1588	1216
Penrhiwceiber	395	3489	5088	..	8448	4120	..	205	2598
Senghenydd & Aber Valley ..	2094	31926	4834	4073	40326	7584	..	818	..
Trecynon and Cwmdare ..	1148	17225	930	1318	14221	3263	419	2752	1932

SECTION.

of BRECKNOCK, CARDIGAN, CARMARTHEN, GLAMORGAN, GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, for 1919, arranged in their respective Counties.

from the Registrar's Return for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Distributive.	Pro-ductive.		Net Profit.	Inter-est on Share Capital	Average Divi- dend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
										Educa- tional Pur- poses.	Chari- table Pur- poses.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1	11	1	721	168	16023	1954	30	2 0	..	..	2	1 0 2
2	95	23	9895	3143	244682	23403	2581	1 9½	..	..	85	27 7 2
3	92	18	7681	2627	185010	13266	2163	1 2	..	..	470	16 9 0
4	4	1	289	82	7224	638	19	2 1½	..	..	..	..
5	4	..	438	..	9806	477	74	1 6	26	..	..	..
6	25	6	2632	689	56803	2956	706	1 0	..	6	7	4 19 9	
7	438	65	43368	8580	675686	85624	13467	2 0	..	698	325	83 12 8	
8	53	15	4239	1818	62501	6027	1465	1 1	..	..	36	10 8 9
9	7	4	675	234	17927	1308	143	1 4½	..	..	1	2 13 10
10	5	3	423	172	12020	695	156	1 2½	..	..	4	2 12 10
11	5	2	644	222	15581	1184	322	1 0	..	17	..	2 0 4	
12	18	4	1184	629	39084	3955	515	1 7½	..	1	13	2 12 1	
13	2	1	111	104	4388	275	18	0 9	..	..	2	0 16 2
14	87	20	9258	2442	185907	16748	2041	1 8	..	120	42	21 7 0	
15	2	..	78	..	2168	88	8	0 6	..	..	..	..
16	4	1	321	135	6896	£123	2	..	..	..	..	0 5 10
852			162	81957	21045	1561706	+158598	23710	..	26	842	987	176 5 7
854			152	62830	14892	1271033	140097	19578	..	19	710	959	170 7 2
1	101	14	9087	3175	300159	29561	1479	1 11	..	60	151	23 2 6	
2	6	1	595	244	12849	813	95	1 3	..	18	9	1 18 2	
3	137	16	15361	2466	273110	22838	1915	1 6	..	253	101	20 14 0	
4	88	20	9840	2400	173285	6478	3269	0 9	..	38	60	15 8 0	
5	299	38	33380	5958	692012	52361	6864	1 2½	300	400	263	44 7 6	
6	9	2	819	195	17330	1093	130	1 3½	..	15	7	2 6 6	
7	140	16	11031	1897	174626	7810	756	0 11	..	291	85	22 1 2	
8	28	4	3133	714	77807	3326	573	1 0	42	42	48	6 15 5	
9	249	21	29688	3416	562385	49261	6674	1 6½	..	137	131	46 18 10	
10	15	..	2125	..	41194	2333	373	1 0	..	..	9	2 12 1
11	69	13	7251	1642	132198	6941	930	0 11½	149	76	22	8 6 0	
12	83	14	10449	1920	186069	10300	1204	1 0	..	27	60	15 15 0	
13	128	19	13317	2888	274137	25352	2560	1 6	..	..	340	24 2 4
14	31	6	3332	980	88073	8429	838	1 9	..	26	8	7 3 0	
15	60	11	5919	1435	139177	7854	710	1 0	..	30	43	9 7 6	
16	141	30	13283	4256	274908	16605	3433	1 0	..	50	124	31 15 5	
17	102	28	11424	3076	256012	19323	893	1 4½	..	60	46	17 13 9	
18	38	5	3618	720	67734	4367	349	1 0	..	62	53	7 8 4	
19	14	1	1679	78	34935	803	164	0 6	..	..	6	2 2 0
20	49	7	7117	1471	169873	16735	718	1 10½	..	50	74	10 5 2	
21	25	6	3013	684	74453	8078	521	2 0	..	24	32	5 4 2	

e Loss.

† Before deducting the loss of £123.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldgs., Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMORGAN DISTRICT— <i>Con.</i>									
Tredegar	3950	29336	24363	2040	39753	8153	1962	7312	1616
Treharris	1962	30605	..	3293	33767	10608	..	5459	660
Ynysybwl	5761	69850	9970	4416	54604	14242	2505	19364	9327
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	77006	1109052	270650	74937	1024540	274040	94864	251221	72055
Supply Association:— West Breconshire Farmers	410	3086	5849	1119	6245	2116	..	1411	7359
District Total for 1919	77416	1112138	276499	76056	1030785	276156	94864	252632	80314
*Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	69390	859447	196900	66090	678953	223322	110164	301537	38792
Supply Association Total for previous year (1918)	391	2582	3619	24	2933	521	..	610	6724
*District Total for previous year (1918)	69781	862029	200519	66114	681886	223843	110164	302147	45516
No. 8—WEST WALES DIST.— Retail Distrib. Societies—									
Abercrave	149	1273	490	1012	2693	605	..	212	523
Alltwnen and Pontardawe..	2014	18221	7740	3126	18291	389	2038	2632	5100
Ammanford	1766	30081	1893	1855	32588	6532	148	2481	818
Blaendulais	270	3073	512	..	4899	499	..	254	894
Briton Ferry	1542	20487	3281	1523	16280	5160	2098	5056	288
Burry Port	730	7295	2587	664	9155	1796	..	1077	442
Carmarthen	825	3599	1452	755	4056	1517	..	744	25
Craigcynparc	141	855	645	427	1591	140	..	69	288
Cwmgorse	552	8005	3489	2009	10460	1030	323	3799	158
Cwmllynfell	268	3170	139	665	3842	643	..	932	304
Gorslas	545	8530	1887	796	9871	1738	..	3628	29
Llanelly	1622	15282	1091	3606	12839	4339	416	5972	756
Llangennech	118	1415	..	240	1340	10	..	83	98
Lower Cwmtwrch	179	1980	1798	254	3352	381	..	376	349
Neath Abbey and Skewen.	587	10602	1883	2385	12624	3071	226	1618	1200
Pembroke Dock	2093	7961	1443	1099	9739	3159	..	946	120
Pontardulais	1542	21955	3236	2889	28674	2922	1708	1883	380
Pontyberem	670	10688	..	420	9529	1937	..	1691	257
Porthacwl	270	1386	4	529	1758	76	..	701	..
Resolven	1360	31743	590	2660	22499	6789	611	10232	1879
Swansea	5397	37859	21970	1068	51634	13468	5821	5541	666
Trimsaran	206	1594	668	705	4699	146	..	376	360
Whitland	138	251	..	95	506	..	..	130	48
Retail Socs. Total for 1919	22984	248205	56798	28782	272919	59815	13389	50433	14982
Productive Society:— Swansea Printers	94	1537	1784	375	467	1783	..	2123	469
District Total for 1919	23078	249742	58582	29157	273386	61598	13389	52556	15451
†Retail Societies Total for previous year (1918)	21009	172193	50781	25599	185639	51663	14617	35690	16264
†Productive Societies Total for previous year (1918)	90	1465	2158	366	796	2722	..	197	479
§ District Total for previous year (1918)	21099	173658	52939	25965	186435	54385	14617	35887	16743

* These totals include the Duffryn (Mountain Ash) Society, now amalgamated with Cwmbach Co-operative Society Limited

† This total includes Cwmbwrla Society, now amalgamated with Swansea Society.

‡ This total includes Cymmer, Corrwg, and Gwynfi Societies, now amalgamated with Cymmer

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
										Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
22	82	9	8065	1540	177468	7619	970	1 0	..	188	55	19 0 0
23	65	14	6506	1732	169141	17928	813	1 6	..	79	108	11 4 5
24	113	31	13661	3105	318203	27157	2142	1 6	..	220	103	26 5 0
	2072	326	223693	45992	4687138	353365	38373	..	491	2146	1938	381 16 3
25	10	..	1211	..	29511	1701	133	..	..	..	4	2 0 6
	2082	326	224904	45992	4716649	355066	38506	..	491	2146	1942	383 16 9
	1914	280	158269	33263	3530051	299330	29328	..	789	1771	1458	369 13 0
	10	..	1231	..	23848	852	244	..	..	..	7	1 18 6
	1924	280	159500	33263	3553899	300182	29572	..	789	1771	1465	371 11 6
1	6	..	644	..	11637	694	44	1 0	..	..	..	10 11 1
2	33	11	4014	749	92009	7442	578	1 0	..	..	71	7 19 0
3	51	11	5630	1318	118348	8763	1279	1 9	..	..	55	1 7 0
4	9	..	982	..	17485	2526	72	..	..	12	3	7 5 10
5	37	6	4050	991	69673	4331	839	1 0	..	19	35	3 6 4
6	13	..	1339	..	32372	2515	203	1 4	..	57	29	3 18 8
7	10	..	1003	..	21168	1465	150	1 0	..	73	15	0 15 9
8	5	..	530	..	8402	206	25	1 0	..	7	3	2 0 0
9	15	..	1622	..	41358	5021	202	2 0	..	131	11	2 1 8
10	7	2	927	137	17363	1373	131	1 3	..	8	2	7 11 0
11	15	9	1340	926	41785	4896	387	2 0	..	5	14	0 17 10
12	33	4	4003	605	70177	3396	520	1 0	..	70	24	0 18 2
13	2	..	233	..	7683	723	12	1 9	..	..	..	3 2 6
14	5	..	462	..	10938	530	54	1 0	..	2	5	10 8 3
15	25	4	2776	520	59569	3951	394	1 3	..	43	12	7 10 2
16	27	2	2247	299	46717	2138	375	0 11	..	..	10	2 14 9
17	37	10	4265	1523	111028	9809	847	1 6	..	15	22	1 8 1
18	16	4	1632	402	37245	2917	226	1 4	..	..	8	5 7 3
19	6	..	483	..	12351	894	61	2 0	..	4	17	21 0 0
20	47	6	4885	816	108083	9744	1253	1 6	..	134	23	1 1 3
21	121	29	11876	3396	174899	6997	1544	0 9	..	103	102	1 1 3
22	6	1	712	182	18176	951	13	1 2	..	3	10	....
23	1	..	88	..	3038	38	8	..	..	..	..	102 11 11
	527	99	55743	11864	1131504	†78294	9217	..	..	686	471	0 10 6
24	..	21	..	2360	5968	631	52	1 0	107	..	..	103 2 5
	527	120	55743	14224	1137472	†78925	9269	..	107	686	471	104 11 11
	468	85	39875	9677	883962	64505	6550	..	6	575	410	0 10 6
	4	16	520	1541	11305	296	64	..	..	..	1	105 2 5
	472	101	40395	11218	895267	64891	6614	..	6	575	411	

e Loss.

† Before deducting loss of £526.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Re-serve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machin-ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
							House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.		
No. 4—MID-GLAMORGAN DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Abergwynfi	630*	12517	1997	1852	11994	1277	..	4777	1833	1
Afan Valley	600	10391	2724	1642	12669	196	768	5089	21	2
Barry and District	1976	18807	3522	1611	19396	4908	868	1844	820	3
Blaengarw	499	9820	2044	865	11237	2318	43	559	1368	4
Bryn	152	1310	66	225	1236	56	..	412	350	5
Caerau and Maesteg	1553	13696	11516	1937	23739	6748	1701	1172	767	6
Cymmer	853	17528	1764	1758	18616	2827	789	1803	59	7
Ferndale	3635	39589	..	21177	41237	16508	1240	10472	9751	8
Glyncorrwg	584	10894	..	609	10055	924	..	1727	783	9
Llanharan	260	1116	..	9	1545	70	..	85	30	10
Mid-Rhondda	4825	38378	15882	5504	63250	7742	2038	2199	..	11
Nantymoel	2284	39888	5236	1904	35329	5661	816	6138	9425	12
Pantdu	363	6042	701	1603	5002	1736	207	3133	101	13
Penygraig	3998	32786	5737	3936	33496	8456	1326	9798	2627	14
Pontrhydyfen	322	6002	..	764	7377	319	..	883	1192	15
Pontycymmer	2239	38232	8339	2971	42803	7252	1450	2287	1576	16
Pontyrhyl	130	1861	..	300	1936	233	..	176	567	17
Taibach and Port Talbot ..	2213	28312	5791	3773	25892	12623	387	7721	295	18
Ton	4371	65235	18147	3147	57009	25570	1697	15318	186	19
Treorky	2140	28373	1952	10198	31479	6886	..	8917	3409	20
District Total for 1919 ..	33627	420777	85418	65785	455297	112310	13330	84510	35160	
† District Total for previous year (1918)	30982	315559	72506	56877	359269	100539	15542	58913	27496	

† These totals include the Cwmavon Society, which has now ceased trading.

No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.			Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.	Net Profit.		Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1	10	2	2066	239	61461	5010	284	1 6	..	26	20	2 2 0	
2	22	1	1925	191	52839	7614	448	2 3	..	10	2	3 2 6	
3	60	9	5553	1248	93520	6338	834	1 0	..	67	172	9 10 7	
4	14	3	1936	491	43699	4372	351	2 0	..	..	17	2 5 2
5	5	1	560	171	15512	1084	15	1 6	..	6	2	0 19 4	
6	65	5	4717	681	116923	7365	165	1 0	..	150	53	6 16 10	
7	23	..	3105	..	76098	10086	596	2 1½	..	122	23	3 17 0	
8	105	46	17930	6458	449354	49833	209	2 3	..	60	46	.. ..
9	13	..	1556	..	39039	3811	397	1 10½	..	..	1	2 12 1
10	6	..	412	..	10219	425	37	2 3	..	2	..	.. ..
11	143	8	17162	1276	354736	27514	935	1 6	..	..	67	20 16 8
12	84	18	10123	2483	232442	16154	1194	1 3½	..	70	54	11 19 0	
13	11	..	1138	..	38608	5858	238	2 3	..	..	..	1 11 3
14	113	17	14216	2538	308474	24189	745	1 6	..	25	57	19 15 0	
15	10	2	1110	243	29344	3234	42	1 10	..	15	4	1 17 6	
16	75	8	7670	1296	175977	14513	1697	1 7	..	55	179	10 18 6	
17	3	..	416	..	10323	533	66	1 1½	..	4	3	1 4 0	
18	69	22	6127	1882	157646	14841	1517	1 6	..	150	69	10 8 4	
19	130	14	11047	1304	223844	14036	1681	1 0	..	100	89	20 10 0	
20	57	5	6590	482	154805	14650	739	1 8	..	..	11	10 11 3
1018			161	116259	20983	2644953	231460	12190	862	869	140 17 0
864			114	78950	13619	2083773	155363	9217	796	780	132 15 6

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Prop-erty.	All other Invest-ments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
No. 1—GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD	16	37108	647421	30029	44492	268305	106267	61257	367303	7741
„ 2—BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMOR- GAN	25	77416	1112138	276499	76056	1030785	276156	94864	252632	80814
„ 3—WEST WALES	24	23078	249742	58582	29157	273396	61598	13389	52556	15451
„ 4—MID-GLAMORGAN ..	20	33627	420777	85418	65785	455297	112310	18330	84510	35160
Totals, 1919	85	171229	2430078	450528	215490	2027773	556331	182840	757001	188666
Totals, 1918	89	156222	1894646	352385	186955	1397378	471800	187490	747204	96147
Increase .....	..	15007	535432	98143	28535	630335	84531	..	9797	42519
Decrease	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4650	..	..

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

Retail Distrib. Societies ..	83	170725	£ 2425455	£ 442595	£ 213996	£ 2021061	£ 552432	£ 182840	£ 753467	£ 130898
Productive Societies	1	94	1537	1784	375	467	1783	..	2123	469
Supply Association	1	410	3086	5849	1119	6245	2116	..	1411	7359
Total for Section (1919) ..	85	171229	2430078	450528	215490	2027773	556331	182840	757001	188666

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

Retail Distrib. Socs. Totals for previous year (1918) ..	86	155741	£ 1890599	£ 346608	£ 186565	£ 1393649	£ 463557	£ 187490	£ 746397	£ 88944
Productive Societies Totals for previous year (1918) ..	2	90	1465	2158	366	796	2722	..	197	479
Supply Association Totals for previous year (1918) ..	1	391	2582	3619	24	2933	521	..	610	6724
Total for Section for previous year (1918)	89	156222	1894646	352385	186955	1397378	471800	187490	747204	96147

WESTERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am't Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
									Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	852	162	81957	21045	1561706	158598	23710	26	842	987	176 5 7
2	2082	856	224904	45992	4716649	355066	35506	491	2146	1942	388 16 9
3	527	120	55743	14224	1137472	78925	9269	107	686	471	103 2 5
4	1018	161	116259	20983	2644953	231460	12190	..	862	869	140 17 0
	4179	769	478863	102244	10060780	824049	83675	624	4536	4269	804 1 9
	4114	647	341675	72992	7803972	660443	64981	814	3852	3615	779 16 7
	365	122	137188	29252	2256808	163606	18694	..	684	654	24 5 2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1919.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
4469	748	477652	99884	10025301	821717	83490	517	4536	4265	801 10 9
..	21	..	2360	5963	631	52	107	..	..	0 10 6
10	..	1211	..	29511	1701	133	..	..	4	2 0 6
4479	769	478863	102244	10060780	824049	83675	624	4536	4269	804 1 9

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1918),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
4100	631	339924	71451	7768819	659295	64673	814	3852	3607	777 7 7
4	16	520	1541	11305	296	64	..	..	1	0 10 6
10	..	1231	..	23848	852	244	..	..	7	1 18 6
4114	647	311675	72992	7803972	660443	64981	814	3852	3615	779 16 7

A SUMMARY FOR ALL THE SECTIONS.

A SUMMARY FOR ALL THE SECTIONS.

[illegible]

A SUMMARY FOR ALL THE SECTIONS.—Continued.

[illegible]

DETAILED SUMMARY SHOWING SOCIETIES OF VARIOUS TYPES.

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.	
								House Property.	All other Investments.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Distributive Societies	1357	4131477	65644963	8766338	4897259	30955504	16933995	8027853	33604325	1745213	1
Distributive Federations ..	5	61	46357	155	2561	4674	2881	1652	34094	10271	2
Productive Societies	95	39331	1108056	1191509	501907	1148659	715108	84044	1056521	499910	3
Supply Associations.....	3	8351	359001	113068	134956	468830	201803	24741	101131	53276	4
Special Societies	4	736	20871	61823	1150293	1521	26326	57819	1152480	64202	5
English Wholesale Socy.— Distributive.....	1	1209	3898134	2461170	2934205	8027986	2498576	4400	10835478	5170151	6
Productive .....	..	..	..	9413251	..	7876295	2234399	..	..	..	7
Scottish Wholesale Socy.— Distributive.....	1	266	672305	3189907	1237145	1956759	589085	54046	2719484	879047	8
Productive .....	..	..	..	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	..	9
Irish Agricultural Whole- sale Society.....	1	588	28625	169675	13007	158647	..	..	7153	138506	10
Totals for 1919.....	1467	4182019	71778317	27022914	10871333	52211332	23456459	8254555	48519666	8560576	
† Totals for 1918....	1474	3894999	59250771	21222379	10453920	36542320	20489486	8134133	34026072	4859280	

DETAILED SUMMARY SHOWING SOCIETIES OF VARIOUS TYPES.—Continued.

No. of Employees on December 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the year.	Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	PROFIT.		
		Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	98940	31681	3617427	198930437	203908833	2682315	73149	147217	124882	19911 18 8
2	17	16	1860	153735	10237	1713	..	..	20	4 4 0
3	939	10136	1086509	7047147	*487282	52123	66248	5661	5361	238 5 5
4	1573	159	220843	2239312	74405	49766	..	..	75	41 13 1
5	1154	..	105535	954284	52808	1032	..	4	352	27 9 7
6	4457	..	779152	89349318	42466	133105	..	230	8802	600 0 0
7	..	27748	3263205	†26757947	205702	†321852	..	..	..	..
8	1780	..	284412	24789040	368645	32302	10024	..	37195	132 0 0
9	..	8743	797441	†7823535	168017	†49963	..	..	..	..
10	192	..	24928	1318806	9168	1425	..	..	..	3 0 0
	109052	78483	12164278	324781079	21809563	3003751	149421	153102	176657	20958 10 9
	101982	62401	8319030	248990307	17702567	2466078	110771	138786	143228	20257 1 0

* Total profits of societies showing a profit. Some societies showed a loss, the total being £530. † Also included in distributive sales.

‡ Charged to productive works for capital. The productive profits are the amounts before deducting this interest.

¶ For comparison of the various types of societies with the figures of 1918 see summary given in the Introduction to these statistics.

RETURNS RELATING TO

a These particulars are taken from our last year's returns. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
(A) Cotton, Linen, Silk, & Wool.	Corsets	1
	Cotton Cloth	2
	Hosiery	3
	"	4
	Ready-made Clothing	5
	"	6
	"	7
	Quilts, Table Covers, &c.	8
	Silk Twist	9
	"	10
	Worsted and Wool	11
	"	12
Total		
(B) Leather Workers.	Kettering Corset Manufacturing	1
	Burnley Self-Help Manufacturing	2
	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers	3
	Wigston Hosiers	4
	Kettering Clothing	5
	Ideal Clothiers (Wellingborough)	6
	London Clothiers	7
	Eccles Manufacturing	8
	Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing	9
	Macclesfield Silk	10
	Thomson, Wm., and Sons Limited (Huddersfield)	11
	Airedale Worsted Manufacturing (Bradford)	12
	Total .....	.
	Avalon (Rothwell) Boot and Shoe	13
	Chesham Boot and Shoe	14
	Crompton (Desborough) Boot and Shoe	15
	Excelsior (Sileby) Boot and Shoe	16
	Finedon Boot and Shoe	17
	Glenfield Boot and Shoe	18
	Higham Ferrers Boot and Shoe	19
	Kettering Boot and Shoe	20
	Kettering Union Boot and Shoe	21
	Leather Supply Association	22
	Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe	23
	Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe	24
	Leicester Self-Help Boot and Shoe	25
	Midland (Wellingborough) Boot and Shoe	26
	Nantwich Boot and Shoe	27
	Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	28
	Pioneer Co-operative Boot	29
	Ringstead Unity	30
	St. Crispin Productive (Raunds)	31
	"Sperope" Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	32
Total		

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1919.

from the Registrar's Returns for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					No. of Em- ployees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, B'ldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	453	19584	62	3575	25096	3100	300	1076	4531	209	16573
2	296	11907	29445	578	27824	10612	..	1287	11167	115	11772
3	376	14 84	14458	5315	35721	3660	..	8758	16904	128	78.2
4	552	18829	4086	92.3	26096	5249	..	8695	8854	75	8841
5	1429	41336	42073	36463	129457	17296	205	2272	13076	1040	79386
6	1477	35903	23831	44983	104369	23450	..	5651	26394	946	72172
7	135	2355	604	528	4250	100	..	487	2329	26	4042
8	214	16129	11852	4675	17135	9900	..	2004	6750	62	5327
9	128	11954	15366	2489	12816	3650	..	11610	20619	108	18217
10	255	8600	8582	833	9453	3608	..	5494	9327	130	13187
11	436	16269	38896	5251	399 11	14114	..	444	19688	113	15606
12	504	12996	5296	2578	24306	1	..	1399	5879	32	3898
	6285	210046	194051	116551	456424	94735	505	43177	145513	2984	252443
13	430	9880	12938	19709	23278	6169	..	30120	5525	254	27233
14	126	5089	3671	4172	9988	1391	..	729	3503	70	11406
15	242	5606	605	9233	9295	5043	275	2925	4888	120	10674
16	136	4612	6.28	5561	20. 07	1520	250	1718	7727	85	10977
17	28	5332	3.31	3000	8118	..	..	3453	2967	81	10585
18	266	3627	5974	2320	6054	1255	..	1256	5440	88	9577
19	291	8000	3756	4024	16455	1645	..	51	2925	90	10242
20	669	15958	16393	6953	30376	2129	..	1703	12634	227	30334
21	317	4614	5230	2912	10516	940	..	31	3133	66	7712
22	25	964	943	200	1026	1421	..	671	4356	8	1348
23	604	9897	10274	7139	27138	4517	..	2978	11726	182	23281
24	1010	14194	17877	16240	55040	6590	..	5941	16466	231	29910
25	248	5240	3673	5874	17331	3210	..	577	4284	77	9759
26	414	9966	13347	5220	35749	3521	..	5995	6943	147	18976
27	119	900	425	591	1906	1719	..	7	1434	36	2117
28	234	4208	8251	5278	16298	300	..	1852	2858	87	10782
29	77	3275	..	855	2.57	2005	..	680	41	30	3296
30	30	4205	1247	27.9	12973	475	..	3	1817	82	8227
31	66	8328	13443	5198	18685	1600	..	6116	7011	108	13371
32	294	5329	10719	7817	14080	1633	..	8863	7423	82	10635
	5626	129224	138925	112575	336675	47583	525	75704	113106	2151	260442

RETURNS RELATING TO

a These particulars are taken from our last year's returns. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.		NAME OF SOCIETY.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
(A) Cotton, Linen, Silk, & Wool.	Corsets	Kettering Corset Manufacturing	1	
	Cotton Cloth	Burnley Self-Help Manufacturing	2	
	Hosiery	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers	3	
	"	Wigston Hosiers	4	
	Ready-made Clothing	Kettering Clothing	5	
	"	Ideal Clothiers (Wellingborough)	6	
	"	London Clothiers	7	
	Quilts, Table Covers, &c.	Eccles Manufacturing	8	
	Silk Twist	Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing	9	
	"	Macclesfield Silk	10	
Worsted and Wool	Thomson, Wm., and Sons Limited (Huddersfield)	11		
"	Airedale Worsted Manufacturing (Bradford)	12		
Total				
(B) Leather Workers.	Boots and Shoes	Avalon (Rothwell) Boot and Shoe	13	
	"	Chesham Boot and Shoe	14	
	"	Crompton (Desborough) Boot and Shoe	15	
	"	Excelsior (Sileby) Boot and Shoe	16	
	"	Finedon Boot and Shoe	17	
	"	Glenfield Boot and Shoe	18	
	"	Higham Ferrers Boot and Shoe	19	
	"	Kettering Boot and Shoe	20	
	"	Kettering Union Boot and Shoe	21	
	"	Leather Supply Association	22	
	"	Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe	23	
	"	Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe	24	
	"	Leicester Self-Help Boot and Shoe	25	
	"	Midland (Wellingborough) Boot and Shoe	26	
	"	Nantwich Boot and Shoe	27	
	"	Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	28	
	"	Pioneer Co-operative Boot	29	
	"	Ringstead Unity	30	
	"	St. Crispin Productive (Raunds)	31	
	"	"Sperope" Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	32	
	Total			

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1919.

from the Registrar's Returns for 1918. c These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated : HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser		Subscriptions	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educa- tional Pur- poses	Chari- table Pur- poses
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
1	87812	5660	810	137	2½	1255	2 3	1617	0 6	110	60
2	144587	2237	590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	114840	6096	617	280	2	679	2 0	541	0 2½	57	77
4	91339	11094	785	377	10	760	2 9	1591	0 4½	152	46
5	350409	21247	1876	1428	3½	6841	2 1½	6888	0 9	300	428
6	417851	32612	1762	1761	5	7217	2 0	13801	0 9	500	571
7	13067	1232	109	109	5	142	1 6	446	0 9	..	13
8	37832	1123	1092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
9	100291	3038	583	..	..	846	..	..	..	..	108
10	49787	4880	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	85193	3259	787	787	5	830	2 6	276	0 6	..	62
12	73020	3959	453	704	3	97	0 8	2312	0 8	..	69
	1569028	96482	9894	5583	..	18667	..	27772	..	1119	1458
13	183886	8811	231	231	5	5850	..	250	..	..	..
14	41429	2282	237	237	2½	255	1 0	232	0 3	35	43
15	62398	4697	266	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	72	..
16	76729	5446	223	222	10½	1313	3 3	1230	0 4	195	..
17	48351	4203	265	718	15	1177	2 0	..	..	..	42
18	45624	3718	180	132	3½	740	2 3	930	0 5	70	52
19	46478	3045	377	..	..	319	..	586	0 3½	..	15
20	16131	10683	675	1009	7½	1443	1 6	3175	0 5½	105	102
21	43484	2443	213	65	2½	352	1 0	577	0 6	40	125
22	27164	1859	31	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	10
23	91788	4523	526	175	2	420	0 9½	1400	0 3½	135	..
24	154266	12927	700	397	3	2929	2 4	3468	0 6½	195	181
25	61789	8044	310	226	6½	628	2 0	1064	0 5	100	46
26	102758	6301	461	590	5	1171	2 0	3339	1 0	142	86
27	10830	669	75	22	2½	164	2 6	230	0 6	..	17
28	50890	3310	196	184	5	614	1 5	334	0 4	76	..
29	13573	816	116	45	1½	105	0 8	180	0 3½	21	3
30	39460	615	334	170	5	..	..	..	..	..	40
31	89838	5700	408	408	5	3739	..	..	..	..	..
32	67155	6190	256	202	5	1302	2 6	1333	0 6	60	..
	1419251	96082	6080	5033	..	22601	..	18428	..	1246	762

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.

NAME OF SOCIETY.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued.

(c) Metal Workers.

Needles	Alcester Needle Makers	33
Cutlery	*Sheffield Trade-union Sheep Shear Manufac.	34
Locks, &c.	Walsall Locks and Cart Gear	35
Clog Iron and Sundries	Calderdale Clog Sundries Manufacturing (Walsden) ..	36
	Total	

(d) Wood Workers.

Cabinet Making, &c.	Bolton Cabinet Makers	37
"	Bradford "	38
"	Newcastle-on-Tyne Household Furnishing.	39
"	Midland Wood Workers	40
Carriage Builders	Leicester Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights ..	41
	Total	

(e) Building, &c.

Building, &c.	Lincoln Land and Building	42
"	Oxford Builders	43
"	Wood Workers Limited (Letchworth)	44
	Total	

(f) Printing and Bookbinding.

Bookbinding	Bookbinders (London)	45
Printing	Birmingham Printers	46
"	Blackpool Union Printers	47
"	Bristol Printers	48
"	National Publishing (Manchester)	49
"	Co-operative Printing (Manchester)	50
"	Derby Printers	51
"	Hull Printers	52
"	King's Cross Publishing (London)	53
"	Leicester Printers	54
"	Long Eaton Printers	55
"	Nottingham Printers	56
"	Plymouth Printers	57
"	Portsmouth Printers	58
"	Swansea Printers	59
	Total	

	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					No. of Em- ployees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.		
		£	£	£	£	£	House Prop- erty.	All other Invest- ments.	£		£
33	159	1767	300	..	1401	458	..	560	1437	18	1486
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	304	11078	4716	10387	17476	6697	..	2068	13822	353	41714
36	148	1778	357	1250	961	1002	..	1504	836	17	1613
	611	14623	5373	11637	19838	8157	..	4132	16095	388	44813
37	68	1570	1501	1977	3131	354	..	1978	945	50	5219
38	64	3180	4105	67	5685	1999	..	175	614	25	3034
39	120	6362	25281	1290	5539	29849	..	1115	5279	65	9198
40	98	1940	647	200	2115	1017	..	74	783	21	2520
41	150	2382	2181	811	2900	2603	..	16	1462	41	4370
	500	15434	33715	4345	19370	35822	..	3358	9083	202	24341
42	622	5370	55332	4538	423	494	45938	18625	1007	6	1926
43	42	525	144	104	190	38	..	344	475	9	1098
44	7	8430	15572	..	3962	11256	..	10307	1061	6	772
	671	14325	71048	4642	4575	11788	45938	29276	2543	21	3196
45	79	336	..	14	179	53	..	383	134	5	676
46	279	19665	2496	2731	1668	16755	..	3844	8797	95	15554
47	139	1152	1014	569	520	500	..	588	1761	24	2721
48	73	1049	740	541	485	1423	..	349	717	13	16'3
49	360	11521	14089	..	3812	8052	..	6323	10146	48	8661
50	752	23679	..	45381	28474	13934	..	27696	34976	531	62189
51	95	1263	1832	1166	315	2437	..	1562	858	14	1674
52	68	2607	2613	4201	1058	7372	..	692	1746	29	3229
53	8	150	1000	1509	75	..	..	3866	1420	3	1200
54	476	11707	13442	4121	8252	10385	..	11512	11075	125	22172
55	27	526	..	103	209	87	..	835	207	6	1161
56	103	756	559	490	336	336	..	1171	341	9	1351
57	220	1898	776	666	700	1749	..	219	1373	17	2878
58	115	599	1275	..	164	1622	..	542	316	11	790
59	94	1337	1784	375	467	1733	..	2123	469	21	2360
	2893	78445	41620	61858	46764	66588	..	61705	74336	951	128309

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued.		
(c) Metal Workers.		
Needles.....	Alcester Needle Makers	83
Cutlery.....	*Sheffield Trade-union Sheep Shear Manufac.	84
Locks, &c.....	Walsall Locks and Cart Gear	85
Clog and Iron Sundries	Calderdale Clog Sundries Manufac. (Walsden)....	86
	Total	
(d) Wood Workers.		
Cabinet Making, &c.	Bolton Cabinet Makers	87
"	Bradford "	88
"	Newcastle-on-Tyne Household Furnishing.....	89
"	Midland Wood Workers.....	40
Carriage Builders.....	Leicester Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights ..	41
	Total	
(E) Building, &c.		
Building, &c.	Lincoln Land and Building	42
"	Oxford Builders.....	43
"	Wood Workers Limited (Letchworth).....	44
	Total	
(F) Printing and Bookbinding.		
Bookbinding	Bookbinders (London)	45
Printing	Birmingham Printers	46
"	Blackpool Union Printers	47
"	Bristol Printers.....	48
"	National Publishing (Manchester)	49
"	Co-operative Printing (Manchester)	50
"	Derby Printers	51
"	Hull Printers	52
"	King's Cross Publishing (London).....	53
"	Leicester Printers	54
"	Long Eaton Printers	55
"	Nottingham Printers	56
"	Plymouth Printers	57
"	Portsmouth Printers	58
"	Swansea Printers	59
	Total	

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated : HOW DIVIDED.)							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser		Subscriptions	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
33	9127	839	91	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	81158	6057	802	2876	6½	2798	1 10	..	..	148	100
36	8194	892	134	134	3½	52	1 0	387	1 0	..	30
	98479	7788	1027	3010	..	2912	..	387	..	148	130
37	11871	577	79	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	2
38	6278	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	27629	880	318	318	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	5013	354	85	..	..	63	0 6	..	..	..	..
41	12823	730	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	63614	2567	585	318	..	108	..	..	..	..	14
42	2043	1239	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1684	229	25	8	..	10	..	9	0 1½	4	2
44	1975	703	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5702	2171	1109	8	..	10	..	9	..	4	2
45	1269	134	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	38665	5489	878	1533	8½	1829	3 0	997	1 0	150	113
47	7037	359	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	3659	643	47	50	5	71	1 0	87	1 9	22	..
49	43872	530	477	477	5	..	..	..	..	..	32
50	264113	27371	1183	888	3½	2086	0 9	5826	1 9	..	446
51	5473	1116	61	93	3½	226	2 3	467	2 3	..	13
52	8071	935	125	94	2½	50	1 0	..	..	..	..
53	10715	1588	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	60322	4425	544	280	2½	918	0 10	1132	0 4½	230	48
55	2495	502	42	..	..	83	..	..	2 0	5	9
56	3381	573	38	56	3½	53	1 6	141	1 0	23	5
57	8193	756	108	..	..	130	..	..	..	32	..
58	2549	409	29	..	..	..	..	..	1 6	..	..
59	5968	631	52	26	7½	107	2 0	65	1 0	..	..
	465782	†44881	3657	3499	..	5563	..	8715	..	462	666

e Loss.

† Before deducting loss of £530.

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.		NAME OF SOCIETY.		
ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued.				
(G) Corn Milling.	{	Corn Milling	Derwent Flour Mills	60
		"	Northallerton Corn Mill	61
		"	Sherston Milling	62
		Total		
(H) Baking.	{	Baking	Alfred Joint Stock Bread and Flour	63
		"	Jacksdale Co-operative Baking	64
		"	Co-operative Bakeries (West Stanley)	65
		"	Greenwich Bread and Flour	66
		"	Swindon Provident	67
		Total		
(I) Laundries.	{	Laundries	Dewsbury	68
		"	Hyde	69
		"	Keighley	70
		"	Manchester and District	71
		"	Newcastle	72
		"	North-East Lancashire	73
		"	Rochdale and District	74
			Total	
(J) Various.	{	Bass Dressers	London Bass Dressers	75
		General	Brandsby Agricultural Trading	76
		"	Riverside Village	77
		Grocery Sundries, &c.	Co-operative Sundries (Droylsden)	78
		"	Morning Star Sundries (Leicester)	79
		Mineral Water Manufacturers	Licensed Trade Supply (Coventry)	80
			Total	
SCOTLAND.				
(A)	Cotton and Wool.—Woollen & Cotton		Paisley Manufacturing	81
(F)	Printing and Bookbinding.—Printing		*Dundee Printers	82
	"	"	Edinburgh Printing	83
	"	"	Glasgow Civic Press	84
	"	"	" Scottish Newspaper	85
		Total		
(H) Baking			Auchterarder Baking	86
			Bainsford and Grahamston Baking	87
			Burntisland Bread	88
			Carronshore Baking	89
			Chapelhall Federated Baking	90
			Glasgow United Baking (Glasgow)	91
			Hamilton Baking	92

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1919.

763

	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					No. of Em- ployees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machin- ery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
60	10	38631	7351	..	3984	12224	..	32573	26	57	8695
61	468	1737	..	..	857	2719	..	857	1035	2	185
62	53	550	301	252	127	608	..	102	689	2	160
	531	40918	7652	252	4968	15551	..	33532	1750	61	9040
63	602	3663	1973	300	546	5745	..	818	320	20	1778
64	2	800	..	200	565	407	..	439	..	6	798
65	h8	2074	5496	1450	2059	3325	..	2091	2198	24	2706
66	58	678	49	271	133	550	150	210	..	3	204
67	3466	6678	900	900	2139	5057	..	520	4011	12	1684
	4136	13893	8418	3121	5442	15084	150	4073	6529	65	7170
68	11	3574	3037	839	421	3604	373	2771	860	40	4146
69	7	3564	2421	..	1582	5418	..	122	58	91	6565
70	17	5220	1294	261	814	5410	..	255	489	40	3922
71	15	26470	2674	651	..	27449	..	3022	666	200	16908
72	64	21698	40217	3354	2408	16587	..	46712	3709	173	12848
73	13	4509	2500	200	722	6550	..	292	42	57	5570
74	19	7000	6249	525	1227	13302	..	63	131	78	7876
	146	72035	58392	5830	7174	78820	373	53237	5955	679	57835
75	65	968	..	3240	392	..	..	4664	1289	14	2412
76	352	5068	821	826	2657	1779	..	1914	3659	20	1714
77	50	1921	500	68	2182	..	..	374	119	10	698
78	507	25360	6627	6990	38734	10364	..	2482	12141	150	17769
79	554	42659	36275	3854	23278	62411	..	999	13515	126	8790
80	125	1587	2461	2750	2524	2992	..	1975	1741	15	3194
	1653	77513	46684	17728	69767	77546	..	12408	32464	335	34877
81	8503	89077	108561	14040	51300	33469	12614	108079	41955	403	41210
82	44	360	532	11	180	545	..	..	240	6	511
83	157	12893	4641	3000	882	13358	..	282	8440	86	12386
84	182	1775	503	2960	903	745	..	1690	2828	27	3745
85	h70	218	167	214	..	..	..	1767	1197	5	478
	455	15246	5843	6185	1965	14648	..	3739	12705	124	17120
86	422	2381	53	210	342	1073	..	1579	29	5	623
87	49-3	47532	977	3296	5578	10725	2036	43102	2232	72	11167
88	276	384	..	1000	328	924	500	39	..	6	756
89	375	3362	193	313	662	1004	..	2096	584	7	696
90	h8	2481	19978	1217	3443	6576	191	11890	1591	26	4706
91	h212	265049	371864	129910	107368	172390	20610	484-62	31781	1381	163335
92	h6	8552	64658	3658	4697	10356	602	68793	..	67	10999

* 31 weeks' trading. h Societies.

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.		NAME OF SOCIETY.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued			
(g) Corn Milling	Corn Milling	Derwent Flour Mills	60
	"	Northallerton Corn Mill	61
	"	Sherston Milling	62
Total			
(h) Baking	Baking	Alfred Joint Stock Bread and Flour	63
	"	Jacksdale Co-operative Baking	64
	"	Co-operative Bakeries (West Stanley)	65
	"	Greenwich Bread and Flour	66
	"	Swindon Provident	67
Total			
(i) Laundries	Laundries	Dewsbury	68
	"	Hyde	69
	"	Keighley	70
	"	Manchester and District	71
	"	Newcastle	72
	"	North-East Lancashire	73
	"	Rochdale and District	74
Total			
(j) Various	Bass Dressers	London Bass Dressers	75
	General	Brandsby Agricultural Trading	76
	"	Riverside Village	77
	Grocery Sundries, &c.	Co-operative Sundries (Droylsden)	78
	"	Morning Star Sundries (Leicester)	79
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	Licensed Trade Supply (Coventry)	80
Total			
SCOTLAND.			
(A) Cotton and Wool—Woollen & Cotton		Paisley Manufacturing	81
(F) Printing and Bookbinding—Printing		*Dundee Printers	82
" " "	" " "	Edinburgh Printing	83
" " "	" " "	Glasgow Civic Press	84
" " "	" " "	" Scottish Newspaper	85
Total			
(H) Baking		Auchterarder Baking	86
"		Bainsford and Grahamston Baking	87
"		Burntisland Bread	88
"		Carronshore Baking	89
"		Chapelhall Federated Baking	90
"		Glasgow United Baking (Glasgow)	91
"		Hamilton Baking	92

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes.
60	£ 288091	£ 3716	£ 1709	£ ..	..	£ ..	s. d. ..	£ ..	s. d. 0 1½	£ ..	£ 16
61	9740	177	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	6274	178	26	..	..	..	..	56	0 6	..	..
	304105	4071	1800	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	16
63	29437	2501	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
64	6711	242	40	40	5	..	..	170	0 5	..	..
65	22654	1185	99	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	..
66	2546	91	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	39480	5788	283	283	5	..	..	5597	3 0	..	7
	100828	9757	634	323	..	..	..	5767	..	..	62
68	7097	315	178	177	5	..	..	143	0 6	..	3
69	13234	818	89	..	..	..	..	193	1 8	..	..
70	8575	308	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
71	29743	595	524	..	..	..	..	503	0 4	..	..
72	42626	3543	1147	..	..	..	..	380	0 6	..	3
73	11681	460	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
74	17223	2110	350	..	..	..	..	1163	1 10½	..	..
	130229	8149	2774	177	..	..	..	2382	..	..	20
75	8024	1216	41	..	..	1192	2 0	..	..	57	12
76	75941	1416	238	..	..	..	..	505	1 0	..	27
77	1543	139	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
78	177404	15263	1898	1895	7½	1041	1 6	5275	0 9	..	107
79	112059	4398	1601	278	1½	220	0 6	934	0 2	10	11
80	13465	797	76	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	8
	388436	23229	3925	2173	..	2503	..	6714	..	67	166
81	482258	25905	4407	..	..	1291	3 0.	4561	0 8	..	708
82	1068	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
83	22324	907	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
84	8226	567	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
85	6287	482	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	38405	1972	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	80
86	6692	695	91	..	..	..	..	594	2 2	..	10
87	113282	16812	1894	..	..	..	..	13850	2 8½	79	158
88	3988	325	68	..	..	..	..	..	1 6	..	1
89	7869	1483	115	..	..	..	..	1458	3 9	..	5
90	59068	7772	124	1193	5	..	..	7482	2 11	..	99
91	162-739	125749	12808	..	..	12603	1 0	73879	1 0	2521	787
92	117160	8452	428	..	..	..	..	6901	1 3	..	185

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.

NAME OF SOCIETY.

SCOTLAND—Continued.

(H) Baking	Kettle Baking	98
"	Newburgh and Mount Pleasant Baking	94

Total

(I) Laundry	Scottish Laundry (Barrhead)	95
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ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

(A) Flannel	Littleborough	96
(A) Hosiery	Huthwaite	97
(A) Corsets	Desborough and Bristol	98
(A) Shirt Factories	Broughton, Pelaw, and Sheffield	99
(A) Woollens	Batley	100
(A) Weaving Sheds	Bury, Chorley, and Radcliffe	101
(A) Clothing Factories	Broughton, Crewe, Hebden Bridge, Leeds, and Pelaw	102
(B) Boots and Shoes and Tanneries	Grappenhall, Heckmondwike, Leeds, Leicester, Rushden, and Street	103
(C) Iron Works	Keighley	104
(C) Hardware	Dudley	105
(C) Tinplate	Birtley	106
(D) Cabinet Works	Bristol, Broughton, and Pelaw	107
(F) Printing Works	Longsight, Leicester, and Pelaw	108
(G) Flour Mills	Avonmouth, Bristol Cake, Dunston, Halifax, Hull, Liverpool, Oldham, Silvertown, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, and Trafford Park	109
(J) Biscuits, Sweets, &c.	Crumpsall	110
(J) Preserves, Pickles, &c.	Acton, Clayton, Hull, Middleton, and Reading ..	111
(J) Soap, &c.	Dunston, Irlam, and Silvertown	112
(J) Tobacco	Manchester	113
(J) Lard	Hartlepool and Irlam	114
(J) Brushes, Mats, &c.	Leeds	115
(J) Paints, Varnish, &c.	Rochdale	116
(J) Creameries	Tralee and two auxiliaries	117
(J) Farms	Adlingfleet, Coldham, Compton Bassett, Clitheroe, Crewe, Down Ampney, Hetton, Holburn, Marden and Roden	118
(J) Margarine	Higher Irlam	119
(J) Colliery	Shilbottle	120

Total

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

(A) Woollen and Clothing	Shieldhall (Glasgow), Ettrick, and Galston Mills ..	121
(B) Leather, Boots and Shoes	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	122
(D) Cabinet, Brush, Saddlery, & Tinware	"	123
(F) Printing and Bookbinding	"	124
(G) Corn Milling, &c.	Chancelot, Junction, and Regent Flour Mills, Edinburgh and Glasgow	125
(J) Various— Preserves, Confections, Chemicals, Pickles, and Coffee	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	126
Tobacco	"	127
Miscellaneous	"	128
Soap	Grangemouth	129

Total

	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.					No. of Em- ployees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
93	580	1675	26	283	395	610	..	1641	60	7	914
94	380	771	..	150	186	214	..	1609	7	5	599
	7242	332187	457749	140037	122999	203872	23939	610311	36284	1576	193795
95	779	5090	13478	3106	1398	11445	..	7785	1592	196	11918
96	172359	..	134081	74562	..	..	..	241	27526
97	147183	..	109417	67146	..	..	..	749	54606
98	97106	..	97653	7186	..	..	..	444	34348
99	296458	..	230175	43264	..	..	..	1277	85362
100	39658	..	37301	3261	..	..	..	260	30255
101	228051	..	164559	68460	..	..	..	775	87474
102	195152	..	124334	68789	..	..	..	2445	253086
103	751966	..	615890	123359	..	..	..	2767	291232
104	18174	..	12498	7639	..	..	..	109	16153
105	15363	..	11137	7443	..	..	..	163	20575
106	4230	..	3360	812	..	..	..	36	4074
107	153261	..	144934	43188	..	..	..	736	84332
108	237418	..	158491	146100	..	..	..	2027	198502
109	2424758	..	991644	616585	..	..	..	1690	294788
110	74277	..	64343	25446	..	..	..	739	67695
111	1349335	..	1914493	262828	..	..	..	2007	255958
112	1179529	..	1457143	74903	..	..	..	1876	209746
113	521920	..	658146	11003	..	..	..	930	89666
114	153051	..	97240	3723	..	..	..	39	7644
115	30649	..	26708	4314	..	..	..	247	27053
116	14341	..	21033	3433	..	..	..	32	3942
117	1200	..	1499	..	..	..	..	15	1475
118	560785	..	166573	380988	..	..	..	521	56356
119	723740	..	633510	167432	..	..	..	661	70263
120	28272	..	133	22035	..	..	..	400	56272
	9413251	..	7876295	2234399	..	..	..	II. 6662	II. 934822
121	367030	..	330884	63377	..	..	..	2408	200816
122	192076	..	118027	9813	..	..	..	1142	10-525
123	92437	..	91510	28456	..	..	..	483	61840
124	57899	..	34787	29208	..	..	..	424	44770
125	343908	..	264353	50304	..	..	..	355	67630
126	230000	..	291531	18506	..	..	..	972	83045
127	198710	..	254161	1328	..	..	..	260	16670
128	136487	..	96573	40596	..	..	..	558	53937
129	97451	..	80626	12638	..	..	..	189	21322
	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	..	III. 1952	III. 188886
	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	..	8743	797441

II. Purchasing Depôts, Shipping Department, Building Department, &c.

III. Buying, Service, and Carting Departments.

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
SCOTLAND—Continued.		
(H) Baking	Kettle Baking.....	93
"	Newburgh and Mount Pleasant Baking	94
	Total	
(I) Laundry	Scottish Laundry (Barrhead)	95
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Flannel	Littleborough.....	96
(A) Hosiery	Huthwaite	97
(A) Corsets	Desborough and Bristol	98
(A) Shirt Factories	Broughton, Pelaw, and Sheffield	99
(A) Woollens	Batley	100
(A) Weaving Sheds	Bury, Chorley, and Radcliffe	101
(A) Clothing Factories	Broughton, Crewe, Hebden Bridge, Leeds, and Pelaw.....	102
(B) Boots and Shoes and Tanneries....	Grappenhall, Heckmondwike, Leeds, Leicester, Rushden, and Street	103
(C) Iron Works.....	Keighley	104
(C) Hardware	Dudley	105
(C) Tinplate	Birtley	106
(D) Cabinet Works	Bristol, Broughton, and Pelaw	107
(F) Printing Works	Longsight, Leicester, and Pelaw	108
(G) Flour Mills	Avonmouth, Bristol Cake, Dunston, Halifax, Hull, Liverpool, Oldham, Silvertown, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, and Trafford Park	109
(J) Biscuits, Sweets, &c.	Crumpsall	110
(J) Preserves, Pickles, &c.	Acton, Clayton, Hull, Middleton, and Reading ..	111
(J) Soap, &c	Dunston, Irlam, and Silvertown.....	112
(J) Tobacco	Manchester.....	113
(J) Lard	Hartlepool and Irlam	114
(J) Brushes, Mats, &c.....	Leeds	115
(J) Paints, Varnishes, &c.....	Rochdale	116
(J) Creameries	Tralee and two auxiliaries	117
(J) Farms	Adlingfleet, Coldham, Compton Bassett, Clitheroe, Crewe, Down Ampney, Hetton, Holburn, Marden, and Roden	118
(J) Margarine	Higher Irlam	119
(J) Colliery	Shilbottle	120
	Total	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Woollen and Clothing.....	Shieldhall (Glasgow), Ettrick, and Galston Mills..	121
(B) Leather, Boots and Shoes.....	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	122
(D) Cabinet Brush, Saddlery, & Tinware	"	123
(F) Printing and Bookbinding.....	"	124
(G) Corn Milling, &c.	Chancelot, Junction, and Regent Flour Mills, Edinburgh and Glasgow	125
(J) Various—		
Preserves, Confections, Chemicals,		
Pickles, and Coffee	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	126
Tobacco	"	127
Miscellaneous	"	128
Soap	Grangemouth.....	129
	Total.....	

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.
93	£ 10188	£ 1178	£ 70	£ 70	5	£ ..	s. d. ..	£ 612	s. d. 2 5	£ ..	£ 13
94	4270	953	89	..	..	..	..	599	2 9	..	..
	1951206	163419	15637	1263	..	12603	..	105375	..	2600	1258
95	29824	809	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
96	185895	4334	6056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	415662	6835	5108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	157104	9119	3639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	508570	4686	9530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	135164	4845	1410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	744492	16694	8597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	755379	28613	7981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	1521235	53100	27159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	54764	1189	459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	70822	12757	632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	9773	914	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	236948	2614	5253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	585543	7007	3497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	9646851	86892	94689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	573620	35690	3138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	2550482	e8974	36808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	2608507	42351	39622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	1584631	e25265	16844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	974411	26565	5895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	76664	2767	1181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	58184	1967	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	29137	1221	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	237780	e13347	17535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	2453995	e95429	19862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	76329	e1382	1085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26151947	205702	321852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	826477	65949	11408	..	..	..	..	..	} 0 5	..	..
122	536525	18268	3842	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
123	195806	8160	3027	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
124	176619	2177	1874	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
125	2775752	30704	11263	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
126	1029130	22703	6479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	634250	13745	4801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	1238313	e7654	4087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	410663	13965	3132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	7823535	168017	49963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

e Loss.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

	No. of Societies.	LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.				
		No. of Mem- bers.	Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to Society for Goods.
								House Property.	All other Invest- ments.	
England and Wales.....	80	28052	£ 666456	£ 605878	£ 338539	£ 970997	£ 451674	£ 47491	£ 326607	£ 407874
Scotland.....	15	16279	441600	585631	163868	177662	263434	36553	729914	92536
English Wholesale Society	1	..	..	9413251	..	7876295	2384399	..	..	..
Scottish Wholesale Society	1	..	..	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	..
Total.....	97	39331	1108056	12260758	501907	10637411	3203793	84044	1056521	499910

NET SURPLUS (after paying share interest stated) : HOW DIVIDED.												
No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
					†Amount Paid.	£	Amount Paid.	£	Amount Paid.	£	Educa- tional Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.
1	7837	£ 822466	£ 295177	£ 31485	£ 20124	£ 52354	£ 70230	£ 3046	£ 3296			
2	2299	264043	192105	20698	1263	19894	109936	2615	2065			
3	27748	3263205	26151947	321852	..	..	..	..	..
4	8743	797441	7823535	49963	..	..	..	..	..
46627	5147155	41022629	861001	439398	21387	66248	180166	5661	5361			

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

Exclusive of the Productive Departments of the Wholesale Societies).

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	No. of Societies.	No. of Mem- bers.	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
			Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments.		Owing to the Society for Goods.
								House Property.	All other Invest- ments.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:—			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Wool	12	6285	210046	194051	116551	456424	94785	505	49177	145513
Boots, Shoes, and Leather ...	20	5626	129224	138925	112575	336675	112575	525	75704	113106
Metal, Hardware, &c.	4	611	14623	5373	11637	19838	8157	..	4132	16095
Wood Workers	5	500	15434	33715	4345	19370	35822	..	3858	9083
Building and Quarrying,....	3	671	14325	71048	4642	4575	11788	45938	29276	2543
Printing and Bookbinding,...	15	2893	78445	41620	61858	46764	60598	..	61705	74396
Corn Milling	3	531	40918	7652	252	4968	15551	..	33532	1750
Baking	5	4136	13893	84121	8121	5442	15084	150	4078	6529
Laundries	7	146	72035	53922	5390	7174	79820	373	53237	5955
Various	6	1653	77513	46684	17728	69767	77546	..	12408	32464
Total.....	80	23052	666456	605378	338539	970397	451674	47491	326607	407374
SCOTLAND:—										
Cotton and Wool	1	8503	89077	108561	14040	51300	33469	12614	108079	41955
Printing and Bookbinding,...	4	455	15246	5843	6185	1965	14648	..	3739	12705
Baking	9	7242	332187	457749	140037	122999	203872	23939	610311	86284
Laundry	1	79	5090	13478	3106	1398	11445	..	7785	1592
Total.....	15	16279	441600	585631	163368	177662	263434	36553	729914	92536
Total for United Kingdom ..	95	39331	1108056	1191509	501907	1148659	715108	84044	1056521	499910

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES—Continued.

(Exclusive of the Productive Departments of the Wholesale Societies.)

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Sales during the Year.	Amount of Profit for Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.			
						To Capital.	To Labour.	To Purchaser.	Subscriptions.
						† Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	2984	252443	1569028	96482	9894	5583	18667	27772	1119
2	2151	260442	1419251	96082	6080	5033	22601	18428	1458
3	388	44813	98479	7788	1027	3010	2912	387	762
4	202	24841	63614	2567	685	318	108	..	148
5	21	3196	5702	2171	1109	8	10	..	14
6	951	128309	465782	44881	3657	8499	5553	..	2
7	61	9040	304105	4071	1800	..	..	8715	666
8	65	7170	100828	9757	634	323	..	56	16
9	679	57835	130229	8149	2774	177	..	5767	62
10	935	34877	388436	23229	3925	2173	2503	2382	20
								6714	166
	7837	822406	4545454	295177	31485	20124	52354	70230	3046
1	403	41210	482258	25905	4407	..	1291	4561	..
2	124	17120	38405	1792	341	..	..	..	708
3	1576	193795	1951206	163419	15637	1363	12603	105375	80
4	196	11918	29824	809	253	..	..	..	1958
								10	19
	2299	264043	2501693	192105	20688	1263	18894	109936	2065
	10136	1086509	7047147	487282	52123	21987	66248	180166	5361

Detailed List of Subscriptions Received from Societies

FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1919.

IRELAND.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
456	Armagh	2	7	6
766	Ballymena and Harryville ..	3	19	9
17900	Belfast	93	4	6
—	Callan Co-op. Agricultural..	0	13	7
350	Clonmel	1	16	5
135	Coalisland	0	12	6
—	Coleraine	0	6	11
434	Cork, City of	2	5	2
108	Drumaness	0	14	6
132	Drumreaney	0	13	6
823	Dublin Consumers	4	6	2
1003	„ Industrial	5	4	2
295	„ University	0	10	0
394	Dundalk	2	1	0
1501	Enniscorthy	7	16	4
696	Enniskillen	3	12	6
—	Finesk	0	12	6
128	Foynes	1	1	4
81	Greenore	0	8	10
—	Irish Agricul. C. Wholesale..	3	0	0
—	„ Organisation..	4	0	0
—	„ Co-operative Agency ..	1	1	0
1950	Lisburn	10	3	2
186	Lucan	0	19	3
—	Naas Agricultural	1	0	7
278	Newtownards	1	7	0
457	Portadown	2	7	1
387	Queenstown	2	0	4
64	Rossclare Harbour	0	6	10
—	Szechwan C.S., Chungking,			
	W. China	0	5	0
189	Warrenpoint	1	0	10
465	Waterford	2	4	3
—	Wexford	0	11	6
29188		£162	14	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
407	Aberystwyth	1	15	4
4816	Alcester	29	8	4
886	Annesley Colliery	4	12	3
636	„ Woodhouse	3	6	3
732	Atherstone	1	18	2
220	Barrow-on-Soar	1	0	2
2050	Barwell	10	13	6
783	Bidford	4	1	3
41933	Birmingham Industrial ..	218	8	0
369	„ Printers	3	3	0
118	Blue Lias	0	12	6
1934	Bolsover	11	17	6
2466	Boston	12	16	10

Midland Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
—	Bradfield-on-the-Green	0	8	3
85	Brassington	0	8	10
285	Bridgnorth	1	13	4
168	Broughton Astley	0	17	10
3467	Bulwell	12	17	0
766	Burbage	3	16	3
1070	Burton Latimer	5	11	5
12234	Burton-on-Trent	61	0	9
5050	Cannock	26	6	0
715	Chirk and District	3	11	2
2808	Cinderhill	14	12	6
6379	Coalville	16	12	4
1060	Codnor Park and Ironville ..	5	18	4
135	Cogenhoe	0	14	1
—	Co-operative Productive Federation	1	1	0
216	Cosby	1	3	0
131	Coventry Licensed Trade..	1	10	0
25282	„ Perseverance	138	6	10
137	Croft	0	14	7
267	Crompton Boot Manufact'rs	2	0	0
1470	Daventry	7	13	0
93	Denton	0	9	9
32667	Derby	170	3	0
72	„ Printers	0	15	0
1970	Desborough	10	8	10
7115	Dudley	15	0	0
963	Earls Barton	5	3	0
210	Ellesmere and District ..	1	1	0
1229	Enderby	13	3	5
350	Fenny Compton	1	16	6
915	Finedon	4	15	4
28	„ Boot and Shoe	1	0	0
437	Fleckney	2	5	10
5071	Gainsborough	26	4	0
262	Glenfield	1	7	3
264	„ Progress Boot & Shoe	2	2	0
3422	Grantham	17	15	0
10859	Great Grimsby	56	11	0
2180	Great Wigston	11	9	2
148	Groby	1	4	8
186	Hackleton	0	19	5
1924	Halesowen and Hasbury ..	10	0	4
418	Harbury	2	3	4
161	Harlestone	0	16	3
740	Harpole	3	17	1
280	Hathern	1	9	2
502	Higham Ferrers	2	12	0
275	Higham Ferrers Boot & Shoe	1	12	0
220	Highley	1	3	0
3880	Hinckley	20	4	2
101	Hollington	0	10	6
4612	Hucknall Torkard	24	0	0
180	Huncoate	0	18	9
674	Huntingdon	3	9	7
1355	Ideal Clothiers—Wellingboro'	10	0	0

DETAILED LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES.

Midland Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
5656	Ilkeston	30	0	0
451	Irchester	2	7	6
1076	Ironbridge & Coalbrookdale..	5	12	1
749	Irthlingborough	3	18	6
—	Jacksdale and Selston Baking	0	7	6
9390	Kettering	47	8	9
652	" Boot and Shoe....	6	6	0
1459	" Clothing	8	10	0
439	" Corset Manufac... ..	3	0	0
812	" Union Boot & Shoe ..	2	12	0
269	Keyworth	1	8	2
3608	Kidderminster	19	14	7
158	Kirby Muxloe	0	16	4
2874	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	14	19	5
328	" Manuftrs.	2	2	0
6679	Langley Mill and Aldercar ..	35	15	2
812	Langwith	4	4	7
426	Lea and Holloway	1	11	4
—	Leather Supply Association..	3	3	0
28737	Leicester	149	5	8
569	" Anchor Boot & Shoe ..	4	10	0
—	" Tenants	0	16	8
1014	" Boot and Shoe	8	0	0
113	" Carriage Builders..	0	12	0
—	" Co-op. Sm'll H'lders ..	0	10	0
412	" Morning Star Sun- dries.....	2	6	10
432	" Printing	2	8	0
229	" Self-Help Bt.&Shoe ..	1	10	0
18195	Lincoln Equitable	94	15	3
627	" Land and Building..	3	5	3
4023	Lockhurst Lane	20	16	8
1456	Long Buckby	8	0	0
12192	Long Eaton	63	19	10
27	" Printing	0	5	0
491	Loughborough	2	11	2
420	Lowdham	2	3	11
13580	Mansfield and Sutton	70	15	4
3325	Market Harboro'	17	18	6
201	Markfield	1	0	10
248	Mayfield	1	5	10
2445	Melton Mowbray	12	15	2
376	Midland Boot Manufacturers	2	7	0
54	" Wood Workers....	0	5	0
356	Milford	1	17	1
375	Moulton	2	14	5
485	Mount Sorrel	2	10	0
—	Murcot	1	1	0
—	National Managers' Assoc...	1	0	0
3160	Netherfield	15	18	9
2631	Newark	15	3	6
1332	Newtown, Mont.	6	12	5
226	Northampt'nshire Productive	1	10	0
9016	Northampton	44	16	6
15	" I.L.P. Boot.. ..	0	5	0
18937	Nottingham	102	1	11
108	" Printers.....	0	15	0
8419	Nuneaton	47	18	4
355	Oadby	1	16	7
2903	Oakengates	14	12	0
1318	Oswestry	6	17	4
18498	Peterborough	97	17	3
1070	Pinxton	5	11	5
68	Pioneer Boot Wks., North'nts	0	12	6
68	Pitsford	0	7	1
1866	Pleasley and Pleasley Hill ..	9	14	7
881	Prees	1	15	0
—	Quorn	0	10	0
329	Radcliffe on-Trent	1	13	6
263	Ratby	1	7	6
1555	Raunds Distributive	8	2	6
1734	Retford	6	6	0

Midland Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
205	Ringstead Distributive.....	1	1	5
26	" Unity	0	10	0
13863	Ripley	72	2	8
—	Riverside Village	1	5	0
1070	Rothwell	5	11	6
384	" "Avalon" Bootand Shoe	2	1	8
690	Ruddington	3	11	11
8247	Rugby	42	19	0
1860	Rugeley	9	7	6
2617	Rushden	13	12	6
66	St. Crispin (Raunds)	2	2	0
749	St. Ives (Hunts.)	4	13	8
190	St. Martin's	1	3	9
94	Saxby	0	9	9
820	Selston	4	5	6
1199	Shepshed	6	5	0
4650	Shrewsbury	24	4	4
115	Sibley Boot and Shoe	0	14	0
280	Skegness	1	8	5
9250	Soho	51	5	7
517	Southwell	2	15	2
1460	Spalding	7	12	0
282	Sperero Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	1	15	3
8436	Stafford	18	3	4
1549	Stanton Hill	8	1	4
2828	Stapleford and Sandiacre ..	14	4	2
384	Stoney Stanton, New.....	2	0	0
5900	Tamworth	30	9	3
11732	Ten Acres and Stirchley ..	61	2	0
528	Thrapston	2	14	9
36	Tibberton	0	4	2
1509	Tibshelf	7	17	2
1314	Tipton	7	9	3
14943	Walsall	78	14	3
276	" Locks & Cart Gears..	1	10	0
332	Warsop Vale.....	1	10	11
1608	Wednesbury and Dist. New..	8	6	8
3511	Wellington' Midland	18	5	8
318	Welshpool	1	13	2
849	Whetstone	1	17	6
520	Wigston Hosiers	1	15	0
560	Wisbech Phoenix	2	18	4
840	Wollaston	4	7	6
7015	Wolverhampton	36	10	8
6783	Worcester New	35	6	8
260	Yardley Hastings	1	7	6

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NORTHERN SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
690	Allendale	3	11	10
977	Alston	1	19	4
1957	Amble	10	8	4
9184	Annfield Plain	83	0	0
6069	Ashington Industrial	31	17	2
1122	" Equitable	5	3	10
2809	Aspatria	12	3	1
1027	Backworth	5	7	0
1093	Barnard Castle	5	13	8
257	Bearpark Colliery	1	2	8
672	Bebside	3	10	0
2510	Bedlington	13	1	4
6174	Birtley and District	32	13	1
20025	Bishop Auckland	104	5	11
14698	Blyden-on-Tyne	76	11	0
2503	Blyth Central	14	12	0

Northern Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
4304	Boldon Industrial	22	8	4
1627	Brandon and Byshottles	8	9	6
1200	Broomhill	6	8	3
168	Broughton Moor.....	0	17	6
—	Burnopfield	3	15	7
633	Cambois	3	6	8
11448	Carlisle	59	12	11
389	Castle Howard	4	5	0
5727	Chester-le-Street	32	8	7
544	Choppington	2	15	9
7520	Cleator Moor	32	0	3
406	Clive Industrial, Blyth.....	1	1	1
276	Coanwood	1	8	10
8338	Consett	17	7	2
5	Co-op. Bakeries Ltd., West Stanley	1	8	0
59	„ „ Laundries Associat'n	0	15	0
2434	Cornforth and Coxhoe	12	13	6
716	Coxlodge and Fawdon	3	15	6
740	Craghead and Holmside	3	17	1
5263	Cramlington	32	1	2
5721	Crook	38	1	2
449	Dalston	2	6	0
15126	Darlington	78	15	8
10	Derwent Flour Mill	2	2	0
2131	Durham	11	2	11
800	Easington Lane	4	3	4
4453	East Cleveland	23	3	10
1842	Egremont	9	12	0
784	Esh	4	1	8
1877	Felling Industrial	9	19	9
973	„ „ Shore	5	6	8
132	Felton	0	13	9
466	Fourstones and Newburgh..	2	8	6
246	Framwellgate Moor	1	5	8
16564	Gateshead	86	5	5
—	Gisland Convalescent Home	0	15	0
865	Greenhead	1	18	0
402	Grosmont	2	2	0
880	Guide Post	4	17	4
1841	Guisborough	9	17	0
1146	Haltwhistle	5	19	4
12181	Hartlepoons	64	19	1
3440	Haswell	17	18	4
405	Haydon Bridge	2	11	5
483	Hebburn Colliery	2	10	5
892	Hedgeley	4	12	11
2465	Hetton Downs	12	16	9
89	Houghton	0	10	5
500	Howick	2	12	6
9521	Jarrow and Hebburn	55	15	4
740	Keswick	3	17	1
452	Kirkby Stephen	2	6	2
530	Lazonby and District	2	15	2
2864	Leadgate	14	17	8
534	Longtown	2	14	9
494	Low Moorsley	2	1	0
933	Malton and Norton	5	4	2
374	Marsden	2	0	2
411	Marske-by-the-Sea	2	5	0
5129	Maryport	26	14	3
27070	Middlesbrough	140	19	8
1323	Middleton-in-Teesdale	11	0	6
2268	Murton Colliery	12	9	11
495	Naworth Collieries	2	12	8
118	Nenthead	0	12	6
2198	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	11	2	11
2669	Newbottle	14	16	10
1185	New Brancepeth	6	3	5
38965	Newcastle-on-Tyne	202	18	10
120	„ „ H'sehold Furnish'g	1	0	0
834	„ „ St. Anthony's	4	3	6

Northern Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
1086	New Delaval	5	7	11
952	Northallerton	4	19	2
—	NorthernSectionEducational Committees' Association..	0	10	0
6000	North Shields	31	5	0
193	Otterburn	1	1	10
789	Pegswood	4	2	2
669	Pelton Fell	3	12	11
1824	Penrith	9	10	0
590	Pickering	3	2	6
1534	Pittington	7	19	10
420	Radcliffe	2	3	9
11975	Ryhope and Silksworth	93	18	4
3940	Seaham Harbour	20	10	5
290	Sea Houses & N. Sunderland	1	9	10
2167	Seaton Delaval	11	5	9
459	Seghill	2	7	10
4285	Sherburn Hill	23	11	4
1109	Shire Moor	6	5	4
1920	Skelton	20	8	4
330	South Hetton Amicable	1	14	5
5559	South Shields	21	11	3
1820	Stanhope and Weardale....	9	9	7
1736	Station Town	9	3	8
20860	Stockton-on-Tees	108	13	0
20204	Sunderland	105	4	7
1185	Swalwell	6	8	6
683	Tantobie	3	11	2
264	Tebay	1	7	6
510	Thirsk	2	13	1
2235	Throckley and District	11	17	6
176	Togston Terrace & Broomhill	0	13	5
1552	Tow Law	8	1	8
2007	Tudhoe Colliery	10	16	7
2814	Tweedside	14	13	1
2176	Tyne Dock	11	2	0
2426	Walker-on-Tyne	12	12	8
7608	Wallsend	39	12	6
2142	West Cornforth	11	3	1
1757	West Pelton	9	9	10
4734	West Stanley	24	18	4
5115	West Wylam and Prudhoe..	28	7	4
1310	Whitby	6	13	10
152	Whitfield	0	15	10
420	Widdrington	4	14	6
437	Wigton	2	4	4
2270	Willington	12	19	8
2368	„ „ Quay and Howdon	6	7	6
1757	Windy Nook	9	7	6
3626	Workington Beehive	14	13	0
3023	„ „ Industrial	15	15	0
436787		£2377	19	5

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
11018	Accrington and Church	57	19	7
1028	„ „ Provident	5	7	1
280	Addingham	1	9	2
897	Adlington	4	13	5
429	Ainsworth Industrial	2	4	8
350	„ „ New Road	1	16	5
497	Airedale Worsted Manufac..	4	10	0
507	Allerton	2	12	10
350	Altofts	2	18	4
418	Ambleside	1	10	0
6538	Ashton-under-Lyne	34	1	0
3700	Bacup	19	5	5
—	Baglsate	3	14	6

North-Western Section—continued

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
355	Bakewell	1	16	8
999	Bamber Bridge	4	17	10
410	Bangor	2	2	8
173	Barkisland	0	18	0
1706	Barnoldswick	8	17	8
50968	Barnsley	262	6	6
710	Barrowford Industrial	3	12	2
16005	Barrow-in-Furness	84	0	0
6940	Bartley	36	7	6
395	Battleyford Self-Help	2	1	1
334	Beeston	1	14	9
274	Bentham	1	8	6
15774	Beswick	61	12	5
—	Beverley	4	15	3
751	Billington and Whalley	3	17	11
3667	Bingley	25	4	3
20183	Birkenhead	105	2	4
3723	Birkenshaw	19	7	8
2381	Birstall	12	8	0
4466	Blackburn Industrial	22	8	10
4065	„ Daisyfield	21	3	4
5220	„ Grimshaw Park	27	3	9
8000	Blackley	41	13	4
13822	Blackpool	71	3	2
140	„ Printers	1	6	0
42250	Bolton	220	1	0
60	„ Cabinet Makers	0	10	0
75	Bradford	0	10	0
23102	„ (City of)	156	8	9
1619	Brierfield	8	8	8
9570	Brighouse	51	18	0
35818	Brightside and Carbrook	186	11	0
459	Brockholes	2	8	0
203	Bromboro' Pool	1	1	0
2393	Brooksbottoms	1	3	6
555	Brymbo	2	17	10
730	Bryn Gates	3	16	0
739	Buckley	5	14	0
19056	Burnley	99	5	0
301	„ Self-Help	2	10	0
17458	Burslem	92	3	7
14510	Bury	75	11	10
398	Buttershaw	2	1	8
2714	Butt Lane	14	2	8
149	Calderdale Clog Sundries	1	0	0
178	Carleton	0	18	6
312	Carnarvon	1	9	0
1285	Carnforth	11	0	0
5545	Castleford Industrial	28	17	8
1019	Cawl Terrace	5	6	4
2215	Cefn and District	11	10	6
500	Central Working Men's (Golcar)	2	12	1
5873	Chester	30	11	10
5315	Chesterfield	27	13	8
3640	Chorley	18	19	2
772	Churwell	4	0	5
819	Clayton	4	8	0
2676	Clayton-le-Moors	14	8	2
5748	Cleckheaton	29	18	9
712	Clifton	3	14	2
1715	Clitheroe	8	18	8
904	Close Hill	4	14	9
1542	Clown	8	1	0
7008	Colne	36	10	0
—	„ Valley Co-op. Baking	0	5	0
1237	Colwyn Bay	6	8	10
3661	Compstall	19	1	4
4240	Congleton	22	0	11
288	Coniston	1	9	2
466	Cononley	4	18	0

North-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
753	Co-op. Printing Society, Manchester	15	15	0
—	Co-op. Secretaries' Assoc.	1	16	3
578	„ Sundries Manufctg.	5	0	0
280	Cowling	1	9	2
247	Cowms, Lepton	1	5	10
227	Cragg Vale	1	3	8
822	Crawshawbooth	4	5	7
12927	Crewe Friendly	81	0	0
521	Crigglestone	2	14	4
3645	Crompton Provident	18	17	2
1191	Crosland Moor	6	3	6
512	Crosshills	2	13	4
3193	Dalton-in-Furness	21	0	8
10750	Darwen Industrial	56	0	0
146	Deiniolen	0	15	3
769	Delph	4	4	0
890	Denaby Main	4	18	2
—	Dendraeth	0	18	9
663	Denholme	5	4	9
1729	Denton and Haughton	9	0	2
15981	Dewsbury Pioneers	83	4	8
10	„ Co-op. Laundry Association	0	5	0
343	Diggle	1	15	9
379	Disley	1	19	6
274	Dobcross	1	9	2
221	Dogley Bar	1	2	11
17655	Doncaster	91	19	0
405	Dove Holes	2	2	3
400	Driffield	2	1	8
1247	Drighlington	6	8	4
7666	Droylsden	39	9	8
951	Eagley	4	19	2
1084	Earby	5	12	11
3637	Earlestown	18	18	10
247	Eccles Manufacturing	1	10	0
19484	„ Provident	101	9	11
717	Eccleshill	1	14	9
310	Edenfield	3	12	4
647	Edgworth	3	7	5
298	Egerton	1	14	3
111	Elft Workmen's	1	3	6
—	Electrical and Mechanical Trading	1	10	0
1967	Ellesmere Provident	10	4	11
443	Emley	2	6	2
925	Employés' Prov. (Port S'light)	4	16	4
171	Escrick and District	1	8	6
200	Ewloe Place	1	1	0
12114	Failsworth	63	1	10
9420	Farnworth and Kearsley	49	1	3
150	F'lynnon Grovy	0	16	2
203	Firgrove	1	0	10
3468	Fleetwood	18	1	4
1000	Flint and Oakenholt	5	4	2
280	Flockton	1	6	11
848	Fylde—Kirkham	4	8	4
356	Gargrave	2	14	4
1657	Garston	8	12	11
3507	Glossop Dale	17	8	0
1142	Golcar	5	18	11
1172	Gomersal	6	4	4
3500	Goole	18	4	8
178	Grange Moor Friendly	0	18	9
374	Grasscroft	1	19	0
3582	Great Harwood	18	13	1
7441	Great Horton	38	9	8
240	Great Rocks	1	12	6
831	Greenfield	4	6	1
675	Greengates & Apperley Bdg.	3	10	3

North-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
151	Gregson's Lane	0	14	0
1350	Guisley	7	0	10
1664	Hadfield	8	13	4
—	„ and Hollingworth Coal	3	3	0
15088	Halifax	78	11	8
2679	Handsworth Woodhouse	14	5	3
6000	Harrogate	31	5	0
1045	Hasland	5	10	6
3621	Haslingden Industrial	18	16	0
571	Haughton Green	2	19	6
474	Hawarden	2	3	9
365	Hawkshead	1	11	1
1132	Haworth	5	15	8
615	Hayfield	3	4	1
1313	Hazel Grove	6	16	9
272	Heapey Busy Bee	1	8	4
475	Healey	2	10	2
518	Heath and Williamthorpe ..	3	13	0
3100	Hebden Bridge Industrial ..	16	2	11
10312	Heckmondwike	53	14	4
—	„ Co-op. Dyeing & Cleaning	0	5	0
443	Helmshore	2	6	2
444	Heptonstall	2	6	3
680	Hepworth	3	11	11
5924	Heywood	30	17	1
186	Higham	0	18	9
1431	Higher Hurst	7	9	1
215	Higher Walton	1	2	11
3273	Hillhouse Perseverance	17	0	1
745	Hill Top (Paddock)	3	18	4
1243	Hinchliffe Mill	6	9	4
3076	Hindley	16	0	5
1250	Hindsford	6	10	2
342	Hoddlesden	1	15	0
—	Holiday Fellowship	0	10	0
808	Hollingworth	4	4	2
335	Holmfild	1	14	3
4	Holmfirth Boot and Shoe ..	0	10	0
1133	Holyhead	5	14	7
1302	Honley	6	15	8
2180	Horbury	11	6	3
3712	Horwich	19	6	8
20687	Huddersfield	107	15	0
38500	Hull	148	8	9
—	„ Printers	0	10	6
245	Hulton and Chequerbent ..	1	5	6
1004	Hurst Brook	4	0	0
3380	Hyde Equitable	18	0	0
7	„ Co-op. Laundries Asso. ..	0	5	0
211	Illingworth	1	0	10
600	Ingleton	2	12	1
263	Junction (Delph)	1	8	4
329	Junction House, Slaithwaite.	1	10	9
11793	Keighley	61	8	5
2790	Kendal	14	10	4
928	Killamarsh	5	6	3
1287	Kilnhurst	6	14	1
1277	Kippax	6	13	0
320	Kirkburton	1	13	4
535	Kirkby-in-Furness	2	15	9
344	Kirkheaton	1	15	10
13879	Lancaster and District	72	5	8
83	Lane Bottom	0	8	8
545	Lane Dyehouse	2	16	9
319	Langdale	1	13	4
258	Laxey Equitable Old	1	3	0
549	„ Industrial	4	11	6
72153	Leeds Industrial	375	15	11
4667	Leek and Moorlands	24	6	0

North-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
124	Leek Silk Twist	5	0	0
616	Lees and Cross Roads	3	4	2
138	Leeswood	0	14	7
12766	Leigh Friendly	66	9	8
177	Lepton Field	0	17	8
120	Lepton Town Bottom	0	12	6
255	Leven Valley	1	6	7
2116	Leyland and Farington	10	0	0
984	Linthwaite	5	2	9
2759	Littleborough	14	6	6
1200	Little Hulton	6	5	0
708	Little Lever	3	13	9
46399	Liverpool (City of)	241	10	0
1285	Liversedge	6	13	10
463	Livesey	2	7	11
234	Llanberis	1	5	0
482	Llandudno Junction	2	10	2
151	Llanrug	0	16	0
1391	Longridge	7	5	0
859	Longwood	4	11	7
378	Love Clough	1	18	9
283	Lower Darwen—Fore Street	1	9	7
380	Lower Holker	1	19	8
321	Low Moor—Nelson Street ..	1	13	5
449	Luddenden and District	2	6	9
746	Luddendenfoot	3	17	8
130	Lumb	0	13	6
7498	Macclesfield	39	3	1
227	„ Silk Manufac.	2	0	0
—	Maelor Agricultural and C.S.	2	7	0
15	Manchester and District Co-op. Laundries	1	0	0
20132	Manchester and Salford ..	104	13	5
—	„ Tenants	1	10	0
870	Market Weighton	4	10	8
1135	Marsden Equitable	5	18	2
13229	Masbro' Equit. Pioneers ..	72	6	8
1124	Matlock Bank	8	0	0
1236	Meltham Industrial	6	8	9
221	„ Mills Provident	1	3	0
902	Middlestown	4	14	0
4191	Middleton and Tonge	21	16	6
476	Midgley	2	9	7
312	Millgate	1	13	8
2241	Millom	11	13	5
931	Milnrow Conservative	4	17	0
2139	Milnsbridge Perseverance ..	8	18	3
2123	Mirfield Industrial	11	1	2
999	„ Perseverance	5	4	0
217	Mold Junction	1	2	11
8274	Morley	41	4	0
3302	Mossley	17	4	0
771	Mytholmroyd	4	0	4
108	Nantwich Bootand Shoe	1	1	0
—	National Labour Press	1	10	0
9989	Nelson	52	1	8
347	Netherthong	1	16	0
490	New Hey	4	3	1
3000	New Mills	15	12	6
718	New Moston	3	14	9
320	New York, Penmaenmawr ..	1	13	4
3	North-East Lancashire Co-op. Laundry	0	5	0
—	North-Western Convalescent Homes	1	10	0
—	North-Western Educational Committees' Association ..	1	1	0
14747	Oldham Equitable	76	16	2
3912	„ Industrial	199	5	4
3639	Ossett	18	18	0
1821	Oswaldtwistle	9	9	8

North-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
622	Oughtibridge	3	7	6
217	Oxenhope	1	2	6
335	Oxcroft	1	16	2
3000	Padiham	15	12	6
132	Pant-y-fownog	0	13	9
1085	Parkgate and Berry Brow ..	5	13	0
1700	Park Lane	8	17	0
97	Peak Forest	0	10	5
167	Pecket Well	0	17	7
30372	Pendleton	158	3	8
836	Pilsley	4	7	6
940	Platt Bridge	4	17	11
950	Pocklington	8	14	6
9696	Pontefract	78	13	10
580	Poynton and Worth	3	0	5
28979	Preston	150	19	4
5163	Prestwich	26	17	10
2556	Queensbury	18	6	3
2410	Queensferry and District ..	12	12	10
5313	Radcliffe and Pilkington ..	27	13	5
3213	Ramsbottom	16	8	0
520	Ravensthorpe	3	5	0
1590	Rawdon	8	5	9
1251	Rawtenstall Conservative ..	6	10	4
1282	Rhodes	6	13	6
278	Rhyl and District	1	8	11
207	Ribchester	1	1	6
909	Ripon and District	4	14	0
784	Ripponden	4	1	8
1690	Rishton	8	16	0
20	Rochdale Co-op. Laundries ..	0	10	0
22854	„ Pioneers	119	0	7
16000	„ Provident	83	6	8
243	Roe Green, Worsley	1	5	4
2570	Royton	13	7	8
10694	Runcorn and Widnes	55	5	9
18221	St. Helens	94	18	0
325	Sabden	1	18	9
2536	Sandbach	13	4	2
330	Scapegoat Hill	1	14	4
2348	Scarborough	12	4	6
—	Scar Wood Coal	0	5	0
1284	Scissett	6	14	0
5959	Scunthorpe	31	2	2
147	Sedburgh	0	16	8
886	Selby and District	4	12	3
376	Shawforth	1	19	2
495	Sheepridge	2	11	7
26694	Sheffield and Ecclesall	139	0	8
411	Shelley	2	2	7
502	Shepley	2	12	3
381	Siddall	2	1	0
1251	Silsden	6	12	10
6150	Silverdale	32	0	6
590	Skelmanthorpe	3	1	11
1546	Skelmersdale	8	6	8
2866	Skipton	12	13	10
3047	Slaithwaite	15	17	5
313	Smallbridge Conservative ..	1	19	2
268	Smithy Bridge	1	8	0
606	South Crosland & Netherton	3	2	6
2714	Southport	11	2	8
4954	Sowerby Bridge Industrial ..	25	16	0
1058	Stacksteads and Tunstead ..	5	4	6
976	Stainland & Holywell Green	5	1	8
4941	Stalybridge	25	16	4
118	Stanbury	0	13	5
1318	Staveley Town	8	2	3
512	Steeton	2	13	4
12860	Stockport	66	19	7
479	„ Great Moor	2	9	11

North-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
3167	Stocksbridge	16	9	11
251	Styal	1	6	2
234	Summerseat & Brooksbot'ms	1	4	4
588	Sutton Mill	3	1	8
2821	Swarthmoor and Ulverston ..	14	11	8
880	Swinton—Chorley Road	4	11	8
924	„ Moorside	4	16	0
160	Sychtyn	0	16	8
825	Tadcaster	4	7	10
424	Thomson, Wm., and Sons ..	3	5	0
807	Thornton	4	4	0
235	Tideswell	1	4	1
831	Todmorden—Bridge End	4	7	1
4787	„ Industrial	24	18	8
107	Tong Park, Baildon	0	11	2
1397	Tottington Industrial	7	5	6
528	„ Equitable	2	15	0
337	Trawden	2	0	0
86	Turn	0	9	0
2400	Tyldesley	12	10	0
163	Upper Hopton	0	15	0
1359	Uppermill	7	1	7
500	Uppertown	2	12	1
210	Wainstalls	1	1	10
2508	Wakefield, Borough of	13	1	3
8026	„ Industrial	41	16	0
4048	Walkden	21	4	0
472	Walmer Bridge	2	10	6
750	Walsden	3	17	11
237	Wardle	1	4	9
17561	Warrington	92	4	0
170	Water	1	2	8
641	Waterfoot	3	8	9
983	Waterloo	5	1	1
1292	Westhoughton Friendly	6	14	7
1705	„ United	8	19	7
45	West Yorks. Coal Federation	0	6	0
662	Wetherby	3	9	0
2628	Whaley Bridge	13	18	9
166	Wheatley Lane	0	16	8
125	Wheaton	0	12	6
1122	Whiston	5	4	2
1115	Whitefield and Unsworth ..	5	17	2
443	Whitewell Bottom	2	6	2
378	Whittle-le Woods	1	12	2
1146	Whitworth	6	0	3
530	Wibsey Slack Side	2	15	8
8870	Wigan	46	4	0
527	Wilden	2	15	0
9346	Windhill	48	13	6
317	Winewall	1	11	3
4535	Winnington and Northwich ..	23	12	4
3800	Winsford	19	15	11
500	Withnell	2	12	1
740	Woodley	4	0	8
740	Wooddale	3	17	0
796	Woolfold	4	1	9
4700	Workop	24	10	0
2531	Wrexham	13	8	8
12020	York	62	12	0
561	Youtgreave	2	18	6

DONATIONS.

480	Co-op. Wholesale Society	600	0	0
1899	„ Insurance	50	0	0
479	„ Newspaper	15	0	0

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SCOTTISH SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
582	Abbey Green, Leshmahagow	3	0	7
31045	Aberdeen Northern	161	13	10
205	Abernethy	1	1	5
5836	Alloa	30	10	6
1220	Alva Bazaar	6	12	8
693	Anniesland	3	14	0
1977	Arbroath Equitable	10	6	0
2198	Arbroath—High Street	11	12	3
2052	Ardrissan	11	11	9
1620	Armadales	8	8	9
644	Auchenheath	3	7	1
1111	Auchinleck	5	19	2
315	Auchtermuchty Feus	2	0	0
622	Auchtermuchty	3	3	9
3024	Avonbank	15	15	0
4689	Bainsford and Grahamstown			
	Baking	10	0	0
151	Balforn	0	15	9
1980	Bannockburn	12	7	0
3345	Barrhead	18	9	3
3734	Bathgate	19	8	3
899	Beith	5	1	2
3012	Bellshill and Mossend	15	13	9
2441	Blantyre	13	8	0
1757	Bo'ness	9	0	2
1240	Bonnybridge	6	8	8
3626	Brechin United	9	7	6
341	Bridge of Weir	1	15	5
2490	Broxburn	12	19	5
2508	Buckhaven	13	1	3
2380	Burnbank	12	8	0
801	Burntisland	4	3	4
339	Busby	1	15	0
—	Bute	2	6	10
490	Cadder	2	11	6
421	Calderbank	2	3	10
2412	Cambuslang	12	11	4
1836	Camelon	9	19	4
596	Campbeltown	3	5	0
1301	Carlisle	6	15	6
1073	Carriek	5	11	9
780	Carron	4	1	3
421	Carstairs Junction	2	4	6
975	Cathcart	5	4	2
790	Catrine	4	2	3
998	Chapelhall	5	4	0
395	Clackmannan	2	1	2
762	Cleland	4	1	3
9659	Clydebank	50	5	10
287	Condorrat	2	18	4
256	Coalsnaughton	1	6	8
360	Coatdown of Wemyss	1	18	9
10248	Coatbridge	53	7	4
—	Co-op. Convalescent Homes Association	2	0	0
2376	Cowdenbeath	12	19	11
11299	Cowlairs	58	17	0
97	Creetown	0	11	6
187	Crieff	0	19	6
1224	Crofthead	6	12	10
1045	Crosshouse	5	8	10
363	Cumbernauld	1	19	7
640	Dalmellington	3	6	8
1194	Dalmuir	6	5	0
932	Dalry	4	17	1
10996	Dalziel	57	5	5
119	Darnagavil	0	19	0
1199	Darvel	6	5	0
1074	Denny and Dunipace	5	12	0
884	Douglas Provident	2	4	3
345	„ Water	1	15	11

Scottish Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
886	Dreghorn	4	7	1
5150	Dumbarton	26	16	6
2830	Dumfries and Maxwelltown	16	2	8
509	Dunblane	2	13	0
2025	Dundee (City of)	10	0	9
2661	„ and District Coal	10	0	0
13130	Dunfermline	68	7	8
600	Duntocher and Hardgate	3	8	9
2030	Dykehead and Shotts	16	18	4
2210	Dysart	11	15	9
198	East Kilbride	0	18	8
1243	East Wemyss	6	9	5
—	Edinburgh—People's Bank	2	0	0
54868	„ St. Cuthbert's	285	15	5
—	Falklands	0	13	7
202	Fergushill	1	1	0
154	Freuchie Reform	0	12	0
2706	Galashiels	15	3	0
1365	Galston	7	1	8
97	Gavieside	0	10	1
1059	Gilbertfield	5	10	4
155	Glasgow—Civic Press	1	1	0
4509	„ Drapery & Furnish.	14	0	0
14172	„ Eastern	73	16	4
25058	„ Kinning Park	134	7	6
2683	„ London Road	13	19	5
6353	„ Progress	33	1	9
20500	„ St. George	106	15	1
6488	„ St. Rollox	33	15	10
211	„ United Baking	35	0	0
140	Glenbuck	0	15	0
277	Glengowan	1	9	0
1823	Gorebridge	9	10	0
3600	Grahamston and Bainsford	18	15	0
1659	Grangemouth	8	19	2
158	Greengairs	0	16	8
9649	Greenock—Central	50	12	11
1820	„ East End	6	19	8
660	Guard Bridge	3	8	9
1234	Haddington	6	2	7
3843	Hamilton—Central	20	6	5
508	„ Palace Colliery	2	13	10
4462	Hawick	23	10	10
149	Howwood	0	15	6
282	Hurlet and Nitshill	1	9	7
1057	Hurlford	5	13	11
723	Innerleithen	3	15	4
476	Inverness	2	10	9
1653	Irvine and Fullarton	8	12	2
415	Jedburgh Store Co.	1	18	3
2251	Johnstone	11	17	4
426	Kelso	2	4	5
2350	Kelty	12	10	0
423	Kettle	2	6	3
533	„ Baking	2	17	8
605	Kilbarchan	3	3	3
1997	Kilbirnie	10	8	0
12397	Kilmarnock Equitable	64	11	4
1950	Kilsyth	10	3	1
1487	Kilwinning	7	14	11
272	Kingseat	1	8	3
373	Kirkconnel	1	18	11
2058	Kirkintilloch	11	1	5
1680	Lanark Provident	9	0	11
633	Langholm	3	6	8
971	Larbert	5	1	1
1967	Larkhall	10	8	2
2012	„ Victualling	10	17	7
222	Lassodie	1	4	3
525	Laurieston	2	14	0
200	Leadhills	1	0	10
9819	Leith	51	8	6

Scottish Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
2411	Lennox	12	10	6
452	Lennoxton	2	7	4
276	Leslie	1	8	2
1142	„ and District	6	5	0
2259	Leven Reform	12	19	7
331	Linwood	1	13	4
4212	Lochgelly	21	18	1
322	Lochwinnoch	1	17	6
890	Longcroft	4	12	9
2055	Markinch	10	14	7
616	Mauchline	3	5	3
238	Menstrie	1	5	0
1109	Methil	5	14	7
896	Milngavie	4	13	10
128	Moffat Mills	0	14	0
766	Muirkirk	3	18	9
6758	Musselburgh and Fisherrow	35	4	0
449	Newarthill	2	7	6
353	Newburgh and District	0	13	4
806	New Cumnock	4	4	0
1698	Newmains & Cambusnethan	6	17	9
1189	Newmilns	6	5	4
346	Newton	1	16	0
197	Newton Mearns	1	0	6
892	Newtonshaws	4	13	2
581	Old Cumnock	3	0	5
578	Overtown	3	10	0
2066	Paisley Equitable	10	15	2
7743	„ Manufacturing	25	0	0
10102	„ Provident	54	18	10
973	„ Underwood Coal	5	4	9
5817	Pathhead and Sinclairtown	31	1	6
456	Patna	2	11	0
1052	Peebles	4	10	0
2457	Penicuik	12	15	11
7604	Perth—City of	39	12	1
3227	„ Coal	5	0	0
249	Plains	1	5	11
1798	Pollokshaws	9	7	3
4851	Port Glasgow United	25	5	4
1477	Portobello	8	9	10
1014	Prestonpans	5	0	0
3535	Redding	18	6	10
2127	Renfrew Equitable	11	6	9
375	St. Andrews	2	0	0
79	Scottish Co-op. Laundries	1	0	0
—	„ Veterans'	0	10	0
70	„ „Co-operator”	1	5	0
1301	Selkirk	6	19	0
7200	Shettleston	37	10	0
228	Skinflats	1	1	0
1206	Slamannan	6	7	0
1436	Stenhousemuir	7	9	7
1539	Stevenson	8	0	4
5307	Stirling	27	12	10
330	Stonefield	1	13	9
652	Strathaven	3	7	11
597	Thornliebank	1	17	3
1518	Tillicoultry	8	0	0
1780	Toll Cross	9	5	5
714	Townhill	3	14	4
3134	Tranent	16	6	6
1439	Troon	6	19	7
2435	Uddingston	12	13	8
5630	Vale of Leven—Alexandria	2	6	4
371	Walkerburn	1	18	8
298	Wanlockhead	1	11	0
1736	West Benhar	9	7	5
8850	West Calder	46	2	0
—	Westerton Garden Suburbs	0	5	0
302	West Wemyss	1	11	3

Scottish Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
228	Wigtown	1	5	0
4301	Wishaw	22	8	0
DONATIONS.				
261	Scottish Co-op. Wholesale	132	0	0
—	Central District Association	0	10	0
—	Falkirk District Association	0	10	0
—	Glasgow Suburbs	0	10	0
545372		£3009	16	11

SOUTHERN SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
15	Addington	0	2	0
2016	Addlestone	10	10	0
3420	Aldershot	17	16	3
213	Amesbury	1	2	2
1803	Andover	9	7	10
628	Arlesey	3	5	5
3058	Ashford	16	3	4
1421	Aylesbury	7	10	0
6073	Banbury	31	7	2
1795	Basingstoke	9	7	0
2108	Beccles	10	19	7
2540	Bedford Progressive	13	4	7
1274	Berkhamstead	6	14	1
1269	Bletchley & Fenny Stratford	6	12	2
1018	Bradford-on-Avon	5	6	0
1840	Braintree and West Essex	9	7	6
341	Brandon	1	15	6
1642	Brentwood and District	4	8	0
6681	Brighton Equitable	34	5	6
308	Burwell	1	13	4
1277	Bury St. Edmunds	12	10	0
518	Calne	2	10	0
8403	Cambridge	43	15	4
886	Canterbury	4	12	3
124	Carterton and District Agri-cultural	0	12	11
4203	Chatham and District	21	17	10
547	Chatteris	2	17	4
4335	Chelmsford	16	14	9
1382	Chesham	7	4	0
104	„ Boot and Shoe	0	12	0
—	„ Brush	0	10	0
2184	Chippenharn	11	2	4
2501	Chipping Norton	13	0	0
895	Clacton	4	13	9
354	Coggeshall	1	17	6
9339	Colchester	51	5	0
—	Co-op. Workers, Guernsey	0	5	0
2814	Cowes	14	13	1
681	Crawley and Ifield	3	0	6
663	Cromer	3	7	11
494	Croxley	5	5	3
3236	Dartford	17	16	10
1152	Devizes	6	1	7
484	Diss	2	11	6
236	Dunmow	1	4	7
348	Earls Colne	1	16	3
2350	Eastleigh, Romsey & District	15	19	1
1322	Ely	7	17	4
11016	Enfield Highway	57	7	6
1522	Epping	8	19	0
522	Fakenham	2	18	4
1631	Farnham	8	9	11
1367	Faversham	9	14	8
3959	Folkestone	20	12	0

Southern Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
910	Garden City Co-operators ..	5	0	0
7440	Gillingham	38	15	0
1750	Godalming	9	2	4
362	Gomshall	1	17	8
3469	Gravesend, Borough of	17	11	11
7612	Grays	39	12	11
2526	Great Yarmouth	13	18	4
428	Greenstreet	2	4	7
3981	Guildford	20	17	2
1873	Halstead	9	16	3
2027	Harwich and Dovercourt	10	11	3
1426	Haslemere and District	7	8	6
492	Hastings, St. Leonards, Bex- hill, &c.	2	11	10
1887	Haverhill	9	17	11
1499	Haywards Heath	7	17	9
974	Hemel Hempstead	5	1	6
1303	High Wycombe	6	15	9
482	Hitchin United	4	19	8
13720	Ipswich	71	10	0
1915	Kingshill	11	6	3
730	King's Lynn	18	12	11
925	Leighton Buzzard	4	13	10
1193	Leiston	6	5	0
2022	Lewes	10	10	6
2144	London—Anchor	11	0	6
—	" Sav'gs Bnk.	0	10	0
79	" Bookbinders	0	8	3
7609	" Civil Service Supply	39	12	7
—	" British Tobacco Growers	0	10	0
—	" British Flax & H'mp Growers	0	10	0
65	" C. Bass Dressers ..	0	7	0
127	" Brotherhood Trust.	0	13	3
118	" Clothiers	0	12	4
—	" C. Perm't. Buildg.	10	10	0
—	" Co-partner Ten. Ltd ..	4	0	0
—	" Ealing Tenants	1	12	0
31473	" Edmonton	164	4	9
—	" Fisheries Organisa- tion	0	10	0
2418	" Hendon	16	16	6
8	" King's Cross Pub- lishing Co.	0	5	0
—	" Kingston	2	4	2
344	" Perseverance	2	0	10
—	" Residential ..	0	5	0
—	" Tenant Co-operat'rs ..	1	16	4
13719	" West London	71	9	0
2572	Lowestoft	13	7	11
6400	Luton	33	6	8
1137	Maidenhead	5	18	5
847	Maidstone	7	1	2
1477	Maldon and Heybridge	7	17	7
520	Melton Constable	2	14	2
674	Mere and District	3	2	6
—	Middleton Stoney	0	10	0
2967	Newhaven	15	9	1
1931	Newmarket	10	2	9
711	Newport Pagnell	3	13	8
6148	New Swindon Industrial	32	0	0
10886	Norwich	56	14	0
364	Olney	1	19	6
11610	Oxford	60	9	4
40	" Builders	0	5	0
6653	Parkstone and Bournemouth	34	13	0
16816	Portsea Island	87	10	0
370	Potton	1	19	3
736	Rainham	3	16	8
886	Ramsgate	4	7	1
63	Ravenstone	0	6	8

Southern Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
12115	Reading	63	2	0
1822	Reigate	9	13	2
647	Ringwood	3	16	9
5634	River and District	29	6	10
3898	Rochester	20	11	9
2054	St. Albans	10	16	2
500	St. Neots	4	0	11
688	Saffron Walden	3	12	8
2891	Salisbury	11	9	2
1210	Sawton	6	5	0
679	Shanklin Lake & Branstone	3	13	11
4308	Sheerness	22	5	6
2884	" Economical	16	0	5
647	Sheringham	3	7	6
50	Sherston Co-op. Milling	0	6	0
307	Silsoe	1	12	6
4195	Sittingbourne	26	0	3
2710	Slough	14	1	3
8133	Southampton	42	7	2
23642	South Suburban, Croydon	123	2	8
2871	Staines and District	14	19	11
901	Stony Stratford	4	19	0
2206	Stowmarket	11	9	10
43048	Stratford	233	5	4
452	Sturminster Newton Farmers	2	15	2
390	Sunningdale	1	9	2
589	Swaffham	3	1	4
103	Swanbourne	0	10	0
—	The Jersey Agricultural Co- operative Union	2	7	11
1448	Theftord	7	10	1
871	Tiptree	4	9	4
737	Tonbridge	3	6	10
1025	Tring	5	6	9
4807	Trowbridge	25	0	8
2526	Tunbridge Wells	13	3	1
820	Walmer and Mongeham	4	10	7
785	Warminster	4	1	6
7100	Watford	36	19	6
4560	Weymouth	23	15	0
584	Wickham Market	3	0	0
5771	Willesden and District	30	5	10
438	" Junction	2	6	10
310	Wilton Sidney Herbert	1	12	4
1720	Winchester	9	4	10
1385	Windsor	7	5	10
922	Witham	4	16	8
2699	Woking	14	1	2
2511	Wolverton	13	5	9
—	Woodbridge	0	18	9
60868	Woolwich—Royal Arsenal	312	19	8
—	" Building	1	7	4
700	Wymondham	3	11	1
1461	Yiewsley and West Drayton	8	12	0
—	Subscription returned	5	3	0

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£2875 17 2

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
119	Axminster	0	12	6
1545	Bath	7	17	8
575	Bideford Industrial	2	11	8
498	Bodmin	2	12	0
762	Bovey Tracey	4	1	4
3254	Bridgwater	16	18	11
22127	Bristol	115	4	11
68	" Printers	0	7	9
1391	Brixham	7	7	6

South-Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
722	Bruton	4	10	7
1055	Buckfastleigh	5	9	10
275	Budleigh Salterton	1	10	0
1676	Camborne	9	0	4
2515	Chard	13	5	0
862	Coleford	4	9	10
132	Colyton	0	13	9
240	Cornwood	1	5	0
206	Cullompton	1	0	11
801	Delabole	4	3	6
476	Devonport Royal Dockyard	2	9	7
148	East Harptree	1	0	7
6179	Exeter	32	3	8
929	Exmouth	4	11	6
474	Falmouth	2	9	4
1728	Frome	8	17	1
367	Honiton	1	15	0
320	Ilfracombe	1	19	0
241	Kingswear	1	1	8
—	Lee Moor	0	17	8
1822	Liskeard, St. Cleer, and District	18	18	4
894	Lostwithiel	2	1	0
256	Menheniot	1	6	0
386	Minehead	2	1	3
2304	Newton Abbot	12	0	0
147	North Tawton	0	15	4
600	Okehampton	3	2	6
2734	Paignton	6	15	5
167	Pensilva	0	19	7
2248	Penzance	14	1	0
59436	Plymouth	320	1	2
219	Printers	1	5	0
792	Portishead	4	3	6
7306	Radstock	15	9	4
232	Roche	1	0	10
1395	St. Austell	6	10	0
440	St. Blazey	2	5	10
867	St. Columb Road	4	10	4
1297	Saltash	12	19	0
859	Shepton Mallet	4	6	5
600	Sidmouth	3	2	6
644	South Molton and District	3	7	1
348	St. Mawes	1	16	3
370	Stoke-under-Ham	1	17	6
2764	Taunton	14	0	0
768	Tavistock	5	16	1
1157	Teignmouth	6	5	0
308	Templecombe	1	9	4
4299	Torquay	22	14	0
491	Torrington	2	11	2
5818	Twerton-on-Avon	30	10	0
499	Wadebridge	2	13	0
1619	Wellington, Somerset	8	8	5
1162	Weston-super-Mare	6	1	0
2920	Yeovil	15	6	11
157448		£820	18	2

WESTERN SECTION.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
4088	Aberdare	44	5	5
354	Abergavenny	1	18	2
571	Abergwynfi	2	2	0
3972	Abersychan and Talywain	20	14	0
595	Afan Valley	3	2	6
2027	Alltwen and Pontardawe	10	11	1
1526	Ammanford	7	19	0
1831	Barry and District	9	10	7

Western Section—continued.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	£	s.	d.
2953	Blaenavon	30	15	7
409	Blaengarw	2	5	2
8520	Blaina	44	7	6
194	Bream	1	0	2
498	Brecon and District	2	6	6
1450	Briton Ferry	7	5	10
177	Bryn Colliery	0	19	4
637	Burry Port	3	6	4
1314	Caernau and Maesteg	7	13	9
5274	Cairncross and Ebbley	27	7	2
4295	Cardiff	28	0	8
756	Cardmarthen	3	18	8
1245	Chepstow	6	15	5
3136	Cinderford	16	9	0
147	Craigcynparc	0	15	9
8084	Cwmbach	46	13	10
455	Cwmbran and Pontnewydd	2	12	1
384	Cwmgorse	2	0	0
254	Cwmilynnell	1	7	4
1590	Cwmtillery	8	6	0
707	Cymmer	3	17	0
3024	Dowlais Workmen's	17	18	9
4720	Ebbw Vale	24	2	4
958	Frampton Cotterell	4	19	9
—	Garnidiffaith and Varteg	7	3	0
16218	Gloucester	83	12	8
576	Glyncorrwg	2	12	1
412	Gorslas	2	1	8
2004	Hereford	10	8	9
516	Kemble	2	13	10
1497	Llanelli	7	11	0
107	Llangennech	0	17	10
428	Llanidloes	2	12	10
176	Lower Cwmtwrch	0	18	2
387	Lydney	2	0	4
1798	Merthyr and Troedryhiw	9	7	6
4100	Mid-Rhondda	20	16	8
2295	Nantymoel	11	19	0
540	Neath Abbey and Skewen	3	2	6
5794	Newport (Mon.)	32	16	8
3396	New Tredegar and District	17	13	9
299	Pantdu	1	11	3
2030	Pembroke Dock	10	8	3
1419	Penarth	7	8	4
—	Penrhiwceiber	2	2	0
3720	Pen-y-graig	19	15	0
505	Pillowell and Yorkley	2	12	1
1447	Pontardulais	7	10	2
302	Pontrhydyfen	1	17	6
479	Pontyberem	2	14	9
2097	Pontycymmer	10	18	6
222	Porthcawl	1	8	1
1030	Resolven	5	7	3
1970	Senghenydd and Aber Valley	10	5	2
146	South Cerney	0	16	2
4103	Stroud	16	0	3
4431	Swansea	23	1	10
—	Printers	0	10	6
2007	Taibach and Port Talbot	10	8	4
3936	Ton Industrial	20	10	0
1090	Trecynon and Cwmdare	5	4	2
3648	Tredegar Indus. and Prov.	21	2	9
1840	Treharris	11	4	5
2028	Treorchy	10	11	3
196	Trimsaran	1	1	8
112	Upper Lydbrook	0	5	10
391	W. Brecon Farmers' Assoc.	2	0	6
4757	Ynysybwl	26	5	0

150474

£846 19 6

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
29188 Irish Section	162	14	0
529815 Midland Section.....	2711	9	9
436787 Northern Section	2377	19	5
1378295 North-Western Section	8294	16	8
545372 Scottish Section	3009	16	11
585492 Southern Section.....	2875	17	2
157448 South-Western Section	820	18	2
150474 Western Section.....	846	19	6
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3762871	£21100	11	7
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THE CO-OPERATIVE

CASH

FROM JANUARY 1st

UNITED BOARD OR

Receipts.

[Figures in () indicate number of meetings.]

	£	s.	d.
January 1st.			
To Cash in hand—Cashier	19	6	11
December 31st.			
To Bank Withdrawals	37891	14	10
„ Loan	2000	0	0
„ Receipts on account of International Co-operative Alliance ..	£ 614	s. 9	d. 6
„ „ „ „ Hughes' Scholarship Fund	84	11	4
„ „ „ „ Neale' Scholarship Fund	85	0	4
„ „ „ „ Blandford Memorial Fund	89	6	0
„ „ „ „ War-Devastated Areas Fund	13312	12	9
	14185	19	11

Three Central Board Meetings: Carlisle (1), Manchester (2).

Eight Meetings, United Board: Manchester (7), Derby (1).

Three Meetings, Office Committee: Manchester.

Four Meetings, Sub-office Committee: Manchester (3), London (1).

DEPUTATIONS—

United Board: Clitheroe, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Sheerness, Stacksteads, Stafford, Stoke, and Torquay.

Foreign Congress: Paris, Interlaken, Ghent, and Stockholm.

International Alliance Meetings: London.

Congress Reception Committee: Carlisle, Liverpool, and Bristol.

Scottish Conference: Glasgow.

C.W.S. Meetings: London, Manchester, and Newcastle.

National Union of Teachers' Conference: Margate.

Women's Guild Congress: Middlesbrough.

Industrial Bakers' Council Meetings: London.

Income Tax Committee: London and Manchester.

Carried forward£54097 1 8

UNION LIMITED.

ACCOUNT.

TO DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Expenditure.

December 31st.				
By Bank Deposits		£	s.	d.
„ Cash in hand		48365	2	11
			49	16 9
„ International Alliance Subscriptions paid over	£	s.	d.	
„ " Hughes " Scholarship	613	19	6	
„ Blandford Memorial Fund—Liverpool	£35	2	0	
„ " " Lancaster	5	0	0	
		40	2	0
			737	8 2
„ CARLISLE CONGRESS—				
Travelling	255	2	7	
Expenses	435	0	0	
General Printing	130	19	0	
Reporting and Travelling	41	13	3	
Grant to Congress Reception Committee	752	8	7	
		1615	3	5
„ CENTRAL BOARD MEETING—				
Travelling	271	15	5	
Expenses	195	0	0	
		466	15	5
„ UNITED BOARD MEETINGS—				
Travelling	235	7	10	
Expenses	178	18	7	
		414	6	5
„ OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETINGS—				
Travelling	36	13	2	
Expenses	26	5	0	
		62	18	2
„ SUB-OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETINGS—				
Travelling	22	15	9	
Expenses	22	16	11	
		45	12	8
„ CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS—				
Travelling	209	5	10	
Expenses	182	7	0	
		391	12	10
„ FOREIGN CONGRESS AND INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL—				
Travelling	129	18	10	
Expenses	110	2	4	
		240	1	2
Carried forward	£3236	10	1	49152 7 10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	54097	1	8

GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE SURVEY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND DELEGATIONS—

Full Committee : Manchester and London.*Constitution Sub-committee* : Manchester.*Trade Sub-committee* : Manchester and London.*Deputation* : Brecon .

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE—

Manchester and London.

JOINT COMMITTEE, TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—

London and Stoke.

SPECIAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL, TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—

London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

Conferences : Cambridge, Bedford, Colne Colchester, Cardiff Guildford, Norwich, Southport, and Swindon.

CONCILIATION BOARDS—

Manchester.

To Trade Dividend and Interest on Shares—

	£	s.	d.
Co-operative Printing Society	182	6	6
Insurance Society	1	19	0
Other Societies	4	15	2

189	0	8
108	17	1
34	10	0
5	2	3
19	10	0

„ Hire of Rooms			
„ Advertising—General			
„ Sale of Waste Paper			
„ Boiler Insurance Claim			

LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE—

Manchester (5).

Carried forward	£54454	1	8
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CASH ACCOUNT.

787

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3236	10	1	49152	7	10
By GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE SURVEY COMMITTEE—	£	s.	d.			
Travelling	78	5	7			
Expenses	63	13	10			
				141	19	5
„ JOINT COMMITTEE TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—						
Travelling	21	12	10			
Expenses	14	14	0			
				36	6	10
„ SPECIAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL, TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—						
Travelling	104	19	6			
Expenses	74	10	0			
General Printing	36	18	0			
				216	7	6
„ CONCILIATION BOARDS—						
Travelling	5	15	9			
Expenses	3	15	0			
General Printing	38	5	0			
				47	15	9
„ LABOUR ADVISER'S DEPARTMENT—						
Travelling	20	0	4			
Expenses	13	10	0			
Salary	387	10	0			
Expenses	96	5	9			
Subscriptions, &c.	12	14	3			
				530	0	4
„ Salaries and Wages	2149	16	10			
„ Staff on Active Service	25	4	6			
„ National Health Insurance	3	7	6			
„ Auditing and Scrutiny of Voting	32	2	0			
				2210	10	10
„ Honorarium (Mrs. J. C. Gray)				104	0	0
„ GENERAL PRINTING, CIRCULARS, AND STATIONERY				1323	6	5
„ Rates and Taxes	£556	12	1			
„ Insurance	28	19	3			
				585	11	4
„ Cleaning	341	7	5			
„ Carriage	5	7	1			
„ Postages	676	7	11			
„ Coke, Heating and Lighting	128	18	0			
„ Telegrams	16	0	5			
„ Sundries	17	16	7			
„ Caretakers	30	17	6			
„ Co-operative News and Co-operator, &c.	83	7	6			
„ Staff Picnic	12	10	0			
„ Office Furniture and Repairs	306	18	8			
„ Legal Advice	347	8	2			
„ Telephone Rents and Charges	32	2	7			
„ Conference Teas	5	19	6			
„ Registrar's Lists and Reports	4	8	4			
„ Railway Contract	64	1	0			
„ Reporting and Translating	15	5	6			
„ Interest, Women's Guild Loan	12	0	0			
„ Amendment of Rules	1	0	0			
„ Law Costs—Barrhead Case	233	8	0			
				2335	4	2
„ GRANTS TO—						
Women's Guild—England	400	0	0			
Hodgson Pratt Memorial	5	0	0			
				405	0	0
„ Shares, National Co-operative Publishing Society				50	0	0
„ Subscription Returned				5	3	0

Carried forward £11227 15 8 49152 7 10

Brought forward	£	s.	d.
	54454	1	8

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—

Education Committee Meetings : Derby, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Nottingham, Scarborough, and Sheffield.

Deputations : Birmingham, Cambridge, Cardiff Derby, Dublin, and Ellesmere Park.

Tutoria Class Committee : Leeds Liverpool, London, and Newcastle.

Ruskin College : Oxford.

Summer Schools, &c. : Armagh, Belfast, Bolton, Bradley Court Larne, Maidenhead, Otley, Plymouth, Scarborough, and Sowerby Bridge.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Class Fees	386	3	4			
„ Sundries	2	10	0			
„ Educational League Subscriptions	44	7	6			
„ Sale of <i>Educators</i>	101	18	3			
				534	19	1
„ Summer School Receipts				1141	1	3
„ Men's Guild Subscriptions				96	10	9
„ Sale of Rules, Badges, &c.				10	9	0
	£	s.	d.			
„ Sale of Pamphlets, Song Books, &c.	1126	8	9			
„ „ Rules	1371	11	7			
„ „ Bond Forms and Impressed Stamps	26	2	7			
„ „ Co-operative Directories	48	19	10			
„ „ Congress Report	83	1	5			
„ „ „Our Story”	441	15	2			
„ „ „Industrial Co-operation”	42	9	11			
„ „ „Co-operative Book-keeping”	158	17	4			
„ „ Exercise Pads	94	3	6			
„ „ Managers' Text Book	69	18	5			
„ „ „Co-operative Secretary”	56	8	7			
„ „ „Co-operative Auditing”	21	14	4			
„ „ „Co-operation for All”	34	9	5			
„ „ Other Publications	261	4	11			
„ „ „Sunnyside”	143	9	0			
„ „ „Quarterly Reviews”	23	8	0			
„ Postages repaid	66	9	10			
				4070	1	7
„ Research Subscriptions				282	10	0
Advertisements, <i>Co-operative Official</i>				24	13	6

MEN'S GUILD—

Five Central Council Meetings : Bolton, Cardiff, Carlisle, Leeds, and Lincoln.

Deputations : London, Reading, Manchester, and Middlesbrough.

STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE—

Meetings and Delegations : London and Manchester.

Carried forward	£60614	17	10
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CASH ACCOUNT.

789

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	11227	15	8	49152	7	10			
By CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	173	6	9						
Expenses	142	19	6						
				316	6	3			
„ CONFERENCES, DEPUTATIONS, &C.—									
Travelling	66	18	1						
Expenses	49	3	0						
				116	1	1			
„ Salaries and Wages	1619	4	10						
„ National Health Insurance	27	0	7						
				1646	5	5			
„ INTERVIEWS AND CANDIDATES' EXPENSES				12	10	3			
„ Prizes for Summer School	52	10	0						
„ „ Essay Competitions	6	0	0						
				58	10	0			
„ JUBILEE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS—on A/c.				16	13	4			
„ EXAMINATION EXPENSES				11	18	6			
„ LECTURES FOR MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES—on A/c.				40	11	10			
„ TEACHERS' FEES AND EXPENSES—									
Correspondence	104	4	9						
Classes	24	0	0						
Women's Classes	268	4	9						
				396	9	6			
„ Publications	192	2	6						
„ Advertising	18	0	0						
„ Carriage, &c.	6	0	11						
„ Subscriptions	22	4	6						
„ Slides, &c.	1	18	1						
„ General Printing	635	10	11						
„ Returned Fees	3	15	0						
„ Sundries	5	1	10						
„ Removal Expenses	30	0	0						
				914	13	9			
„ Grant to Workers' Educational Association	10	0	0						
„ Grant to Joint Research Scheme	30	0	0						
				40	0	0			
„ THE "CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATOR"				332	0	0			
„ SUMMER SCHOOLS—									
Rent and Boarding Accommodation	1052	17	11						
General Printing and Advertising	44	1	2						
Lecturers and Travelling	79	4	10						
Returned Fees and Sundries	40	2	2						
				1216	6	1			
„ NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD—							5118	6	0
Travelling	112	12	10						
Expenses	45	7	6						
Subscriptions	0	10	6						
Postage and Carriage	8	12	0						
General Printing	97	11	6						
				264	14	4			
„ STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	108	0	8						
Expenses	91	0	0						
General Printing	48	19	1						
Salaries and Wages	687	8	8						
Office Requisites	79	15	9						
Insurance	3	1	9						
Publications—Printed	3245	14	5						
„ Purchased	274	4	4						
Carriage and Postage	154	9	7						
The Co-operative Official	124	10	2						
Paper and Twine	13	10	9						
Impressed Stamps	7	9	9						
Reporting	10	10	0						
Joint Research Scheme—Subscriptions	262	10	0						
„ „ Expenses	21	3	0						
				5132	7	11			
Carried forward	£21743	3	11	49152	7	10			

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	60614	17	10

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE MEETINGS—

London and Manchester.

	£	s.	d.	
To Expenses repaid by Co-operative Wholesale Society	1087	11	8	
„ „ „ Scottish Wholesale Society	1087	11	8	
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1918	62	0	5	
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	6	3	2	
Rent.....	307	4	6	
				2175 3 4
				375 8 1

JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE MEETINGS—

Manchester.

To Expenses repaid by Co-operative Wholesale Society	758	15	0	
„ „ „ Metropolitan District.....	736	15	1	
				1495 10 1

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY—

To Expenses repaid by Co-operative Party				742 19 9
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1918	43	19	0	
„ Sundry Receipts	0	12		
				44 11 6

Carried forward	£65448	10	7
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CASH ACCOUNT.

791

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	21743	3 11	49152	7 10
By JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—				
Travelling	243	9 11		
Expenses	116	10 0		
Salaries	1058	17 0		
Rent, Cleaning, &c.	438	7 8		
Secretary's Expenses—London.....	65	13 6		
Provincial Towns	82	9 6		
Parliamentary Bills, Papers, &c.	47	4 2		
Postage, Carriage, Telegrams, &c.	39	7 4		
Sundries	21	3 11		
Subscriptions	7	7 0		
General Printing	195	0 7		
Office Furniture and Repairs	149	13 9		
Telephone Rents and Charges	19	3 1		
Hire of Rooms	10	2 6		
Bank Charges	7	7 0		
Cash in hand, December 31st, 1919.....	10	16 7		
			2512	13 6
„ JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE—				
Travelling	11	10 8		
Expenses	12	0 0		
Agent's Expenses—Propaganda	1230	15 11		
Salary	125	13 4		
London Salary	266	13 4		
Special " Propaganda—Midland Section	34	3 9		
South-Western Section..	91	13 4		
Southern Section	6	0 8		
Interviews	4	17 4		
Cash in hand London.....	50	0 0		
			1833	8 4
„ THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY—				
Salaries—Secretary, Staff, and Organisers	1128	15 2		
Rent of Office	96	0 0		
Secretary's Expenses, Deputations, &c.	147	9 2		
Organisers' Expenses, Deputations, &c.	440	5 5		
Postage, Telegrams, &c.	30	8 10		
Office Furniture, &c.	94	16 1		
Advertising	1	16 0		
Sundries	20	6 0		
General Printing and Stationery.....	119	10 0		
Railway Contract	77	8 0		
Reports	18	3 3		
Removal Expenses	37	5 0		
Cash in hand, December 31st, 1919	4	1 11		
			2216	4 10
			28305	10 7

Carried forward £77457 18 5

IRISH

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	65448	10	7
To Subscriptions	162	14	0
„ Audit Fees received	133	7	0

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Armagh (1), Belfast (7), Dublin (2), and Dundalk (3).

CONFERENCES—

Belfast, Dublin, and London.

Deputations, &c. : Coleraine, Cork, Dublin, Portaferry, and Queenstown.

Summer Schools and Meetings : Armagh, Belfast, Dundalk, and Enniskillen.

Carried forward £65744 11 7

EXECUTIVE.

		General.	
		£	s. d.
Brought forward		77457	18 5
By EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Travelling	52 13 7		
Expenses	21 0 0		
		73	13 7
„ CONFERENCES, &C.—			
Travelling	24 9 9		
Expenses	13 5 10		
		37	15 7
„ SECRETARY AND PROPAGANDIST—			
Propaganda	231 14 4		
Salary	265 5 0		
		496	19 4
„ General Printing	3 4 0		
„ Grant to Women's Co-operative Guild	75 0 0		
„ Rent of Office	87 10 0		
		165	14 0
Total Expenditure		774	2 6
„ Cash due to Secretary, January 1st, 1919		32	14 4
„ „ in hand, December 31st, 1919		10	0 0
Carried forward		£78274	15 3

MIDLAND

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	65744	11	7
To Subscriptions	2711	9	9
„ Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919.....	45	2	0
„ Bank Interest	1	12	4

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Grimsby, Kettering, Leicester, Lincoln, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Rugby, Southwell, and Stirchley.

CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Burton-on-Trent, Chirk, Coventry, Derby; Langley Mill, Leicester, Lincoln Northampton, Nottingham, Oakengates, Oswestry, Peterborough, Retford Rugby, Selly Oak, Soho, Spalding, Stanton Hill, Stirchley, Thrapston Tipton, Wollaston, and Worcester.

Deputations: Alcester; Banbury, Bidford, Birmingham, Coventry, Crewe, Daventry, Derby, Dudley, Greet, Grantham, Grimsby, Halesowen, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Leamington, Leicester, Ludlow, Mablethorpe, Machynlleth, Market Drayton, Melton Mowbray, Mickleton, Murcot, Northampton, Somerby, and Warley.

Public Meetings: Acock's Green, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bidford, Birmingham, Bulwell, Coalville, Dudley, Handsworth, Harborne, Leicester, Lockhurst Lane, Littleton, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Maelor, Mansfield, Moira, Nuneaton, Rugby, Tipton, Tysoe, Worcester.

Propaganda Meetings: Aberystwyth, Alford, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Grantham, Holloway, Leicester, Mablethorpe, Market Drayton, Minsterley, Nottingham, Peabworth, Rowley Regis, Stourbridge, Tysoe, and Wellingborough.

Conciliation Board Meetings: Burton-on-Trent, Leicester, and Nottingham.

Hours and Wages Board Meetings: Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, Derby, Kettering, Leicester, Long Eaton, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Stapleford, and Walsall.

Carried forward £68502 15 8

SECTION.

		General.		
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		78274	15	3
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—		£ s d.		
Travelling	£95 12 4			
Expenses	41 3 4	136	15	8
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	188 12 0			
Expenses	140 8 4	329	0	4
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—				
Travelling	41 8 3			
Expenses	38 7 0			
Printing and District Expenses	24 2 9	103	18	0
„ CONCILIATION BOARDS—				
Travelling	8 2 2			
Expenses	10 15 0	18	17	2
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—				
Northampton and Earls Barton	13 5 11			
Wellingborough and Kettering	27 19 6			
Leicester	14 7 4			
Coventry	17 15 11			
Birmingham	27 2 3			
Stafford	33 3 9			
Derby	14 5 4			
Nottingham	28 9 0			
Lincoln	35 8 7			
Shropshire and Mid-Wales	40 0 11	251	18	6
Salary—Secretary		263	6	8
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—				
General Printing	72 2 6			
Postages and Telegrams	34 12 0			
Bank Charges	1 12 2			
Rents	26 0 0			
Typewriter	24 6 0			
Sundries	1 12 11			
Conference Teas	3 2 10	163	8	5
„ POLITICAL SCHOOLS		33	11	4
Total Expenditure		1300	16	1
„ Cash in hand			11	19 1
Carried forward		£79587	10	5

NORTHERN

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	68502	15	8
To Subscriptions	2377	19	5
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1918	16	11	0

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Carlisle, Gilsland, and Newcastle (11).

OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETINGS—

Newcastle (10).

CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Birtley, Carlisle, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Newcastle, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Stockton, South Shields, and West Stanley.

Deputations, &c.: Annfield Plain, Bedlington, Bellingham, Blyth, Carlisle, Crook, Darlington, Durham, Haswell, Hedgley, Jarrow, Leadgate, Loft-house, London, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Mulley Bay, Newbiggin, Newcastle, Nenthead, Otterburn, Prudhoe, Sheldon, Skelton, South Shields, South Hetton, Stockton, West Stanley, West Pelton, Whitley Bay, and York.

Hours and Wages Board Meetings: Blaydon, Carlisle, Durham, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, and Workington.

Congress Reception Committee: Carlisle.

Carried forward £70897 6 1

SECTION.

General.

£ s. d.

Brought forward 79587 10 5

By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Travelling	28	4	4			
Expenses	19	15	0			
				47	19	4

„ OFFICE COMMITTEE—

Travelling	12	19	6			
Expenses	9	3	6			
				22	3	0

„ CONFERENCES, &C.—

Travelling	45	3	9			
Expenses	32	10	6			
				77	14	3

„ CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE 5 19 5

„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—

Travelling	8	17	11			
Expenses	6	14	0			
				15	11	11

„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—

North Northumberland	20	10	8			
Cumberland and Westmorland	30	9	0			
West Durham and South Northumberland ...	21	0	9			
East Durham	10	17	11			
South Durham	21	19	1			
South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire	47	6	0			
				152	3	5

„ Salaries and Wages 367 14 4

„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—

General Printing	44	7	10			
Postages and Carriage	23	4	6			
Cleaning	11	7	6			
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance	31	19	1			
Coal, Gas, &c.	4	14	9			
Telephone Rent and Charges	13	12	0			
Sundries	4	19	9			
				134	5	5

Total Expenditure 823 11 1

„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1919 11 15 8

- Carried forward £80422 17 2

NORTH-WESTERN

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	70897	6	1
To Subscriptions	8294	16	8
„ Bank Interest and Dividend	1	6	1
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1918	22	3	11

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Blackpool and Manchester (14).

CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Adlington, Bangor, Barnsley, Batley, Beswick, Blackburn, Brierfield, Bradford, Bury, Clitheroe, Congleton, Denton, Dob Cross, Doncaster, Doveholes, Droylsden, Edenfield, Failsworth, Flockton, Halifax, Heckmondwike, Higher Hurst, Hindsford, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Leek, Little Lever, Little Hulton, Liverpool, Love Clough, Macclesfield, Manchester, Millom, Milnrow, Mirfield, New Hey, Northwich, Padiham, Queensferry, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rhyl, Rochdale, Salford, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sowerby Bridge, St. Helens, Stockport, Summerseat, Swinton, Tyldesley, and York.

Deputations, &c.: Barnsley, Batley, Beswick, Blackley, Bury, Churwell, Crewe, Horbury, Kilnhurst, Leeds, Leigh, London, Marsden, New Moston, Pendleton, Queensferry, Rawtenstall, Silverdale, Smithy Bridge, Stacksteads, Todmorden, Warrington, and Yowlgrave.

Amalgamations and Boundaries: Beswick, Bradford, Colne, Crosland Moor, Earby, Huddersfield, Lane Dyehouse, Manchester, Milnrow, Oswaldtwistle, Rowsley, Styal, Swinton, and York.

Congress Reception Committee: Liverpool.

Conciliation Boards: Manchester.

Hours and Wages Board Meeting: Accrington, Ashton, Barrow, Barnsley, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Burnley, Carnforth, Chester, Colne, Crewe, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Dewsbury, Ecclesall, Helmshore, Heywood, Huddersfield, Manchester, Masbro', Nelson, Oldham, Oswaldtwistle, Preston, Rawtenstall, and Rishton.

Propaganda Meetings: Abergelge, Ambleside, Bangor, Beaumaris, Bethesda, Carnarvon, Penrhyn Deudraeth, Douglas, Laxey, Llandegfan, Llangefni, Manchester, Port Madoc, and Pwllheil.

Carried forward £79215 12 9

SECTION.

General.

£ s. d.

Brought forward 80422 17 2

By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Travelling	110	15	2			
Expenses	58	14	0	169	9	2

„ CONFERENCES, &c.—

Travelling	106	17	5			
Expenses	127	1	9	233	19	2

„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS—

Travelling	23	19	3			
Expenses	70	19	0			
Printing, &c.	39	0	3	133	18	6

„ CONCILIATION BOARDS—

Travelling	2	1	11			
Expenses	9	0	0	11	1	11

„ CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE—

Travelling	2	6	3			
Expenses	0	19	6	3	5	9

„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—

Airedale	24	10	7			
Bolton	25	4	1			
Calderdale	11	9	9			
Cheshire and North Wales	88	3	5			
Dewsbury	43	8	11			
East Yorkshire	43	2	1			
Huddersfield	18	13	9			
Macclesfield, Crewe, and District	43	14	5			
Manchester	30	9	5			
North-East Lancashire	38	8	4			
North Lancashire	53	0	5			
North Lonsdale	31	3	1			
Oldham	25	19	3			
Rochdale	38	5	7			
Rossendale	26	11	7			
South Yorkshire	38	2	8	580	7	4

„ SALARIES	425	3	0
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„ FEDERATION OF HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS	66	1	3
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„ POLITICAL SCHOOLS	13	8	1
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„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—

General Printing	181	7	2			
Postages and Telegrams	54	7	8			
Sundries	6	2	8			
Bank Charges	0	19	5	242	16	11

Total Expenditure	1879	11	4
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„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1919	50	11	11
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Carried forward	£82353	0	5
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SCOTTISH

	General		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward 7.....	79215	12	9
To Subscriptions	3009	16	11
„ Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919	51	16	11
„ Rents	21	7	0
„ Interest	0	11	2

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—
Glasgow (12).

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—
Glasgow (27).

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS—
Glasgow and Hamilton.

CONFERENCES, &c.—

Aberdeen, Arbroath, Bonnyrigg, Bridge of Weir, Buckhaven, Clydebank, Coat, bridge, Denny, Dunfermline, East Kilbride, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Galashiels, Galston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Hurlford, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Larkhall, Leven, Markinch, Montrose, Musselburgh, Newton Grange, Paisley, Sauchie, Selkirk, Stirling, and West Calder.

Propaganda Meetings: Airdrie, Barrhead, Bellshill, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Forfar, Glasgow, Hawick, Kilmarnock, Leven, and Renfrew.

Arbitration and Advisory Boards: Alloa, Camelon, Falkirk; Glasgow, Kirkcaldy, London, Paisley, Perth, and Stenhousemuir.

Hours and Wages Boards: Glasgow.

Carried forward £82299 4 9

SECTION.

		General.	
		£	s. d.
Brought forward		82353	0 5
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Travelling	37 10 9		
Expenses	24 15 0	62	5 9
„ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—			
Travelling	23 9 9		
Expenses	22 0 0	45	9 9
„ CONFERENCES, &C.—			
Travelling	99 7 1		
Expenses	94 14 6	194	1 7
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—			
Travelling	2 1 3		
Expenses	2 0 0	4	1 3.
„ SALARIES AND WAGES		553	18 0
„ CONCILIATION BOARDS—			
EXPENSES		9	15 0
„ POLITICAL SCHOOLS		5	1 8
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION GRANTS—			
Ayrshire	3 0 0		
Border Counties	3 0 0		
Central	3 0 0		
East of Scotland	3 0 0		
Falkirk	3 0 0		
Fife and Kinross	3 0 0		
Glasgow and Suburbs	3 0 0		
Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen	3 0 0		
Renfrewshire	3 0 0		
Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan	3 0 0	30	0 0
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
General Printing	43 14 4		
Postages	39 5 0		
Carriage	0 16 1		
Sundries	2 18 3		
Telegrams and Address	2 8 9		
Telephone Rent and Charges	10 5 4		
Cleaning and Caretakers	76 3 6		
Gas, Coal, and Electricity	34 9 9		
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	66 8 7		
Advertising	2 12 5		
Railway Contract	15 13 9		
Furniture and Repairs	2 4 11		
Treasurer's Honorarium	6 10 0		
Hire of Halls	4 12 0		
Legal Advice	136 13 4		
Propaganda	250 0 0		
Grant to Women's Guild	200 0 0	894	16 0
Total Expenditure		1799	9 0
„ Cash in hand		57	2 1
Carried forward		£48209	11 6

SOUTHERN

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	82299	4	9
To Subscriptions	875	17	2
„ Sundry Receipts	0	4	0

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

London (13), Yarmouth (1).

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

London (12).

CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Bridport, Colchester, Crawley, Devizes, Edmonton, Ely, Gillingham, Haslemere, Hastings, Haverhill, Ipswich, Leighton Buzzard, London, Melton Constable, Newmarket, Romsey, Sawston, Shanklin, Slough, Swindon, Tottenham, Winchester, Woking, and Wolverton.

Deputations, &c.: Addlestone, Beckenham, Brighton, Bristol, Chatteris, Edmonton, Folkestone, Hayling Island, Hemel Hempstead, Ipswich, London, Portsmouth, Rye, Stratford, Surbiton, Willesden, Woking, and Woolwich.

Public Meetings and Festivals: Abbey Wood, Ashford, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Cambridge, Catford, Channel Islands, Crayford, Cromer, Dorchester, Dorking, Eastbourne, East Ham, Enfield, Fakenham, Grays, Halstead, Hampstead, Harlow, Herne Bay, High Wycombe, Kingston, Maidenhead, Malmesbury, Margate, Melksham, Newbury, Newhaven, Penge, Portsmouth, Redhill, Ryde, Saffron Walden, Salisbury, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, St. Albans, St. Neots, Swaffham, Swanage, Three Bridges, Tonbridge, Twickenham, Ventnor, Weybridge, Whitstable, Wickham Market, Winchester, Windsor, and Woodbridge.

Hours and Wages Board: Bedford, Bletchley, Colchester, Eastleigh, London, Norwich, Portsmouth, Sittingbourne, Slough, Southampton, Trowbridge, Wolverton, and Woking.

Carried forward £85175 5 11

SECTION.

General.

£ s. d.

Brought forward 84209 11 6

By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Travelling	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses	75	18	7			
	31	5	0	107	3	7

„ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Travelling	28	16	0			
Expenses	12	10	0	41	6	0

„ CONFERENCES, &c—

Travelling	199	17	7			
Expenses	139	2	2	338	19	9

CONCILIATION BOARDS—

Travelling	3	8	0			
Expenses	4	13	0	8	1	0

„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—

Metropolitan	44	7	10			
Surrey	24	8	4			
Sussex	35	10	7			
Hants.	50	0	5			
Wilts. and Dorset	52	13	10			
Oxford	41	3	6			
Cambridge	36	1	11			
Norfolk	54	8	3			
Essex and Suffolk	25	18	11			
Beds. and Bucks.	41	9	2	406	2	9

„ SALARIES AND WAGES 468 18 4

„ YARMOUTH WEEK-END 6 19 3

„ POLITICAL SCHOOLS 6 1 0

„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—

General Printing	182	11	8			
Postages	68	16	2			
Carriage	1	11	6			
Telegrams	8	15	10			
Sundries	0	14	11			
Office Rent	40	0	0			
Telephone Rent and Charges	2	18	8			
Publications, &c.	1	13	3			
Assistance	5	17	2			
Special Propaganda	5	1	3			
Hire of Halls	4	3	6	322	3	11

Total Expenditure 1705 15 7

„ Cash due to Secretary, January 1st, 1919 12 16 10

„ „ in hand, December 31st, 1919 18 16 9

Carried forward £85947 0 8

SOUTH-WESTERN

General.

£ s. d.

Brought forward	85175	5	11
To Subscriptions	820	18	2
„ Cash in hand, January 1st, 1919	26	0	9
„ Bank Interest	1	3	7
„ Expenses repaid	2	3	5

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Bristol (3), Exeter (5), Plymouth (1), Taunton (1), Torquay (1), Weston-super-Mare (1).

CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Bristol, Crediton, Delabole, Ivybridge, Lostwithiel, Mullion, Newton Abbot, Okehampton, Penzance, Plymouth, Radstock, St. Austell, St. Columb Torquay, Truro, Weston-super-Mare, and Yeovil.

Deputations to Societies, Members' Meetings, &c.: Abbots Kerswell, Ashbrittle, Barnstaple, Bedminster, Bodmin, Braunton, Bridgwater, Bristol, Buckfastleigh, Bugle, Coleford, Exeter, Falmouth, Fort Leven, Hale, Ilfracombe, Launceston, Liskeard, London, Minehead, Mullion, Nanpean, New Abbot, Newlyn, Paignton, Plymouth, Somerton, St. Austell, Templecombe, Timsbury Totnes, Torquay, Tiverton, Wellington, and Yeovil.

Congress Reception Committee: Bristol.

Hours and Wages Board: Bristol.

Carried forward £86025 11 10

SECTION.

		General.	
		£	s. d.
Brought forward		859	47 0 8
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Travelling	70 14 4		
Expenses	26 5 0		
		96	19 4
„ CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE—			
Travelling	10 2 9		
Expenses	4 0 0		
		14	2 9
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—			
Travelling	95 12 11		
Expenses	57 3 3		
		152	16 2
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD EXPENSES		23	12 4
„ CONCILIATION BOARD—			
Travelling	6 10 6		
Expenses	4 10 0		
		11	0 6
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—			
Cornwall	62 12 0		
Somerset	33 16 10		
Devon	32 17 5		
		129	6 3
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
General Printing	23 18 0		
Postages	6 14 0		
Honorariums—Secretary	15 15 0		
„ Treasurer	3 3 0		
Special Propaganda	24 18 7		
Hire of Halls, &c.	1 7 0		
Bank Charges	0 13 9		
		76	9 4
„ EASTER WEEK-END		15	19 5
„ TEACHERS' CLASS		7	2 4
Total Expenditure		527	8 5
∴ Cash in hand		8	9 11

Carried forward £86482 19 0

WESTERN

	General.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	860	25	11 10
To Subscriptions	846	19	6
„ Cash in hand January 1st, 1919	1	4	6
„ „ due to Treasurer, December 31st, 1919	6	1	10

SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—

Cardiff (12).

• CONFERENCES AND EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—

Aberaman, Aberdare, Abergavenny, Brecon, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Cardiff, Carnarvon, Cinderford, Gloucester, Hereford, Newport, Penarth, South Cerney, and Swansea.

Deputations to Societies and Public Meetings: Aberdare, Abergavenny, Cardiff, Cwmbach, Cwmbran, Dowlais, Gloucester, Hirwain, Kilgetty, London Ludlow, Lydney, Maesteg, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Port Talbot, Ross, South Cerney, Swansea. and Treccynon.

Hours and Wages Board Meetings: Cardiff, Gloucester, and Swansea.

SECTION.

						General.
						£ s. l.
Brought forward						86482 19 0
		£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—						
Travelling	29	8	10			
Expenses	17	0	0			
					46	8 10
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—						
Travelling	74	17	0			
Expenses	51	15	0			
					126	12 0
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—						
Travelling	3	1	2			
Expenses	1	10	0			
Printing, &c.	17	4	11			
					21	16 1
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—						
Brecon (Mon.) and East Glamorgan	27	18	9			
West Wales	50	3	8			
Gloucester and Hereford	32	12	10			
Mid-Glamorgan	29	18	1			
					140	13 4
„ EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE ASSOCIATION					15	17 4
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—						
General Printing	6	13	0			
Postage	8	8	1			
Hire of Rooms	0	10	0			
Honorarium—Secretary	25	0	0			
„ Treasurer	5	0	0			
					45	11 1
Total Expenditure					396	18 8

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash balances in hand—Midland Section		45	2	0			
" " " Northern Section		16	11	0			
" " " North-Western Section		22	3	11			
" " " Scottish Section		51	16	11			
" " " South-Western Section		26	0	9			
" " " Western Section		1	4	6			
" " " Co-operative Party		43	19	0			
" " " Joint Parliamentary Committee		62	0	5			
" " " Central Office		19	6	11			
					288	5	5
To Subscriptions—Ireland	Shares.	Subscriptions.					
" " Midland Section	0 15 0	161 19 0					
" " Northern Section	1 5 0	2710 4 9					
" " North-Western Section	0 5 0	2977 14 5					
" " Scottish Section	1 10 0	8293 6 8					
" " Southern Section	0 15 0	3009 1 11					
" " South-Western Section	1 5 0	2674 12 2					
" " Western Section	0 5 0	820 13 2					
		846 19 6					
	6 0 0	21094 11 7					
To Sale of Publications					21100	11	7
" " <i>Educator</i>					4070	12	7
" Adverts., <i>Co-operative Official</i> ..					101	18	3
" Boiler Insurance and Waste Paper ..					24	13	6
" Audit Fees—Ireland					24	12	3
" Advertising					133	7	0
" Trade Dividends and Interest					34	10	0
" Hire of Rooms					189	0	8
" Research Subscriptions					108	17	1
" "Summer School" Receipts					282	10	0
" Educational Receipts					1141	1	3
" Men's Guild Receipts					433	0	10
" Expenses repaid Joint Parliamentary Committee ..					106	19	9
" " " Joint Propaganda		758 15 0			2175	3	4
" " " London		736 15 1					
" " " The Co-operative Party					1495	10	1
" " " South-Western Section					742	19	9
" Bank Interest and Dividend—Joint Parliamentary Committee ..		6 3 2			2	3	5
" " " Midland		1 12 4					
" " " North-Western		1 6 1					
" " " Scottish		0 11 2					
" " " South-Western		1 3 7			10	16	4
" Sundry Receipts—							
" Joint Parliamentary Committee—Rent		307 4 6					
" The Co-operative Party		0 12 6					
" Scottish Section—Rents		21 7 0					
" Southern Section		0 4 0					
" Cash due—Western Section					329	8	0
" Various Funds as per Cash Account					6	1	10
" Loan Withdrawal		2000 0 0			14185	19	11
" Bank		37891 14 10					
					39891	14	10
					£6879	17	8

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

CASH ACCOUNT.

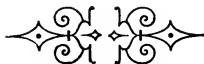
809

	Totals	United Board and Central Office.	Educational Committee.	Joint Parliamentary Committee.	Joint Propaganda Committee.	Statistics and Publications Committee.	Labour Adviser's Committee.	Co-operative Party.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meetings—Travelling.	3402 13 5	1365 17 4	240 4 10	243 9 11	11 10 8	108 0 8	20 0 4	....
Expenses	2673 1 10	1303 7 8	192 2 6	116 10 0	12 0 0	91 0 0	13 10 0	....
Salaries, Wages, and National Health Insurance.	10018 8 10	2214 10 10	1646 5 5	1058 17 0	392 6 8	690 10 5	387 10 0	1128 15 2
General Printing	2929 7 9	1360 4 5	635 10 11	195 0 7	....	48 19 1	12 14 3	119 10 0
Publications—Printed and purchased	4194 4 5	....	524 2 6	....	....	3651 18 8	....	18 3 3
District Association Expenses.	1690 11 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conciliation and Hours and Wages Boards	476 0 11	47 15 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	1371 16 8	585 11 4	488 7 8	....	....	....	....	96 0 0
Grants to Other Bodies	720 0 0	405 0 0	10 0 0	....	....	30 0 0	....	....
Summer Schools	1216 6 1	....	1216 6 1	....	....	....	....	....
Political Schools	58 2 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Men's Guild	264 14 4	....	264 14 4	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous Expenses	6477 16 6	1759 11 0	185 6 1	887 19 5	1337 11 0	279 9 1	96 5 9	849 14 6
Congress Expenses.	925 0 10	925 0 10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Legal Advice and Law Costs	717 9 6	580 16 2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shares—taken up	50 0 0	50 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.	37185 14 9	10697 15 4	5553 0 4	2501 16 11	1783 8 4	4899 17 11	530 0 4	2212 2 11
Other Funds paid over	939 18 2	737 8 2	....	....	....	262 10 0	....	....
Cash Balances Due to Sections, January 1st, 1919	45 11 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cash Balances in hand, December 31st, 1919	283 10 8	49 16 9	....	10 16 7	50 0 0	....	....	4 1 11
Bank Deposits	48365 2 11	48365 2 11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.	86379 17 8	59850 3 2	5553 0 4	2512 13 6	1833 8 4	5163 7 11	530 0 4	2216 4 10

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—Continued.

	Irish Executive.	Midland Section.	Northern Section.	North-Western Section.	Scottish Section.	Southern Section.	South-Western Section.	Western Section.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meetings—Travelling.....	77 3 4	284 4 4	86 7 7	219 18 10	160 7 7	304 12 2	176 10 0	104 5 10
" Expenses.....	34 5 10	181 11 8	61 9 0	186 15 3	141 9 6	182 17 2	87 8 3	68 15 0
Salaries, Wages, and National Health Insurance.....	265 5 0	263 6 8	367 14 4	425 3 0	560 8 0	468 18 4	18 18 0	30 0 0
General Printing.....	3 4 0	72 2 6	44 7 10	181 7 2	43 14 4	182 1 8	23 18 0	6 13 0
Publications—Printed and purchased.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Association Expenses.....	.....	251 18 6	152 3 5	560 7 4	30 0 0	406 2 9	129 6 3	140 13 4
Conciliation and Hours and Wages Boards.....	.....	122 15 2	15 11 11	211 1 11	13 16 3	8 11 0	34 12 10	21 16 1
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.....	87 10 0	26 0 0	31 19 1	.....	66 8 7	40 0 0	.....	.....
Grants to Other Bodies.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Summer Schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Political Schools.....	.....	33 11 4	.....	13 8 1	5 1 8	6 1 0	.....	.....
Men's Guild.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	231 14 4	65 5 11	63 17 11	61 9 9	441 9 9	106 11 6	56 15 1	24 15 5
Congress Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal Advice and Law Costs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Shares—taken up.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	774 2 6	1300 16 1	823 11 1	1379 11 4	1799 9 0	1705 15 7	527 8 5	396 18 8
Other Funds paid over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash Balances due to Sections, January 1st, 1919.....	82 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 16 10	.....	.....
Cash Balances in hand, December 31st, 1919.....	10 0 0	11 19 1	11 15 8	50 11 11	57 2 1	18 16 9	8 9 11	.....
Bank Deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	816 16 10	1312 15 2	885 6 9	1930 3 3	1856 11 1	1797 9 2	535 18 4	396 18 8

DR.	BANKING ACCOUNT.	CR.
January 1st, 1919:— £ s. d. To Balance 981 4 3 December 31st, 1919:— „ Deposits 48865 2 11 „ Dividend 20 11 11 „ Interest 130 9 2 £49497 8 3	December 31st, 1919:— £ s. d. By Withdrawals 37891 14 10 „ Commission 28 9 11 „ Balance 11577 8 6 £49497 8 3	



HOLYOAKE MEMORIAL.

Statement of Accounts of the New Building Fund up to December 31st, 1919.

CASH ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	25807	8	6	By Land and Buildings	22362	7	10
„ Transfer (Owen Memorial Fund) ..	90	13	8	„ Furniture and Fittings	1088	3	5
„ Sewering Expenses repaid	32	0	0	„ Chief Rents	40	4	5
„ Rent	461	3	4	„ Rates, Cleaning, and Insurance ..	505	10	8
„ Bank Withdrawals	26125	6	7	„ Opening Expenses	204	9	5
				„ Removal Charges	61	15	6
				„ Sewering and other expenses ..	71	11	5
				„ Subscriptions refunded	5	12	0
				„ "Holyoake Memorial" Grave ..	237	5	0
				„ Expenses on Property (old)	371	13	3
				„ Bank Deposits	27567	19	2
	£52516	12	1		£52516	12	1

BANK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Deposits	27567	19	2	By Withdrawals	26125	6	7
„ Bank Dividend	£258	11	8	„ Interest (overdraft) ..	£69	7	2
„ Trade Dividend	209	0	0	„ Commission and			
„ Interest	1783	15	11	„ Cheques	13	12	6
	2251	7	7	„ Stamping Agreements ..	5	0	0
					87	19	8
				„ Balance	3606	0	6
	£229819	6	9		£229819	6	9

PROPERTY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Expenses	189	10	3	By Rents	461	3	4
„ Balance (Income and Expendi- ture Account)	271	13	1				
	£461	3	4		£461	3	4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cost of Holyoake Grave	237	5	0	By Transfer (Owen Memorial Fund) ..	90	13	8
„ Expenses of Site	182	3	0	„ Property Revenue Account ..	271	13	1
„ Opening, Removal, and other expenses	883	11	5	„ Expenses repaid	32	0	0
„ Bank Charges	87	19	8	„ Bank Dividend and Interest ..	2251	7	7
„ Balance	1254	15	3				
	£2645	14	4		£2645	14	4

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	25801	16	6	By Land and Buildings	22362	7	10
„ Balance Income over Expendi- ture	1254	15	3	„ Furniture and Fittings	1088	3	5
	£27056	11	9	„ Balance in Bank	3606	0	6
					£27056	11	9

HUGHES SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

DR.

FUND ACCOUNT.

CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Scholarship Fund	2000	0	0	By Investment in Co-operative Wholesale Society	1360	0	0
				" " Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society ..	640	0	0
	£2000	0	0		£2000	0	0

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1919.				1919.			
To Cash in hands of Co-operative Union, January 1st, 1919 ..	373	6	6	By Cash paid to Scholar during year	83	6	8
" Interest received during the year:—				" " in hands of Co-operative Union, December 31st, 1919	374	11	2
English Wholesale Society	£54	5	0				
Scottish Wholesale Society	80	6	4				
	84	11	4				
	£457	17	10		£457	17	10

NEALE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Dr.	FUND ACCOUNT.		Cr.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Scholarship Fund	2000	0 0	By Investment in Co-operative Wholesale Society	1300	0 0
			“ „ Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society	700	0 0
	<hr/> £2000 0 0			<hr/> £2000 0 0	

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

1919.	£	s.	d.	1919.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hands of Co-operative Union, January 1st, 1919.	266	3	10	By Cash in hands of Co-operative Union, December 31st, 1919..	351	4	2
" Interest received during the year:—							
English Wholesale Society.	£51	17	2				
Scottish Wholesale Society.	33	3	2				
			85				

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of exclusive of Central Board

RECEIPTS.

To DONATIONS:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
English Co-operative Wholesale Society.....	150	0	0			
Carlisle Co-operative Society	200	0	0			
				350	0	0
„ Sale of Tea Tickets, &c.				100	5	0
„ Bank Interest	£3	9	0			
„ „ Dividend	0	16	10			
					4	5
„ Paid by the Co-operative Union Limited				925	0	10

I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Carlisle Congress Fund for the year 1919, and compared all counterfoils of acknowledgments for cash received and vouchers for all payments made, and hereby certify the above Statement of Accounts as correct.

T. WOOD,
Public Auditor.

the Co-operative Congress, Carlisle, 1919,

Fees and Expenses.

EXPENDITURE.

By	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By LODGINGS AND LUNCHEONS COMMITTEE:—						
Luncheons and Teas.....	695	13	0			
Printing	6	11	0			
Postages	3	3	9			
Hire of Chairs, &c.	35	1	1			
				740	8	10
„ PUBLIC MEETINGS COMMITTEE:—						
Speakers' Expenses	3	3	0			
Postages and Telegrams	3	19	6			
Sundries	1	5	0			
Musicians, Artists, &c.....	54	0	0			
Printing—Handbills, Tickets, &c.....	3	11	0			
Hire of Hall, Caretakers, &c.	15	13	6			
				81	12	0
„ FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE:—						
Hire of Congress Hall	22	10	0			
„ Enquiry Office	10	0	0			
„ Seats.....	8	12	0			
„ Carpets and Matting	10	13	4			
Erection of Platform, Gallery, &c., Enclosing of Congress Hall ..	198	18	0			
Electric Lighting.....	2	1	8			
Advertising.....	10	7	6			
Signs and Billposting	4	3	8			
Postage and Carriage	17	11	2			
Police	5	17	0			
Printing	10	17	6			
Delegates' Badges	13	5	4			
				314	17	2
„ Foreign Delegates' Expenses	60	14	2			
„ Advertising	22	0	0			
„ Binding, &c., Presentation Volumes	5	5	0			
„ General Printing	112	9	6			
„ Reporting.....	38	3	0			
„ Travelling	3	10	3			
„ Bank Charges.....	0	11	9			

THE CO-OPERATIVE

Political Fund, January 1st

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, January 1st, 1919.....		1311	16	1
Sections.	No. of Societies.			
Ireland	2	£1	12	8
Midland	87	701	16	9
Northern	56	385	7	11
North-Western	178	2867	1	11
Scottish	73	976	5	10
Southern	80	712	15	6
South-Western	20	76	11	4
Western	37	201	6	3
		<hr/>		
533		5922 18 2		
Election Expenses repaid —				
Kilmarnock		£285	11	6
Clackmannan		449	9	10
Mossley		59	16	9
Mid-Northants		0	17	2
King's Norton		12	11	6
Birmingham		91	10	2
Paisley		252	13	0
		<hr/>		
		1152 9 11		
Bank Interest		£125	6	2
Dividend		26	9	9
		<hr/>		
		151 15 11		
Trade Dividend—C.P.S.		5 0 0		

I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Co-operative Party for the period ending December 31st, 1919, and compared all counterfoils of acknowledgments for cash received and vouchers for all payments made, and hereby certify the above Statement of Accounts as correct.

T. WOOD,
Public Auditor.

£8544 0 1

PARTY.

to December 31st, 1919.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Full Committee Meetings—						
Fares	129	19	2			
Expenses	86	10	0			
				216	9	2
Executive Meetings—						
Fares	156	13	4			
Expenses	93	0	0			
				249	13	4
Conferences and Delegations—						
Fares	23	10	8			
Expenses	18	15	0			
				42	5	8
Travelling Expenses—						
Secretary				185	15	10
Organisers				479	15	11
Grant to A. E. Waterson, M.P.				75	0	0
Removal Expenses				54	0	0
Railway Contract				77	8	0
Cash advanced on account of Elections Contested—						
Clackmannan and East Stirling	£350	0	0			
Leeds ..	99	12	6			
Hillsboro'	83	9	1			
Bradford (Yorks.)	15	9	10			
				548	11	5
Bank Commission	2	0	2			
Cheque Books	0	16	8			
				2	16	10
Subscriptions returned				8	15	2
Balance in Bank, December 31st, 1919	£6608	9	10			
Less due to Cashier	5	1	1			
				6603	8	9

£8544 0 1

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY, 1919.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Ballymena and Harryville	1	10	0
Rosslare Harbour	0	2	8

£1 12 8

MIDLAND SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Aberystwyth	0	15	3
Alcester	11	5	0
Annesley Colliery	1	16	11
" Woodhouse	1	16	6
Barwell	4	13	9
Birmingham Industrial	87	7	2
" Printers	2	2	0
Bulwell	5	4	2
Burton-on-Trent	23	14	2
Chirk and District	1	9	9
Cinderhill	5	18	10
Codnor Park and Ironville	2	4	1
Co-op. Productive Federation	11	0	0
Cosby	0	10	0
Coventry Perseverance	50	0	0
Crompton Boot Manufacturers	2	2	0
Derby	68	1	1
Desborough	4	3	4
Dudley	6	5	0
Finedon	1	18	1
" Boot and Shoe	1	0	0
Fleckney	0	18	7
Glenfield	0	10	11
Great Grimsby	22	12	6
Grobby	0	6	2
Hackleton	0	7	9
Harbury	0	17	9
Harpole	1	13	4
Higham Ferrers	1	1	0
Highley	0	10	0
Hucknall Torkard	10	0	0
Huncote	0	10	0
Ideal Clothiers (Wellingborough)	5	5	0
Ilkeston	13	0	0
Irchester	0	19	7
Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale	2	4	10
Irthlingborough	1	11	8
Kettering Boot and Shoe	4	0	0
" Union Boot and Shoe	2	2	0
Keyworth	0	11	3
Kidderminster	7	8	3
Kirby Muxloe	0	6	8
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	5	19	9
" M ^{an} ufacturers	1	0	0
Langley Mill and Aldercar	14	13	9
Langwith	1	13	10
Lea and Holloway	0	12	9
Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe	2	0	0
" Self-Help Boot and Shoe	1	10	0
Long Buckby	3	2	6
Lowdham	0	17	6

MIDLAND SECTION - continued.

	£	s.	d.
Mansfield and Sutton	28	6	2
Market Harborough	7	10	0
Markfield	0	8	7
Mayfield	0	10	0
Melton Mowbray	5	4	2
Moulton	0	14	10
Netherfield	6	7	6
Newark	6	0	0
Newtown (Mont.)	2	15	0
Northampton I.L.P. Boot	0	5	0
Nottingham	41	5	5
Nuneaton	16	13	4
Oadby	0	15	7
Peterborough	38	10	9
Pioneer Boot Works	2	0	0
Pleasley and Pleasley Hill	3	17	10
Raunds	3	2	6
Ripley	27	16	9
Rothwell	2	7	0
Ruddington	1	8	9
Rugby	17	6	4
Rugeley	3	15	0
Rushden	5	9	0
St. Ives (Hunts.)	1	11	3
St. Martins	0	8	4
Soho	19	5	5
Southwell	1	1	7
Stanton Hill	3	4	6
Stoney Stanton (New)	0	16	8
Ten Acres and Stirchley	24	8	10
Tibshelf	3	6	0
Warsop Vale	0	15	4
Wellingborough (Mid)	7	6	3
Whitchurch (Salop)	1	5	0
Worcester (New)	14	2	8
Yardley Hastings	0	11	0
			£701 16 9

NORTHERN SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Ashington Industrial	12	14	9
Aspatia	4	18	0
Bedlington	5	4	7
Birtley and District	12	17	3
Blaydon-on-Tyne	30	12	5
Blyth Central	5	4	3
Boldon Industrial	8	10	0
Cambols	1	6	7
Cleator Moor	15	13	4
Consett	6	18	10
Easington Lane	1	13	4
Egremont	3	16	9
Greenhead	2	15	3
Guisborough	3	15	0
Haltwistle	2	7	9
Hartlepool	25	7	6

NORTHERN SECTION—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Haydon Bridge	0	18	4
Hedgley	1	16	9
Hetton Downs	5	2	8
Haughton	0	5	0
Keswick	1	13	4
Low Moorsley	0	16	5
Malton and Norton	2	1	8
Marske-by-the-Sea	0	17	6
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	4	9	2
Newbottle	5	12	6
New Brancepeth	2	11	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	81	3	6
Northallerton	1	19	8
North Shields	12	0	0
Pegswood	1	12	10
Pelton Fell	1	9	7
Penrith	3	16	0
Ryhope and Silksworth	0	17	6
Seaham Harbour	2	2	0
Sea Houses & N. Sunderland	0	12	0
South Hetton Amicable	0	16	6
South Shields	11	15	4
Stanhope and Weardale	3	19	1
Tantobie	1	8	6
Throckley and District	4	13	2
Tow Law	3	4	8
Tudhoe Colliery	4	15	6
Tweedside	5	17	5
Tyne Dock	4	8	9
WallSEND	15	17	0
West Cornforth	4	16	2
West Stanley	9	19	4
West Wylam and Prudhoe	11	7	0
Whitby	2	13	2
Whitfield	0	6	4
Wigton	1	1	0
Willington	4	14	9
Windy Nook	3	14	7
Workington Beehive	8	0	0
„ Industrial	6	6	0

£385 7 11

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Accrington and Church	22	7	10
Adlington	1	17	5
Ainsworth New Road	0	14	7
Barkisland	0	7	0
Barrowford Industrial	1	10	6
Barrow-in-Furness	33	6	8
Batley	14	11	8
Beeston	0	15	4
Bentham	0	11	3
Beverley	1	18	0
Bingley	7	12	6
Birkenhead	42	1	0
Birstall	5	0	0
Bacup	7	14	2
Bolton	88	10	5
Bradford, City of	48	6	8
Brierfield	3	7	6
Brightside and Carbrook	74	12	5
Brymbo	1	0	0
Bryn Gates	1	10	5
Burslem	36	11	7
Buttershaw	0	16	8
Butt Lane	5	9	5
Carnarvon	0	12	0
Carnforth	4	12	0
Castleford Industrial	1	11	0

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Cefn and District	4	12	3
Chesterfield	11	5	0
Chorley	7	11	8
Clayton	1	14	2
Cleckheaton	11	17	9
Clifton	1	9	8
Clown	3	4	3
Colne	14	11	8
Compstall	7	12	6
Co-operative Sundries M'facturers	3	0	0
Cawling	0	11	8
Crawshawbooth	1	16	1
Crewe Friendly	27	4	0
Crigglestone	1	2	0
Crosland Moor	2	9	2
Crosshills	1	1	4
Delph	1	14	0
Denholme	1	7	7
Denton and Haughton	3	12	1
Dewsbury Pioneers	33	0	0
Disley	0	15	9
Doncaster	36	15	7
Droylsden	15	5	10
Eccles Provident	81	4	0
Egerton	0	13	9
Ewloe Place	0	8	4
Failsforth	25	4	9
Fleetwood	7	14	0
Fylde	1	15	5
Gargrave	1	10	0
Garston	3	9	2
Glossop Dale	7	6	0
Gomersal	2	7	0
Great Horton	15	7	10
Great Rocks	0	10	10
Greenfield	1	14	5
Greengates and Apperley Bridge	1	8	8
Gregson's Lane	0	5	7
Handsworth Woodhouse	5	16	7
Haworth	2	7	3
Hayfield	1	5	11
Heath and Williamsthorpe	1	10	7
Hebden Bridge Industrial	6	9	2
Heckmondwike	21	9	8
Heptonstall	1	18	5
Hepworth	1	8	4
Higham	0	7	11
Higher Hurst	2	19	8
Higher Walton	0	9	2
Hillhouse Perseverance	3	3	0
Hinchliffe Mill	2	12	0
Hindley	6	8	2
Holmfild	0	14	0
Horbury	4	10	10
Horwich	8	3	0
Huddersfield	43	2	0
Hull	59	7	6
„ Printers	0	10	6
Hyde Equitable	7	0	10
Killamarsh	2	1	8
Kilnhurst	2	18	6
Kippax	2	13	3
Kirkby-in-Furness	1	2	4
Lancaster	28	18	3
Lanebottom	0	3	9
Lane Dyehouse	1	2	8
Leeds Industrial	150	6	4
Lepton Field	0	7	1
Lepton Town Bottom	0	5	0
Leven Valley	0	10	6
Little Lever	1	9	6
Liverpool, City of	96	12	0

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Livesey	0	19	4
Love Clough	0	15	10
Luddendenfoot	1	10	0
Macclesfield Silk Manufacturing	2	0	0
Manchester Co-operative Laundry	1	1	0
Marsden Equitable	2	7	3
Masbro' Equitable	28	9	8
Meltham	2	11	6
Middlestown	1	17	7
Middleton and Tonge	8	14	7
Millom	4	13	4
Milnsbridge	4	15	0
Mirfield Industrial	4	8	5
" Perseverance	2	1	8
Morley	17	11	6
Mold Junction	0	9	0
Mossley	6	17	7
National Labour Press	2	0	0
Netherthong	0	14	5
New Moston	1	9	11
Oldham Equitable	30	14	6
" Industrial	48	11	6
Oxcroft	0	14	0
Park Lane	3	8	4
Pocket Well	0	7	1
Pendleton	63	5	6
Pilsley	1	14	10
Poynton and Worth	1	4	2
Queensbury	5	6	6
Queensferry	6	0	0
Radcliffe and Pilkington	11	2	11
Ramsbottom	6	15	5
Rawdon	3	5	0
Rhodes	2	13	3
Ribchester	0	8	6
Ripponden	1	17	4
Rochdale Pioneers	47	12	3
Roe Green, Worsley	0	10	2
Runcorn and Widnes	22	0	0
Sandbach	5	5	8
Scarborough	4	17	10
Scissett	2	2	0
Scunthorpe	12	10	0
Selby and District	1	16	11
Silsden	2	13	1
South Crosland and Netherton	1	5	0
Sowerby Bridge	10	6	5
Stainland and Holywell Green	2	0	0
Stanbury	0	5	4
Steeton	1	1	4
Stockport	26	15	10
Stockport Great Moor	2	2	0
Stocksbridge	6	15	6
Styal	0	11	0
Swarthmoor and Ulverston	5	16	8
Swinton (Chorley Road)	1	16	8
Tadcaster	1	14	4
Thornton	1	14	0
Todmorden (Bridge End)	1	14	8
Tottington Industrial	2	17	9
Wainstalls	0	8	11
Wakefield Boro'	5	3	2
" Industrial	16	14	5
Walkden	8	8	0
Walsden	1	11	5
Warrington	36	11	8
Westhoughton Friendly	2	13	10
" United	3	11	0
Whalley Bridge	4	3	4
Whitworth	2	2	0
Wibsey Slack Side	1	2	0
Wilsden	1	2	6

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Windhill	20	0	0
Winnington and Northwich	9	9	0
Winsford	7	18	4
Wooddale	1	10	10
Wrexham	5	5	6
York	25	0	10
Beswick	32	17	3
Co-operative Wholesale Society	1000	0	0

£2867 1 11

SCOTTISH SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Alloa	12	10	0
Auchenheath	1	7	6
Bainsford and Grahamston Baking	10	0	0
Bannockburn	4	8	0
Bonnybridge	2	11	8
Brechin United	7	11	3
Brocksburn	5	3	9
Burntisland	1	13	4
Busby	0	14	2
Calderbank	0	17	10
Carluke	2	16	3
Carron	1	12	6
Carronhill and Kinnaird	0	7	6
Carstairs Junction	0	18	1
Cathcart	2	1	8
Clackmannan	0	16	8
Cleland	1	12	6
Condorrat	0	12	3
Coalton of Wemyss	0	15	6
Cowdenbeath	4	19	0
Cowlairs	23	10	10
Creetown	0	5	0
Crieff	0	19	7
Crosshouse	2	3	6
Dalry	1	18	10
Dumbarton	11	5	5
Dunblane	1	2	8
East Wemyss	2	15	8
Galston	2	17	6
Gavieside	0	4	2
Glasgow—			
Kinning Park	52	4	1
London Road	5	11	10
Progress	13	4	8
St. Rollox	13	10	4
United Baking	100	0	0
Glenbuck	0	11	10
Gorebridge	4	0	5
Grahamston and Bainsford	5	0	0
Hamilton Baking	3	0	0
Hurlford	2	4	0
Jedburgh	0	16	8
Johnstone	4	15	0
Kilmarnock	4	0	0
Kilwinning	3	2	0
Kingseat	0	11	8
Kirkconnel	0	15	7
Larkhall	4	4	0
Lassodie	0	9	8
Laurieston	1	2	0
Leadhills	0	8	4
Lochgelly	8	0	0
Markinch	4	3	4
Mauchline	1	8	2
Menstrie	0	10	0
Methil	2	5	10
Muirkirk	1	13	0
Musselburgh and Fisherrow	14	1	7

SCOTTISH SECTION—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Newton	0	15	6
Paisley Equitable	4	12	3
„ Manufacturing	14	0	0
„ Providence	21	0	11
Pathhead and Sinolairtown	13	2	5
Perth, City of	15	16	10
Renfrew Equitable	4	13	10
Scottish Co-operative	1	5	0
Shettleston	15	0	0
Stenhousemuir	2	19	10
Strathaven	1	7	9
Thornliebank	1	4	11
Tillicoultry	3	4	0
Tranent	6	17	0
Wishaw	8	0	0
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society	500	0	0
	£976	5	10

SOUTHERN SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Addlestone	4	4	0
Aldershot	4	0	0
Andover	3	15	1
Banbury	12	13	0
Berkhamsted	2	14	2
Bletchley and Fenny Stratford	6	12	11
Bradford-on-Avon	2	2	6
Braintree and West Essex	3	16	8
Brandon	0	14	6
Bratford and District	3	18	0
Brighton	14	0	0
Cambridge	17	10	1
Carterton Agricultural	0	5	2
Chatham	8	15	1
Chelmsford	10	0	0
Chesham	2	17	7
Chipping Norton	5	5	0
Clacton	1	17	6
Colchester	20	5	0
Dartford	6	13	4
Diss	1	0	2
Ely	3	3	0
Enfield Highway	22	19	0
Epping	3	8	6
Faversham	3	17	9
Folkestone	8	5	0
Garden City Co-operative	2	2	0
Gillingham	15	11	0
Godalming	3	12	11
Gomshall	0	15	0
Halstead	4	3	8
Haslemere and District	3	0	0
Haverhill	4	0	5
Haywards Heath	3	6	0
Hemel Hempstead	2	2	2
Hitchin United	1	0	1
King's Lynn	6	18	9
London—			
Edmonton	65	11	4
Hendon	5	1	10
Perseverance	1	0	0
West	28	0	0
Luton	13	10	10
Maidenhead	2	7	4
Maidstone	2	0	0
Maldon and Heybridge	3	1	6
Melton Constable	1	1	8
Newhaven	6	5	0

SOUTHERN SECTION—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Newmarket	4	0	0
Newport Pagnell	1	9	5
New Swindon Industrial	12	16	0
Olney	0	15	0
Oxford	24	3	9
Parkstone and Bournemouth	13	17	3
Portsea Island	35	8	4
Potton	2	0	0
Rainham	1	10	8
Ravenstone	0	2	6
River and District	11	14	9
Rochester	8	6	8
Saffron Walden	1	8	8
Salisbury	5	0	0
Shanklin Lake and Branstone	1	14	6
Sheerness	8	19	6
„ Economical	6	0	2
Sheringham	1	7	6
Slough	5	12	11
Southampton	16	18	10
South Suburban	49	5	1
Stony Stratford	2	1	0
Stowmarket	4	11	11
Stratford	89	13	3
Tonbridge	1	11	3
Trowbridge	10	0	0
Tunbridge Wells	5	5	0
Watford	14	15	10
Wickham Market	1	1	0
Willesden and District	12	0	8
Windsor	2	17	6
Woking	5	12	6
Wymondham	1	9	2
	£712	15	6

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Bristol	41	13	4
Brixham	3	0	0
Bruton	1	11	3
Buckfastleigh	2	3	0
Camborne	3	7	11
Coleford	1	18	2
Delabole	1	13	4
East Harptree	0	4	10
Exmouth	1	19	6
North Tawton	0	6	6
Okehampton	0	18	9
Palngton	5	14	0
Sidmouth	1	5	0
Stoke-under-Ham	0	15	10
Teignmouth	2	10	0
Templecombe	0	12	8
Tiverton	2	0	0
Torrington	1	4	3
Wadebridge	1	3	0
Weston-super-Mare	2	10	0
	£76	11	4

WESTERN SECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Abersychan and Talywain	8	13	4
Afan Valley	1	5	0
Alltwn and Pontardawe	4	3	4
Ammanford	3	4	0
Barry and District	3	16	3

WESTERN SECTION—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Blaenavon	6	0	0
Blaengarw	0	18	1
Blaina	17	15	0
Brecon	1	0	0
Burry Port	1	6	6
Cardiff	6	13	4
Chepstow	2	16	3
Cwmtyllery	3	6	3
Cymmer	1	10	4
Garndiffaith and Varteg	2	0	0
Gloucester	33	15	9
Hereford	4	4	0
Llanelly	4	0	0
Lower Cwmtwrch	0	7	3
Merthyr and Troedyrhiw	7	5	10
Mid-Rhondda	10	9	1
Nantymoel	4	15	8
New Tredegar	7	3	1
Pantdu	0	12	6
Penarth	3	0	0
Pen-y-Craig	7	10	0
Pillowell and Yorkley	1	1	0
Pontardulais	2	18	4
Pontyberem	1	0	0
Pontycymmer	4	7	4
Reso'ven	2	3	0
Senghenydd and Aber Valley	4	13	11
Swansea	10	8	4
Ton	8	4	0

WESTERN SECTION—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Tredegar I. and P.	5	5	0
Treharris	3	10	4
Ynysybwl	10	4	2
	<u>£201</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Irish Section	1	12	8
Midland Section	701	16	9
Northern Section	385	7	11
North-Western Section	2867	1	11
Scottish Section	976	5	10
Southern Section	712	15	6
South-Western Section	76	11	4
Western Section	201	6	3
	<u>£5922</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

	£	s.	d.
England and Wales	4944	19	8
Scotland	976	5	10
Ireland	1	12	8
	<u>£5922</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>



All Co-operative Societies should join the

CO-OPERATIVE UNION LTD.

The Union is an Association of Co-operative Societies formed to defend Co-operative principles, and to give advice to Societies in need of same, either in connection with Legal Business or Educational Work.

The MISSIONARY, ORGANISER, & ADVISER of the Co-operative Movement.

Divided into Eight Sections—Irish, Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish, Southern, South-Western, and Western.

Sub-divided into 62 District Associations.

Controlled by a democratically elected Central Board of 67 Members.

In Membership—1,304 Co-operative Societies, representing 4,109,843 Individual Members, or 98·28 per cent of the total membership of the Co-operative Movement.

Not in Membership—163 Co-operative Societies, representing 72,176 Individual Members, or 1·72 per cent only of the total membership of the Co-operative Movement.

Conditions of Membership—Any retail Co-operative Society may become a member of the Co-operative Union by payment of the sum of 2d. per member per annum.

Full particulars in regard to the work and objects of the Union may be had on application to the Central Office:

HOLYOAKE HOUSE, HANOVER ST., MANCHESTER,

OR ANY OF ITS BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON.—66 Prescott Street, E. 1.

WORCESTER. 67 Rainbow Hill.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—84 Westmorland Road.

GLASGOW.—119 Paisley Road.

BELFAST.—18 Frederick Street.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY

LIMITED.

Enrolled 11th August 1863;

Business commenced 14th March, 1864.

Registered Office: 1 Balloon Street, Manchester.

<i>Total Funds.. .. .</i>	<i>£38,000,000</i>
<i>Annual Sales</i>	<i>over £100,000,000</i>
<i>Annual value of productions from C.W.S.</i>	
<i>Factories, &c.</i>	<i>£26,000,000</i>
<i>Annual movement of funds of the C.W.S. Bank</i>	<i>£600,000,000</i>
<i>No. of shareholding societies</i>	<i>1,200</i>

The C.W.S. is a federation of retail, agricultural, and other co-operative societies, which PRODUCE, IMPORT, and DISTRIBUTE FOODSTUFFS, and THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, in the interests of its members.

IN addition to dealing in groceries and provisions, and organising factories for the production of the requirements of co-operators generally, the C.W.S. owns farms, a coal mine, textile mills, printing works, and other industrial establishments for enabling societies to supply all the requirements of their members.

- ¶ Depots have been established in many foreign and colonial centres, and, in conjunction with the S.C.W.S., the Society is interested in various enterprises in distant parts of the British Empire.
- ¶ Its activities are popularly described in "Our Fields, Factories, and Workshops," copies of which will be sent to any Co-operative Society (for distribution to its members) by the C.W.S. Publicity Department, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester.

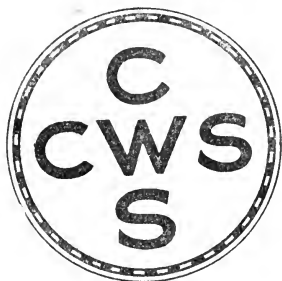
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C.W.S. Deposit Notes

are a means by which
every Individual
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BIRMINGHAM:
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Established
1868.



Established
1868.

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Capital at 26th June, 1920, £5,742,609.

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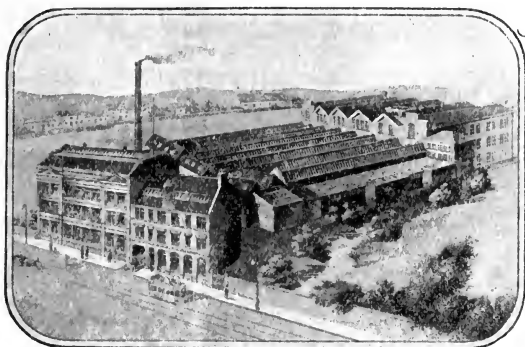
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Sales.		Sales.	
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1880	£35,113	1905	£446,234
1885	£82,915	1910	£555,043
1890	£165,148	1915	£796,955
1895	£273,543	1919 (4 years)	£1,367,911

FOR YEAR 1919

Sales...	£482,258
Capital	£199,853
Expended on Property, Machinery, and Fixtures	£83,396
Reductions on Property, Machinery, and Fixtures...	£37,323
Wages	£91,372
Dividend on Purchases	£15,654
Dividend on Wages	£1,877

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